"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair, with rising temperature; fresh west winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,199. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

INTERBORO PAID COUNSEL FEES ON TWO SIDES IN SUIT

$63,000 Went to Lawyers for Admiral Realty Co. Who Attacked Contracts.

THOMPSON IN CRITICISM

Committee Chairman Suggests That Bar Association Should Take Up the Matter.

$500,000 TO MORGAN FIRM

Company Keeps $50,000,000 in Account with Bankers—Sells Them Bonds at 93½.

Close connection between the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was shown yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee by the testimony of Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough. He said his company carries an account with the Morgan firm of $50,000,000. The day's testimony brought out also that the law firms of Hays, Hershfeld & Wolf and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall were on the pay rolls of the Interborough for sums aggregating $63,000, although these firms opposed the Interborough in a lawsuit.

Not the least interesting disclosure of the day was that Edward M. Grout, ex-Controller, and now under sentence for perjury in connection with the Union Bank of Brooklyn, was paid $17,500 in 1911 and 1912 by the Interborough for "professional services in connection with subway matters." This was during the administration of William J. Gaynor as Mayor. The committee considered that these facts were of vital importance in its investigation of a so-called "slush fund" in connection with the dual subway and elevated third tracking contracts.

Much of the information was brought out as a result of the examination of the books and records of the Interborough company, and Bainbridge Colby counsel to the committee, said these had hardly been touched as yet by the committee.

Mr. Colby made a personal denial last night of a report that he had suggested that the Bar Association take action on certain matters brought out in the testimony. He said:

"I made no such suggestion or intimation. Coming from me it would have been most premature, because the matters referred to are not fully explored as yet. While there was such comment on the testimony at one point it was not by me."

Prendergast is Subpoenaed.

Another angle of the day's testimony was that Controller Prendergast was subpoenaed for the purpose of having him tell all he could about the dual subway contracts. Mr. Prendergast was Controller at the time the dual subway contracts were signed.

It was brought out that after getting many commissions out of the Interborough, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. sent in a bill for $500,000 for "banking services," and this was paid.

Secretary Horace M. Fisher of the Interborough testified that the Morgan firm agreed to have $100,000,000 ready for the Interborough's use at any time. The Interborough had on deposit in the Morgan vaults $50,000,000 in bonds on which the bankers were paying only 2½ per cent. while the Interborough was paying 5 per cent. on loans from the banking firm. Mr. Fisher said the Morgan firm obtained Interborough stock at 93½ and disposed of it to the public at 96½.

The minutes of the Board of Directors of the Interborough, produced by Mr. Fisher, showed that one year before the subway contract with the city was made the Interborough agreed to pay J. P. Morgan & Co. $500,000 in cash, one half for the services of Morgan & Co. as bankers in floating the bonds and one half to go to the syndicate associates of Morgan & Co. After the Interborough had paid $500,000 as a bonus to Morgan & Co. the bankers began to buy Interborough bonds at the rate of about $30,000,000 a year. The Morgan firm was never required to advance cash, except for the bonds they received in return at a rate which netted them 5¾ per cent. interest.

Leading Secretary Fisher through the voluminous minute book of the Interborough, Bainbridge Colby brought out that the Interborough Company paid $63,128.62 in fees to members of the two law firms representing the Admiral Realty Company, which had opposed the subway extensions. Mr. Fisher had previously testified that Richard Reid Rodgers had received a bonus of $50,000 as counsel to the Interborough for extra work in putting through the subway extensions without employing outside counsel to help him. A fee of $50,000 was paid to Francis Lynde Stetson for his opinion on the bond issue of the company.

On Oct. 9, 1912, there was paid to Hays, Hershfeld & Wolf $37,809.90 and to Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall $25,818.72 "for inquiring into the validity of the contracts in the proposed extension of the subway system and for services in the suit of the Admiral Company against the transit companies and the City of New York."

Paid Opposing Counsel.

Mr. Colby read into the record the fact that the counsel for the Admiral Realty Company failed to obtain an injunction to prevent the subway extensions. The

Continued on Page 4.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD ATTACKED AT ALBANY

Proposal to Investigate the Foundation an Outcome of School Fight Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In retaliation for the fight which was waged by Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, on behalf of Mayor Mitchel, against the re-election of Thomas W. Churchill as President of the New York Board of Education, Tammany tonight, through Senator John J. Boylan, introduced a resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In a preamble the Boylan resolution says that "the Rockefeller Foundation and its auxiliary boards and associations contemplate an attempt to gain control of the Board of Education of the City of New York."

The resolution provides for a committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen with an appropriation of $10,000 for its expenses, with power "to investigate generally the activities, objects, purposes, and accounts of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board of such foundation, the Public Education Association connected therewith, and all similar bodies."

Senator Boylan tonight said that the measure had the support of the State Federation of Labor.

SEIZE HIPOLITO VILLA ON FEDERAL CHARGE

Havana Police Arrest Outlaw's Brother at Request of the American Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 7.—Hipolito Villa, brother of Pancho Villa, was arrested by Government police tonight at the request of the American Minister.

While the police refused to disclose the charge, it was learned authoritatively that the prisoner was accused of having destroyed part of a railroad near El Paso, Texas.

Villa was indignant, and declared that the arrest was prompted solely by a desire of Americans to prevent his brother from killing Americans.

"My brother cares little for my life and my arrest," he said. "Americans will not deter him."

Villa was confined in jail, pending extradition.

KAISER'S SON OSCAR IS WOUNDED AGAIN

Hit in the Head and Thigh by Shell Splinters on the Russian Front.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of Emperor William, has been slightly wounded in the head and on the upper part of the thigh by shell splinters during the fighting in the astern war theatre, according to a Berlin official report received here.

Prince Oscar was wounded at Virton, Belgium, in September, 1914. He was ill for a long time and was declared to be suffering also from an affection of the heart. He returned to duty in the field in November, 1914, and narrowly escaped capture the following month during the fighting in Poland.

FRENCH AVIATOR BAGS HIS FIFTH ADVERSARY

Guynemer Only 21 Years Old —One of His Victims Was a Fokker.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Sergeant Pilot Guynemer, 21 years old, of the French Flying Corps, has just brought down his fifth German adversary, and has been mentioned for his exploit in an official communication. Previously he had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the War Cross, and the Military Medal for other feats.

Guynemer was a lad in college when the war began, and enlisted at once. He had never been in an aeroplane, but at the end of seven days of training he made his trial flight for a pilot's license. Six weeks' training usually is required.

His work at the front began in April of last year. It was not until Dec. 5 that he began to make his record by hunting German aeroplanes. At that time he brought down, single-handed, a large German biplane.

Sergeant Guynemer flies alone, as did Garros and Pegoud, but instead of a monoplane he uses a great biplane, on which he makes ninety miles an hour. He accounted for four machines in nine days.

In December the Sergeant fought a spectacular duel directly above the French lines, with his comrades-in-arms cheering him enthusiastically below. He was engaged with one of the famous Fokker aeroplanes, and though there were two men aboard the Fokker, he manoeuvred skillfully until he brought his gun in range. At a distance of fifteen yards he delivered a mortal blow.

"The Old Charles" is the name given to the biplane which Sergeant Guynemer manipulates. It is armed with a weapon which it is not permitted to describe. He handles it with remarkable facility and deadly precision, at the same time manoeuvring his aeroplane with great skill.

Between the times of his fourth and fifth successful duels Guynemer had a narrow escape in a fight with a Fokker. At the moment of firing, at a distance of thirty yards, his gun became unusable, the lubricating oil having frozen. He attempted a quick turn, but, carried on by the momentum, struck the German machine with his upper plane, and began to descend abruptly. After falling very rapidly for 500 yards the biplane righted itself. Guynemer returned to the headquarters of his flotilla, but had missed his fifth machine, which he accounted for only a few days later. His antagonist went to earth in flames after a short combat.

Guynemer is of Scotch extraction.

Tavern Golf Club (Hartsdale) invites charter members; course ready; qualifications—responsibility, respectability. Particulars Charles E. Gehring, Editor Hotel Review, 1,480 Broadway.—Advt.

SPEAKER LEADS DEFENSE FIGHT; MANN ASSISTS

Clark Practically Takes Charge of Debate in House; Kitchin Sits Silent at Back.

FOR FULL PREPAREDNESS

Pacifists Take Little Part in Discussion—Cannon Calls Wilson's Attitude Sham.

TWO DEFENSE BILLS PASSED

Provide More Midshipmen and Prepare Navy Yards to Build Dreadnoughts—No Dissenting Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Two preparedness bills of relatively minor importance were passed by the House today without a dissenting vote after several hours of lively debate. Both were Administration measures. One bill gives each member of Congress the right to appoint three instead of two midshipmen to Annapolis. The other appropriates $100,000 for additional building ways at the New York Navy Yard, and $500,000 for a similar addition to the Mare Island Yard. The first bill would add 300 midshipmen to the entering class at Annapolis next July. This bill was passed 173 to 0. The other bill is designed to equip the two yards for construction of battleships. It was passed without a roll call.

Contrary to expectations, the "small navy" contingent in the House took only a passive interest in the two measures. Minority Leader Mann tried to put the anti-preparedness advocates on record by calling for a division on the Naval Academy bill, but there were no negative responses.

Speaker Champ Clark left the chair and, side by side with Minority Leader Mann, supported both measures, as well as adequate national preparedness. The appearance of Speaker Clark on the floor to champion preparedness measures aroused wide interest. Rumors persisted that he would take active charge of the fight to increase the army and navy, Majority Leader Kitchin having joined the opposition.

Immediate improvement of the navy by designing new battleships along the lines of the best now in use, doubling the membership of both Annapolis and West Point, creation of many additional regiments for the army, and short-term enlistments to produce a reserve were among suggestions made by the Speaker. He said he expected to discuss the subject of preparedness generally soon.

Mr. Mann reiterated his previous pleas for a larger army and navy and aided in manoeuvring the bills to passage.

Kitchin Silent and to the Rear.

The debate went far afield from the measures under consideration, extending to the general subject of military preparedness. The unusual sight of the Speaker and the minority leader battling together for administration measures while the majority leader sat silent in the back of the House attracted crowds to the galleries, and members rushed to the floor from their offices and committee rooms.

Mr. Clark urged haste in getting new battleships into commission. He asked Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee why it would not be a good plan to pattern battleships Nos. 43 and 44 after the best United States ships now afloat and get them completed quickly.

"Simply because," Mr. Padgett said, "the Chief of the Bureau of Construction told us that he had plans already worked out that would make decided improvements against torpedo attack."

"Why do they not put those plans into operation?" asked the Speaker.

"They will," Mr. Padgett said, "as soon as they get authority provided in this resolution."

"We shall all die of old age before they are completed at this rate," the Speaker responded.

Representative Padgett told the House that three ships—the Oklahoma, Nevada, and Pennsylvania—regarded as the three best in the world at the time they were designed and laid down, would be completed and put in commission during this year, two of them in the early Summer, one in the Autumn.

"If any emergency should arise," he added, "a very small resolution of Congress carrying the necessary appropriation could provide for extra ships."

Cannon Talks of Sham.

Representative Cannon of Illinois created a stir by asking if the talk of preparedness was a sham performance for campaign purposes. Later he said he did not intend the remark as a criticism of the President.

"The gentleman was trying to put in a nice way a very nice criticism of the President, but he did not get away with it," said Representative Fitzgerald of New York.

"The President of the United States," answered Mr. Cannon, "is my President as well as your President, and if I can find out what is the proper thing to do, if it is necessary to do anything, I stand ready to help him do it."

Speaker Clark took a very active part in the debate.

"Why can England build battleships faster than the United States?" he asked. Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, a member of the Naval Committee, replied: "It is because England is willing to pay the price, while the United States quibbles over its appropriations."

"Suppose we pay the full price, why can't we build a battleship as quickly as England?" asked Mr. Clark.

"We can," replied Mr. Butler.

"We have never done so," commented Mr. Clark.

"I have inquired officially," continued Mr. Butler, "and will be able to show that if we spend the money and push aside private construction we can turn out twenty-two ships in two years, provided we can find the skilled men to put on them."

Mr. Butler said he understood England had constructed fifteen battleships since the war began, and Speaker Clark

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Economic Staff for Germany Demanded; Big Industrials Act to Solve Problems

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 7.—The Hansabund, an organization of big German industrials, after a two-day session which was attended by representatives from all parts of Germany, has decided to ask the Imperial Chancellor to draw up and present to the Bundesrat a measure creating an "economic general staff," to handle and control the multifarious business problems now, and especially exports and imports after the war, and to have charge of the transfer of German business and industry from war to a peace basis when the time comes.

Individual members of the Hansabund argued the urgent need of some such body immediately to handle the badly tangled real estate situation, the labor market problem, the supplying to industry of raw material, finance and kindred matters. It is the aim of the Hansabund to have some central body control exclusively all importations after the war, to prevent depreciation of the currency.

The importance of creating an economic general staff now, rather than at the advent of peace, was urged by all present.

Coincidentally the Prussian Chambers of Commerce met at Berlin and unanimously agreed to urge the creation of an organization to take over absolute control of all Prussian Army contracts and have charge of the distribution of work, even to the smallest items done by women in their homes. It was agreed that the little States which furnish troops to the Prussian Army should share in the distribution of contracts.

A commission was appointed to draft a law creating the proposed body.

The Tageblatt announces it is informed from a semi-official source that a ban on the importation of articles of luxury of every description is impending.

WILLCOX DEFEATS CHURCHILL, 29 TO 14

Mayor's Choice Triumphs in Board of Education as Labor Protests.

MAYOR TELLS OF PLEDGES

Says He Exacted Them from New Appointees as a Part of His Duty.

William G. Willcox of Staten Island was elected President of the Board of Education yesterday, his opponent being Thomas W. Churchill, who entered the contest at the last minute, supplanting George J. Gillespie, the administration candidate. Mr. Churchill placed himself in nomination. A charge made during the meeting that Mayor Mitchel's new appointees were pledged to Mr. Willcox was later confirmed by the Mayor, who said he was glad his choice had won.

Every one of the forty-six members was present, including Thomas F. Kelly of Brooklyn, who was appointed by Mayor Mitchel on Feb. 4 to succeed Walter H. Bennett, also of Brooklyn, who had turned in his resignation as a member of the board. Leo Arnstein of Manhattan, another of the Mayor's recent appointees, was present for the first time.

Secretary Palmer called the meeting to order, and General George W. Wingate was elected Temporary Chairman. Mr. Churchill occupied a seat on the floor at the extreme end of the meeting room.

Outside the railing stood Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Conference of Organized Labor on Vocational and Industrial Education. He was accompanied by a delegation of working men.

As soon as General Wingate had seated himself in his chair Mr. Brady raised his voice in protest against the election of Mr. Willcox. He said:

"I want to say that this board is about to decide whether the schools are to be turned over to the Rockefeller interests."

Chairman Wingate pounded on his desk with his gavel, and there were protests from some of the members.

"I know," continued Mr. Brady, "that it is out of order, and that I should not speak without permission, but this is the only opportunity for me to do so, and I am taking advantage of it. I have said what I wished to say, and I thank the members for listening to me."

Robert L. Harrison, an old Virginian professor and a lawyer, who two years ago ran against Mr. Churchill for President, put Mr. Willcox in nomination. He said that at the present time the board needed an impartial and independent man. He himself had had some difficulty in coming to a conclusion in the matter, he said. There were reasons which led to the selection of Mr. Willcox for service.

While Mr. Willcox might not be his personal choice, yet Mr. Willcox's election now was necessary. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., whom Mr. Churchill succeeded as President, seconded the nomination. The fact that Mr. Willcox came from Staten Island, he said, was a reason they should support him, as showing there was no borough feeling in the board.

Reviews Work of Gillespie.

Morton Stein, Chairman of the By-laws Committee, nominated George J. Gillespie, who, he said, had served in the board for more than two years.

Under the administration of Mr. Churchill the board had accomplished more than any other board, only after vigorous action. It was not necessary to enumerate all the good that had been done, but they had made happy 20,000 teachers, who had been disgruntled. They had established the Teachers Council, thereby receiving the advice of men and women still in the service.

He read from the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Gunnison case to impress upon the new members that the Board of Education was not subservient to the fiscal authorities. Arthur S. Somers of Brooklyn, Frank D. Wilsey of the Bronx, and Bernard Suydam of Queens seconded Mr. Gillespie's nomination.

At this point Mr. Churchill arose, came toward the middle of the room, and made a speech.

"I desire to do a very unconventional thing," said he. "I do not rise to second the nomination of Mr. Gillespie. The issue has been clearly drawn by Mr. Stein, and it would be idle for me to attempt to elaborate what he said. I want to stand here now and to frankly tell this Board of Education that Mr. Gillespie has not a chance in the world to win as President today. I believe that because of the manipulation that has been practiced, against which a vigorous protest, however ineffective it may be, ought to be made very clear at this meeting. It is a situation that confronts us, and I ask Mr. Gillespie to retire from the race.

"He is too good a man to receive the slings and arrows of this outrageous condition. He is worthy of a better fate. He takes the barbs, because he stood by men and the policies that, during the administration that has borne my name they represent. I ask now that Mr. Gillespie withdraw from this race, and I put myself in nomination, with no hope whatever of victory except that which comes from a vigorous and virtuous protest.

"I nominate him to withdraw, because every arrow that is aimed is meant for me, and I say that with humility, I am not doing this for the purpose of magniloquence for the purpose of diplomacy, for the purpose of stampeding any board like this, because it is set—the thing that is to result is done now.

Disavows Animus to Any One.

"I have no feeling of personal animosity against any one, be he an officer of City Hall or a member of the Board of Education. I have a high re-

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

BRITAIN REVEALS MORE PAPEN PAPERS

Boy-Ed Opposed International Intervention in Mexico Proposed by German Envoy There.

E. L. FOX ASSAILED GERARD

Major Langhorne, Our Military Attache in Berlin, Brought Letters Here for German Officials.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Interesting additions to the von Papen correspondence are contained in a Parliamentary paper issued tonight. The paper gives the translations of all the documents taken from Captain Franz von Papen, the former German Military Attaché at Washington, and the full entries of his bank account, with facsimiles of checks and stubs.

The only revelation historically important is that Admiral von Hintze, who was German Minister to Mexico, in the Spring of 1914 favored international intervention. Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché at Washington, wrote to Captain von Papen opposing Admiral von Hintze's view and strongly defended President Huerta.

Colonel Herwarth of the German Staff wrote that the American Military Attaché at Berlin, Major Langhorne, who left Germany early in 1915, was the bearer of letters to German officials in America.

A letter from Edward Lyell Fox, an American correspondent in Berlin, contained an unfavorable opinion of the American Ambassador James W. Gerard.

"Idiocy of Yankees."

Prince Hatzfeld and "Rhid" Seidenberg of New York wrote concerning the "stupidity and idiocy of Americans," whom the latter termed "Yankees."

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Fatherland, went on record as "thoroughly ashamed" of his country.

George von Skal, former Commissioner of Accounts of New York City and a newspaper correspondent, who was on Captain von Papen's salary list, wrote to Maximilian Harden, the noted German editor, lauding Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, and describing the widow of Count von Sternburg, the former Ambassador at Washington, as decrying Count von Bernstorff's work, and scathingly denounced Dr. Dernburg, who at one time was the unofficial representative of Germany in America. Incidentally, he informed Herr Harden how Dr. Dernburg spoke contemptuously of Harden.

Captain Boy-Ed wrote to Captain von Papen, who was then in Mexico, on May 25, 1914:

"I was specially pleased by what you wrote about Huerta, the only strong man in Mexico in my opinion. Admiral von Hintze was not quite right in his estimate of him, for Huerta can be scarcely be such a drunken ruffian as von Hintze so often implies, if only because a chronic drunkard could hardly have kept so uncertain a position under such uncommonly difficult circumstances. I met a number of people in Mexico City who were in close touch with Huerta. Without exception they all spoke very highly of the President's patriotism, capacity, and energy.

"I likewise do not share the views of our worthy Admiral about the timelessness or possibility of international intervention in Mexico. Von Hintze's attitude toward this subject will be familiar to you from one of the Embassy reports."

Hintze Lauded Papen.

Admiral von Hintze wrote to the Imperial Chancellor from Mexico July 21, 1914, strongly commending Captain von Papen's work there and recommending him for the fourth-class order of the Red Eagle. In the course of the letter, a copy of which von Papen carried, the Admiral said:

"He showed special industry in organizing the Germany colony for purposes of self-defense, and out of this shy, factious material, unwilling to undertake any military activity, he obtained what there was to be got."

A letter from Colonel H. Herwarth of the general staff, dated Berlin, March 10, 1915, says:

"Strongly advise you to see Langhorne. Of course, you know he is returning. Everybody regrets his departure. He is quite exceptionally popular with every one here."

The letter continues: "The bearer of this letter, Mr. Lyell Fox, can give you news of Berlin. He is reliable and understands how shamefully dependent on England the United States have become. Pro forma, of course, he is a neutral. I think there will soon be a big change in American opinion."

Another Herwarth letter, dated March 22, says:

"I hope you and Boy-Ed received all my letters, which I forwarded to you through Langhorne and Fox. I hope the people over there will gradually see reason. I am sure you and Boy-Ed will do your share to contribute to this result. I shall do all I can by influencing the reporters, who always come to see me."

A letter from Edward Lyell Fox, dated Berlin, July 25, says:

"It is my sincere conviction, and in behalf of many other American correspondents here, that the misunderstandings between our countries are due to the poor advice and warped viewpoint of the American Embassy in Berlin. President Wilson cannot know the Ger-

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CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA. 4 All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line. Office, B'way & 29th St. —Advt.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

LUSITANIA CASE BEFORE CABINET TODAY; 'NEARLY SETTLED,' SAYS SENATOR STONE; BERLIN STILL TAKES PESSIMISTIC VIEW

No "New Demands" Made on Germany, Says Lansing, Who Doubts if Zimmermann Made the Statement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Commenting today on the reported statement of Dr. Eugene Zimmermann, Under Secretary of the Berlin Foreign Office, that "new demands" of the United States had unsettled the submarine issue between Germany and the United States, Secretary Lansing said:

"This Government has not increased the demands made in the Lusitania case in the notes of May 13, June 9, and July 21. I doubt if Dr. Zimmermann ever made the statement that new demands had been injected, because he must know that it is utterly false."

The three things demanded from Germany in these notes are in substance:

First—A disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania or an admission that it was illegal, and that Germany is liable for the killing of neutrals. It is upon this that the chief and present controversy has hinged.

Second—Payment of indemnity and the making of reparation for the loss of American lives and property. This has been conceded by the Berlin Government.

Third—Guarantees that no more attacks of the kind shall be made. This also has been yielded by Germany.

LONDON EXPECTS WAR OFFICE SHIFT

One Rumor Has It That a Civilian Will Succeed Lord Kitchener.

ROBERTSON VIRTUAL HEAD?

Daily Sketch Hints at His Appointment to the Active Direction of the War.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.—Radical shifts of responsibility for the direction of the war so far as Great Britain is concerned, probably involving the retirement of Lord Kitchener from his post as Secretary for War, are looked for in consequence of official announcements made yesterday.

A Court Circular announced that the King yesterday received in audience Premier Asquith, Sir Henry Jackson, and Major Gen. Charles Edward Callwell.

Mr. Asquith is President of the Imperial Defense Committee; Sir Henry Jackson is First Sea Lord, and General Callwell is Director of Military Intelligence.

Special significance is believed to attach to the conference of the King with three such important chiefs of the war operations.

It is also noted that Lord Kitchener had a long audience with the King a few days ago.

Changes of great importance in the direction of the war are contemplated, says The Daily Sketch. It says that Earl Kitchener probably will leave the War Office.

The Sketch also says that Sir William Robertson, now Chief of Staff, will probably take over active direction of the war without interference, except from the Cabinet as a whole, and that a civilian of real ability for organization will become Secretary for War.

In the event that Lord Kitchener leaves the War Office, The Sketch adds, he will undertake work of an important character elsewhere.

Commenting on the new order that the Chief of Staff "shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the Government regarding military operations," The Daily Mail says:

"Since the creation of the Ministry of Munitions no more important change in the functions of the Secretary for War has taken place."

The order means that in future army orders will go out in the name of Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, instead of that of Lord Kitchener, as heretofore.

1,429,171 SOLDIERS PRISONERS IN GERMANY

This Number Does Not Include Captives Made by Germans Left in Austria.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"A total of 1,429,171 enemy soldiers to date are prisoners of war in Germany," the Overseas News Agency announces today. "This is not inclusive of prisoners made by German troops and left in Austria-Hungary in order to shorten the transport.

"In addition, 9,700 cannon, 7,700 military carriages, and 3,000 machine guns have been conveyed to Germany, these not including numerous cannon and machine guns destroyed by the enemy before capture and those used at once by German troops.

"The number of rifles taken which are still fit for use is 1,300,000."

Duma to Reassemble Feb. 9.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (via London, Feb. 8.)—An imperial decree fixes Feb. 9 as the date for the resumption of the sitting of the Duma and of the Council of the Empire.

GERMAN PRESS PROFESS ALARM

Accuses Mr. Wilson of Trying to Wrest Submarine Weapon from Germany.

EXPRESS FEAR OF RUPTURE

Cologne Catholic Organ Hints That America Has Definitely Sided with the Allies.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Lusitania crisis continues to be a matter of the gravest concern here, despite reassuring dispatches from America, warranting the conclusion that Germany has lost its inborn optimism regarding relations with America and, though still hoping, is almost convinced that Washington means to force a break in diplomatic relations, and is shaping its policy with a view to this unfortunate contingency.

Two dangerous ideas are constantly cropping out in the comment here: First, that "America is trying to wrest the submarine weapon from Germany's hand"; second, that "Wilson wants war and is determined to force it, no matter how great the concessions Germany has made or may make."

That this conviction has gained a foothold even in high places is indicated by the following excerpt from a Kreuzzeitung editorial:

"It is not necessary to explain the import of our decision for the whole future conduct of the war at sea—it is so obvious; but just because of its importance, which must be known to the Washington Cabinet, one is forced to ask what are the reasons actuating America's policy. In a Berlin dispatch to the Kölnische Volkszeitung we find the thought-provoking answer that President Wilson's anti-German policy is rooted in the conviction that Germany must be beaten in the end and that in order to shorten the war he is going to throw his influence on the stronger side, help to give Germany the coup de grace and thereby shorten the war for the good of humanity."

The Volkszeitung raises the question how, "despite our successes, President Wilson could have such a false idea of the ratio of strength between us and our enemies," and reaches the conclusion that "we ourselves have encouraged this false idea by our continuous backing down."

To estimate the importance of this utterance, the American reader must bear in mind that the Kölnische Volkszeitung is the leading organ of the powerful Center (Catholic) Party, its proprietor, the Reichstag Deputy Bachem, being one of the most influential party leaders and in very close touch with the Government.

Want to Push Submarine Warfare.

The growing conviction that America is trying to deprive Germany of her advantage in submarine warfare, so as to leave Germany powerless against England, has caused a reaction in favor of resuming the submarine campaign against England, the effect of which must not be underestimated, and pushing it to its logical limit.

To cite only one of the many signs that point to the change taking place here, the Kölnische Volkszeitung, in connection with the anniversary of the proclamation of the submarine war, says:

"If anything had left us in doubt as to the importance of the submarine war results achieved during the first year, England's exertions to wrest this weapon from our hands must bring it home to us. Everything America is doing and for which English diplomacy is working night and day confirms the design to make submarine warfare impossible for Germany. In this, however, England will be less successful than ever. We shall give the world the most striking proofs of it. Today the German people still stand squarely behind the submarine warfare, with the same enthusiasm and determination as at the beginning of the war."

The same sentiment is more than hinted at by the Kreuzzeitung.

"As these lines are being written there is in all German hearts a feeling of anxiety whether perhaps in connection with the German-American negotiations our sharpest weapon—the use of submarines—may not be blunted. Happily all signs indicate that those in authority in Germany have no intention of giving up this means of warfare, or even of permitting its effectiveness to be limited. We, too, give expression to our firm conviction that, come what may in the negotiations with America, no step will be taken on our

Continued on Page 3.

WASHINGTON SEES END NEAR

Formal Decision May Be Made After Wilson Consults Advisers.

HAS NOT SEEN LANSING YET

But Expectation Is Keen in Official Circles That a Settlement Is Now in Sight.

BERNSTORFF ALSO HOPEFUL

United States Still Adheres to Original Demands, as Voiced in Three Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Germany's latest note, embracing what are regarded as important concessions to the position of the United States in the controversy over the destruction of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German submarine, exactly nine months ago today, will be laid before the Cabinet tomorrow for consideration.

While it is understood that the concessions are regarded by officials of the State Department as being such that they can be accepted or made the basis for a solution of the question, they were tonight still awaiting the decision of the President, and the whole matter goes over another day for scrutiny by the President in council with members of his Cabinet.

Nothing has happened today to shake the feeling of optimism in inner official and diplomatic circles that the German answer has bridged another crisis even if it is not fully acceptable. In Teutonic diplomatic circles it is said to be the impression that Germany has granted all that the United States has asked, and upon this expressed belief the hope is expressed in the same quarters that the declarations, admissions and guarantees given in the German note will satisfy the United States.

As stated in THE TIMES this morning on the basis of a statement made by unimpeachable authority, the grave situation growing out of the threatened deadlock between Berlin and Washington over the Lusitania issue has been materially improved by the German note. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today, after conferring with Administration officials, that he believed the case was "practically settled."

Nevertheless it is still impossible to learn whether President Wilson is willing to accept the German answer as a full compliance with the demands made by the United States Government, and upon which it is still understood to be standing.

The expected conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing did not take place today, as the President was too busy with other matters. Count von Bernstorff did not visit the State Department during the day and has no appointment to see the Secretary. He is patiently waiting the decision of the Washington Government, and has canceled all out-of-town engagements so as to be free to call on Secretary Lansing on a moment's notice.

Denies Any "New Demands."

Secretary Lansing, while still refusing today to comment on the Lusitania note, issued a flat denial of the intimations made in Berlin that the United States Government had made new demands on Germany in the Lusitania case at a time when Wilhelmstrasse thought the negotiations were about to be successfully concluded.

Mr. Lansing's denial was in response to questions as to the foundation for the alleged statements of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, who is quoted as having said:

"We had thought the submarine issue settled and the Lusitania question on the way to arrangement—had agreed to pay indemnity and all that—when the United States suddenly made its new demands, which it is impossible for us to accept."

Secretary Lansing dictated this statement:

"This Government has not increased the demands made in the Lusitania case in the notes of May 13, June 9, and July 21. I doubt if Dr. Zimmermann ever made the statement that new demands had been injected, because he must know that it is utterly false."

While this statement denies that the demands, made in the three notes, have not been increased, and does not deny that these demands have been reduced, it is understood here that there has been no reduction in the basic demands that have been made, wnich were:

First—That Germany disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, or admit it was illegal in International law, and that Germany is liable for the loss of neutral lives in such an attack.

Second—That indemnity be paid, and reparation made for the lives and property of Americans lost in the attack.

Third—That guarantees be given against the repetition of the attack.

The third of these demands was the first to be granted. The orders under which German submarine commanders operated were changed, and finally, in September, Germany went squarely on record in a note to the United States in which it stated that liners would not be sunk without warn-

ing and without insuring safety to passengers and crew, unless steamers resisted or tried to escape.

Later on in the negotiations Germany agreed to pay an indemnity for the American lives lost, but as this offer was made as an act of grace and international friendship and not as an act of right it was not acceptable. President Wilson was unwilling to close the Lusitania case on a mere financial basis, but insisted that the United States must have from Germany an admission of liability for damages for any attacks on merchantmen which neither resisted nor fled, without warning and before the non-combatants had a chance to escape.

Language of Our "Demands."

The three demands of the United States upon Germany were stated thus in the note of May 13:

It (the United States Government) confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

In the note of June 9 Secretary Lansing said:

The Government of the United States, merefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note, transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies on these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation. * * *

The Government of the United States * * * deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

Again in the note of July 21 Secretary Lansing said:

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government * * * the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can be lawfully seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of reprisal is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. * * *

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. * * *

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial German Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its act, and in view of the manifest impossibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial German Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for needless destruction of human life by an inhuman act.

Expect Announcement Today.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Official indication or announcement, whether the offer of the Berlin Government in the Lusitania case is satisfactory to the United States, is expected soon after the Cabinet meeting today.

It is believed in Teutonic diplomatic circles that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, may be summoned to the State Department some time during the afternoon and informed of the decision of the United States.

Confidential advices received today from high official quarters are to the effect that the expressions of optimism regarding the outcome of the negotiations, which have been heard in official and diplomatic circles, are not without foundation.

Germany has agreed that reprisals must not be directed against any other than enemy subjects.

It has become known that the Berlin Government expresses the hope in the note that it may have the opportunity to co-operate with the United States in some action looking toward freedom of the seas before the end of the war.

This statement is taken in high diplomatic circles to imply that the Berlin Government sees no occasion to await the cessation of hostilities before settling that issue.

Furthermore, the German Government refers to the British blockade of Germany as being inhuman, calls attention to the fact that neutral vessels have been affected by the efforts of the British Government to starve Germany, and puts forth the contention that the German retaliation in the North Sea is justified by the actions of Great Britain. Claims that the reprisals are legal are not mentioned.

Administration officials let it be known that a mere choice of words would not be permitted to stand in the way of success of the negotiations and that the United States would not insist in the use of the word "illegal" or "disavowal" in Germany's acknowledgment that sinking of the liner without warning and the loss of 115 American lives was wrong.

Inasmuch as the proposal now before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing is described in German quarters as substituting for the word "illegal" a phrase which Germany hopes will be acceptable to the United States as covering the same point without humiliating Germany, and having regard for public opinion in that country, this announcement was taken as strengthening the optimistic atmosphere which surrounds the negotiations, and possibly leaving open the way to continued negotiation.

CLEMENCEAU RAPS WILSON.

Says Public Opinion Forced Him to Insist on a Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The French press and public, in discussing the American-German crisis, talk with more sympathy than on previous occasions concerning the attitude of the United States and the delicacy of the problem involved. But President Wilson is severely criticised by many, who doubt whether he will stand firm in the matter, and others suggest that the fear of Roosevelt may give him backbone.

M. Clemenceau, under the heading "American Democracy in Action," insists that President Wilson would have been content to continue writing notes until eternity had not the strong common sense and loyalty to their murdered countrymen of the mass of the nation forced him to change his course. He styles the President as one of the most eminent living artists in red tape, who excels in making every discussion evaporate in the mists of legal pettifogging. He goes on:

"Wilson and his co-respondent, Wilhelm, have only lately been forced to realize the crisis. From his man-appointed eminence the President was unable clearly to distinguish what was happening in the world beneath him. Hence, when in the midst of the war after Belgium had been violated, he sent a telegram of birthday congratulations to the Kaiser, it shocked many persons in America, whose robust democratic common sense failed to appreciate such attention from one great ruler to another.

"The majority of Americans felt that the principles for which the Allies were fighting were exactly those for which their ancestors had sacrificed blood and treasure. Their opinion caused President Wilson to pause in the congenial task of piling up legal texts and drowning the proofs of right in an ocean of procedure.

"Moreover, the Presidential election was drawing near, which was a subject of no small interest to the present incumbent, and Roosevelt was bidding strong for the support of the anti-German contingent. Candidates for reelection are the first to prick up their ears when the public voice is raised, so Wilson decided to reopen the Lusitania question, which was sleeping but not dead. Hence springs the present crisis.

"I will not try to prophesy its issue, still less to forecast the result of the Presidential election. One thing is certain—the American people are masters in their own house, and can settle the question for themselves without my advice."

HOUSE QUITS PARIS TODAY.

Goes to London Satisfied with His Visit to French Capital, He Says.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Colonel E. M. House, who has completed his conversations here with various Governmental officers and diplomatic representatives, will leave for London tomorrow morning. He met Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, here last evening. Today he again took lunch with Ambassador Sharp at the embassy.

Colonel House declared himself entirely content with the results of his visit to Paris. He was questioned collectively this morning by a group of ten newspaper correspondents but skilfully avoided any indications of the object of his visit or its specific results.

Georges Clémenceau, formerly French Premier, commenting in his newspaper, L'Homme Enchainé, on Colonel House's mission, which he says "seems to be characteristic of President Wilson's spirit of hesitation," writes:

"Europe has suddenly seen a dumb missionary disembark on its shoes for a tour of inspection among the combatants. He has passed everywhere, appearing and disappearing by turns like the flying Dutchman in the mists of the horizon. He has said nothing, his whole mission evidently being to observe. His task, I suppose, is to report faithfully to the President-candidate the conclusion he draws from personal observation as to the balance of force between the belligerents.

"I know nothing about Colonel House," concluded M. Clemenceau, "but the fact that he has been chosen for this investigation by the first Magistrate of the American Republic leads me to infer that he has at least the qualities of observation and good sense. This is enough to satisfy me as to the results of his investigation."

ITALIAN AIRMAN'S FEAT.

Attacks Two Enemy Aeroplanes and Puts Them to Flight.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The War Office communication issued today says:

In Trentino and Carnia there has been the customary artillery and scouting activity. Along the whole of the Isonzo front intense activity by the enemy's aeroplanes and artillery is reported. Our artillery replied effectively and from the mouths the airmen to keep at great heights.

In the Zagora section of the middle Isonzo one of our aviators attacked boldly two enemy aeroplanes, forcing them to retire owing to his accurate machine gun fire.

AMERICAN BURNED ALIVE BY TURKS

Missionary Tells How He Himself Escaped a Similar Fate.

AIDED SICK BEFORE FLIGHT

Women and Children Are Victims of Wholesale Butchery, He Says.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Dr. Jacob Sargis, an American Methodist medical missionary, who has arrived in Petrograd after narrowly escaping death at the hands of the Turks and Kurds in Urumiah, Persian Armenia, asserts that among the outrages committed against the Christian refugees was the burning to death of an American doctor named Simon or Shimmun, as he was known there. His identity was not established further, but the story of the outrage, as told by Dr. Sargis, was as follows:

"Dr. Shimmun was in the village of Supurghan when the Turks attacked that place. He was among those who took refuge on a mountain near the lakes. He was captured and told that, since he had been a good doctor and had helped the wounded, they would not kill him, but that he must accept the Mohammedan faith. He refused, as almost all Christians did. They poured oil on him, and, before applying the torch, gave him another chance to forsake his religion. Again he refused, and they set his clothes afire. While fleeing in agony due to the flames the Turks shot him several times. After he fell to the ground unconscious they hacked his head off. Mr. Allen, an American missionary, who went from village to village burying the victims of this butchery, found the body of Shimmun half eaten by dogs.

"The Catholic mission there took 150 Christians of all sects and kept them in a small room and tried to save them, but at least forty-nine of them, among them one Bishop Dinkha of the Episcopal mission, were bound together one night, taken to Gagih Mountain, and there shot down."

Dr. Sargis was born in Persia, but went to America in 1883, and was educated there by assistance of Dr. W. F. Oldham, former Bishop of India. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan and Ohio Medical Universities, and was for a time resident physician of the Protestant Hospital at Columbus, Ohio.

He was doing relief work in Urumiah on Jan. 1 last year when the Russian Army retired from that city, followed by 14,000 refugees from Urumiah and a hundred surrounding villages.

There were still left in Urumiah and the villages 45,000 persons, chiefly Armenian refugees, when the Turks and Kurds entered. The latter at once began the work of extermination of the Christian population. In one town alone, Gulfarchin, in one night, according to Dr. Sargis, seventy-nine men and boys were tied hand to hand, taken to a hill outside the village and shot. Their wives and daughters were distributed among the Turks, Kurds, and Persian Mohammedans.

"On the second day after the Turkish officers came," continued Dr. Sargis, "they had a good many wounded and sick. As soon as they heard that I was an able physician, they took me, gave me a bodyguard, and put me in charge of Urumiah Hospital. That was how I came to learn most of their secrets. I helped their wounded and sick. One day there were sixty men brought from Bashkal, all well-to-do citizens, some of them noted men of that place. They were used as beasts of burden, forced to carry rolls of barbed wire into Urumiah. The next day they were all taken to the Castle of Ismayil and every one was shot or hacked to death.

"About that time Nuri, the Governor of Gavr, told me that he had received word from the Turkish commander to kill all the Armenian soldiers in the Turkish army. He said that for my sake he would not do it, but that somebody else would. Twenty-nine were killed about fifteen miles from Urumiah, at Karmad. We had eight of them in the city, fine fellows, some of them educated in Beirut. They had been disarmed, and one night the Turks took them to the suburbs and shot them. But one of them named Aslam escaped. He dropped with the others, but was not hit. After the butchers left he made his way to the Presbyterian mission college. I was notified and asked to take care of him. I kept him until the Russian Army came. He joined and is now fighting with them.

"In the First Turkish Corps, commanded by Khalil Bey, there were about 400 Armenians. One of them, Gulbankyan, a graduate of Beirut, told me that they were all doomed to be butchered. When they appointed me head physician of the hospital they gave me plenty of helpers, including seven Christian nurses, six Arabs, and one Greek, Gulbankyan told me that if I did not help them they would be killed.

"An Arab physician, Bahadin Effendi, was appointed to work under my direction. My Greek nurse warned me that Bahadin had already killed more than fifty Armenian Christians and cautioned me to watch him. One night about 10 o'clock Bahadin sent for me, saying that he was sick. Fortunately for me, the Greek and two Armenian nurses went with me. When I reached the hospital I found that Bahadin was not sick at all. He said to me: 'What business have you to disturb me at this time of the night? Your coming shows that you have some design upon my life.' I told him that it was a mistake, that I had been told he was sick, and went away. At the bottom of the stairs I was overtaken by an officer, who said that the doctor was not done with me. I protested, but was ordered to my back. So I put my trust in the Lord and went.

"The doctor greeted me with the question: 'Who gave you permission to leave the room?' and continued: 'You are a prisoner and you will never see the light of tomorrow's sun.' I told him that I was an American citizen and that I was helping the wounded for the sake of humanity. He cut me off by saying: 'This is wartime. The top of your hat is green. That means that you are a descendant of the prophet, and it will give me pleasure to destroy your life tonight. I must think how I shall kill you. I could throw you out of the window, but that would be too quick. I could shoot you, but that also is too good for you. I shall have to use my sword. You sit down there in that corner and these Turkish nurses will sing your funeral before I begin to cut you up.'

"The Turks began to sing a droning chant, and I had no choice but to sit and listen. My bodyguard, the Greek nurse Theodore and two Armenian soldiers, the latter my servants, stood outside the door, and when they heard the chanting they thought it was all over with me. The Greek, who was a shrewd fellow, told my bodyguard to enter, and if he saw me, to say that the patients wanted to see the doctor. All of a sudden I saw him enter with a lantern. He saluted the Effendi and said: 'The patients want the doctor.' I didn't give Bahadin a chance to say a word. I was up and out and down in the street in about two seconds. When I got to the outpost they yelled from the window to stop me, but they were too late. My bodyguard and the Armenians and the Greek followed close behind me and I got away. I reached home at midnight. My wife and children thought I was already dead."

Dr. Sargis turned the tables on the Arab doctor by alleging that he was insane and having him put under guard and on a milk diet, notwithstanding he was a doctor in Khalil Bey's army.

Soon after the Russians left Urumiah a German machinist, Neuman, who came in with the Turks, announced himself as German Consul. By his orders a Christian by the name of Mushi was hanged. Eighty-five hundred persons died in the vicinity of Urumiah in five months; 1,500 were killed and the rest died of cold and hunger.

THE GERMAN PRESS PROFESS ALARM

Continued from Page 1.

part likely to lower Germany's dignity and military supremacy. "The feeling of our nation and the spirit living in the army and fleet are one in holding that in our efforts to remain on friendly terms with another power there are limits which no one can transcend without ignoring the precious sacrifices of so many months of bloodshed.

"In a Fight for Existence."

The present state of the German mind is well reflected in the utterances of the Täglihe Rundschau, which, making an attack on the German censorship, says:

"We are in a fight for existence or non-existence, in a fight against terrible odds, against an enemy who unscrupulously employs every means to destroy us. We must preserve our freedom to employ that mode of warfare and those means against this enemy which he most fears and which will soonest make him inclined to wish for peace. We have not only the right, but the duty not to permit our hands to be bound, to use our technical superiority to the utmost in order to make the enemy amenable to peace by inflicting damage on him.

"England is the tough enemy to be beaten in the first line. Economically England's war need is great; it could be increased to a point where it would be unbearable by a relentless submarine war. Then the moment would come for England to make peace, and, therefore, for the whole world to do so. America has prevented us from continuing our war against England's commerce effectively. If America now seeks to wrest the submarine wholly from our hands, that would be a good service for England, but at the same time an obstacle in the way of ending the war, as, with her ammunition shipments, America would become the foster parent of a war of long duration, and by her attitude on the submarine question, which is equivalent to protection for England, quite inconsistent with any kind of neutrality."

Berlin Stock Brokers Optimistic.

The situation here is best reflected by the Berlin stock market, which, after a listless opening, strengthened on receipt of news from America, which was interpreted by the traders as distinctly favorable. As German-American relations continued to be viewed with renewed confidence, the market showed a marked upward tendency and closed strong.

America's attitude, and particularly the question, "What will President Wilson do?" continue to be topics of interest and speculation, which have been fanned by the arrival of skeleton summaries of the President's Western speeches that leave German readers hopelessly puzzled. Commenting on his St. Louis speech, the Kreuzzeitung says:

"This speech will find little understanding in Germany. We expect of Mr. Wilson neither patience nor indulgence, but a correct attitude whereby America shall abandon her attempt to prevent us making full use of our submarine arms."

Coming submarine events often cast Count von Reventlow's shadow before them, and so it is interesting that Reventlow today takes two columns of the Tageszeitung to show that the sinking of the Lusitania and the whole submarine war on merchantmen are legal by giving citations from a compilation of arguments by twenty-one German Professors and other authorities on international law, who give the unanimous verdict that the submarine war on England is legal.

Some papers continue to warn against premature optimism by pointing out that the final decision has not yet been announced.

The Tägliche Rundschau, expressing satisfaction that the German Foreign Office has taken a determined stand in the Lusitania case, concludes:

"Now Herr Wilson, and only Wilson, has the word." George Bernhard, in the Vossiche Zeitung, gives the significant hint that in the present situation the decisive factor is chiefly, perhaps wholly, whether political or military success is of greater importance, and therefore more desirable.

SAY PRESIDENT MUST STICK.

London Papers Think He Cannot Compromise on Disavowal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.—Commenting editorially on reports from the United States that President Wilson will accept Germany's proposal for a settlement of the Lusitania issue without a disavowal, The Times says this morning:

"It cannot be supposed that President Wilson is ready to renounce the chief principle for which he contended with a moral earnestness and a power of close reasoning that excited admiration and commanded respect on both sides of the Atlantic."

After stating the position taken by the President in his notes to Germany on submarine warfare, The Times goes on:

"It is in the face of these clear and reiterated statements of principles, which are 'immutable,' these high-minded refusals to curtail, abate, or abandon them, this stern and unrelenting reprobation of German practice as 'inhuman' as well as 'illegal,' this haughty repudiation of compromise as of expediency, and this specific insistence upon disavowal, that we are asked to believe that Wilson is about to surrender the very essence of his demands and with it the essence of the moral basis on which he has founded them.

"We decline to think him or any President of the United States capable of 'the great refusal.' There cannot be a mistake of its significance. To abandon the claim for disavowal would be not such a compromise as Wilson has spurned in advance, but defeat. The 'legal victory' would not be his but Count von Bernstorff's.

"Disavowal is not merely the reparation due to the humanity and lawabidingness which Wilson rightly charges Germany with outraging, but it is the best security obtainable that she will not go on outraging them. Where she to induce Wilson to renounce his formal claim for it after such a controversy, she would know the weight to give to all other protests from the same quarter."

The Morning Post says:

"Unless the President traverses his written word no compromise is possible. It is quite true, as the President has said, that he, as a representative of the United States, is the champion of virtue and humanity. For where among nations, not involved in the conflict, is another to be found?

"If the origin of the war itself is obscure and could not, therefore, be impartially determined, there is no ambiguity at all about the point and difference between Germany and America.

"The United States either acquiesces in the legalization of murder or it does not. President Wilson has already made his choice in plain terms. Very much, both in the present and in the future, depends upon his next action."

SAYS BERLIN MADE MISTAKE.

But Rome Doubts if a Break in Relations Comes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 7.—Discussion here of the controversy between the United States and Germany is increasing, and the general consensus of opinion is that the latter has played her hand very badly.

The Germans, as an evening paper remarks, thought in the Lusitania affair that President Wilson was playing to the gallery, and so mocked him to their hearts' content. So the President's recent energy has produced surprise and anxiety in Berlin.

The same paper says:

"The pessimism of the German papers seems to us excessive or premature. It will be most surprising if Wilson desires war. His changes seem to be guided by internal politics. We cannot believe that he will pass from words to action."

BRITAIN REVEALS MORE PAPEN PAPERS

Continued from Page 1.

man viewpoint under the existing circumstances."

"The People Are Really So Stupid."

A letter dated merely "Washington, Tuesday," signed H. Hatzfeld, contains the following:

"I telephoned today to Albert. The Ambassador, in my opinion, should nevertheless issue a statement to enlighten the native Americans and pro-Germans and lead their thoughts into right channels. The people are really so stupid. Besides, by this means we can openly defend the Americans—Adams, Hodley—who are implicated in this affair."

The letter gives no hint as to what affair is referred to.

An undated note follows:

"Dear von Papen: A secret agent, who returned from Washington this evening, made the following statement: 'The Washington people are very excited about von Papen and are having a constant watch kept on him. They are in possession of a whole heap of incriminating evidence against him. (This sentence is underlined.) They have no evidence against Count B. and Captain B.-E.' In this connection I would suggest with due diffidence that perhaps the first part of your telegram is worded rather too emphatically. Yours ever, B.-E."

Dr. Dumba, the former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, whose recall was requested by the American Government, wrote from Lenox on Sept. 1, 1915:

"Everything has ended happily in Washington, and the people already think they hear the bells of peace ringing. We have not got that length yet, but it just shows what a good effect is produced by good words and a light hand."

A letter from George Sylvester Viereck, dated Dec. 4, 1915, contains the following:

"While I am thoroughly ashamed of my country at present, I nevertheless intend to stay here and fight for justice and fair play."

"Rhld." Siedenberg of 22 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York, writing regrets on Dec. 21 that he would be unable to dine with Captain von Papen, says:

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you, as does every German in America, for all you have done for our fatherland under highly unfavorable circumstances in your most difficult position. * * * For the extraordinarily idiotic Yankee antagonism you will readily console yourself with the good German proverb, 'The greater your enemy the greater your honor.'"

The bank accounts show that von Skal and W. von Igel each received a salary of $238 monthly, with certain expenses. Two checks of a total of $500 are marked for "Caserta, Ottawa." The parliamentary paper contains the comment:

"This man repeatedly tried to enter the service of his Majesty's Government. He is now interned in England."

The letters found in the von Papen papers signed by George Sylvester Viereck, H. Hatzfeldt, and Rhld. (Reinhard) Siedenburg have already been published in this country. At that time the two first named made explanations and Mr. Siedenburg, who is a cotton broker, refused to explain. When asked about his phrase, "idiotic Yankee antagonism," he simply said: "I have nothing to say."

MAJOR LANGHORNE'S RECALL.

His Name Used Fraudulently with Bogus Wireless Dispatches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Major George T. Langhorne is an officer with an enviable record in the cavalry arm. He was attached to the War College here when he was sent abroad as military observer with one of the German armies. As his reports have not been made public, his precise service in Germany is unknown, but it is understood that he saw as much of the military operations as the German authorities could be persuaded to permit.

His sudden return to the United States caused a sensation. Some of his reports from Germany had been sent by wireless. To the amazement of officials of the War Department, one or more of these reports came addressed to the "War College, Annapolis." As the War College is in Washington, this misdirection aroused suspicion, and when the dispatches were laid before Major Langhorne on his return, he said that he had not sent them, though his name was signed to them.

The incident aroused charges and countercharges by German and British officials in the American press. The British view was that German officials had sent out wireless reports on military conditions in the empire over Major Langhorne's signature hoping that they would be picked up in France or England and so mislead the enemy. The German explanation was that the fabricated dispatches had not come from Germany at all, but were started from a station in France or England for the purpose of embroiling the United States with Germany. As far as is known the American Government did not decide as between the two theories.

It is suggested here tonight that Colonel Herwarth's message to Captain von Papen might have related to this incident, and might have been intended as a suggestion that an effort be made to clear up any impression Major Langhorne had formed to the detriment of Germany.

The Major at present is stationed at Fort Worth, Tex., and nothing is known here as to the correspondence which he is said to have brought for German officials in the United States.

ALL BELGIAN SHIPS MUST HELP RELIEF

Government Requisitions Them to Carry Food at Request of the Commission.

TONNAGE STILL INADEQUATE

Twenty More Vessels to be Acquired Will Provide One-Third of Total Requirement.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The problem of feeding the people of Belgium and northern France, which had been gravely imperiled lately by inability to charter sufficient shipping to carry the relief food, has been solved temporarily by the Belgian Government requisitioning all ships flying the Belgian flag at the request of the Relief Commission.

The Belgian Government has passed a law which has been signed by King Albert, compelling all Belgian ships to enter the immediate service of the commission no matter what future charters they may have accepted.

Vessels which are loading or are now on voyages will be permitted to fulfill their contracts, but on arrival at their destinations must be turned over to agents of the commission immediately after discharging their cargoes. The commission will receive all told about twenty ships fitted for overseas traffic. This tonnage will provide one-third of the total required in the relief work.

These ships will be placed under the flag of the commission, which by agreement with all belligerents protects them from any form of attack. They will be placed in regular service to Rotterdam from ports of the United States, the River Plata, and India.

The most valuable ship requisitioned by the commission is the Red Star liner Samland, normally a passenger vessel, which is being used as a freighter. The International Mercantile Marine Company, owner of the line, will not be able to procure her release, as the commission states that the necessities of the Belgian people transcend other considerations and they are determined to put the steamer into the relief work.

A few weeks ago the commission called the attention of the Belgian Cabinet to its desperate plight on account of lack of shipping facilities, which was accentuated by its failure to obtain any more British charters in competition with the requisitioning requirements of the British Admiralty and the growing scarcity of available neutral bottoms. King Albert showed keen interest, and in signing the order requisitioning Belgian ships informed Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, that he would give his assistance in any effort which Mr. Hoover might make to obtain additional neutral ships.

The owners of the Belgian vessels will receive fair treatment. They are cooperating with the commission in arranging the charters.

Even with the additional Belgian vessels the commission will not have sufficient tonnage to meet normal needs and the rations of the Belgians may be reduced. As a last resort the commission may be compelled to give up feeding the French people within the German lines.

CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED

General Attack Upon the Insurgents at Siu-fu Imminent.

PEKING, Feb. 7.—The Government today announced that its troops had recaptured Ping-shan, northeast of Siu-fu, in the southern part of Sze-Chuen Province, and that a general attack upon the rebels at Siu-fu was imminent.

The rebels who were defeated at Ping-shan were being driven back upon Siu-fu, the announcement stated.

The revolutionists moving upon Tze-liu-tsing, north of Siu-fu, have, it is declared, been isolated by a rear attack from the Government forces.

HELFFERICH REPLIES TO BRITISH GIBES

Finance Minister Says Billions of German Assets Still Exist Abroad.

DENIES INFLATION CHARGES

Says Reichsbank Gold Statements Have Not Been Exaggerated by an Ounce.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, today made reply, according to the Overseas News Agency, to questions propounded recently to Germany by Sir Edward Holden at the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, of which Sir Edward is Managing Director. In addition to replying to Sir Edward's questions regarding Germany's finances, Dr. Helfferich in turn interrogated Sir Edward with regard to the finances of Great Britain.

To the question whether German assets in foreign countries still existed Dr. Helfferich said billions of German assets were being withheld by England under receiverships and against law and equity. He then asked what conclusion was to be drawn as to English finance from the fact that Great Britain, through Sir Edward, floated a loan in the United States to strengthen the exchange rate on the English pound.

With regard to the decrease in German exports, Dr. Helfferich pointed out that Great Britain's exports had shrunk by half and that imports, inclusive of those of the Government, had swelled to such an extent that the balance of trade against Great Britain was now $2,500,000,000 instead of $750,000,000, as formerly.

To Sir Edward's question whether Germany's foreign security holdings had not all been sold, Dr. Helfferich replied that Great Britain's search of mail on neutral ships for foreign securities "and the discoveries made on these occasions must sufficiently edify Sir Edward concerning the actual existence of large German holdings of such securities."

Dr. Helfferich, with regard to the charge of inflation of German paper circulation, said the war credit banks, mortgage banks, and insurance companies never issued bank notes. He said also that the Reichsbank statements did not mention an ounce of gold which was not in the bank's vault.

He said reports of riots in Germany in which angry women were shot down by the military were inventions.

As to future taxes in Germany, the Secretary said the war was costing 50 cents per head of the population in Great Britain as against 25 cents in Germany.

KAISER'S DANUBE TRIP.

He Inspected Rumanian Defenses at Palota from a Torpedo Boat.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 8, (via London.)—The Journal des Balkans gives the following particulars of the German Emperor's recent visit along the Danube:

"After leaving Nish the Emperor proceeded to Semlin, where he passed the night in the imperial train. The next day he embarked on an Austrian torpedo boat with his suite of twelve officers and went to Orsova, the torpedo boat being convoyed by a flotilla of gunboats and monitors.

"Archduke Joseph Ferdinand of Austria, accompanied by his military suite, met Emperor William at Orsova late in the afternoon, the party then going to Mehadia. Here they passed the night in a hotel.

"The following day the Emperor inspected the Rumanian frontier flotilla and continued the journey downstream, proceeding through the iron gate.

"Opposite the Island of Simian, the procession halted while the Emperor and his party inspected the Rumanian fortifications at Palota. The party then returned to Semlin, where the Emperor ordered a train to continue his journey home."

ALLIED GUNS DAMAGE MANY ENEMY POSITIONS

Cause Violent Explosions in the German Lines East of Arras.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Allies continue their violent artillery attacks on the German positions from Flanders to Champagne. These were today especially effective near Het Sas and St. Laurent, (the latter east of Arras;) at La Lisière, (between the Oise and the Aisne,) and near Challerange, in Champagne.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery effectively bombarded the small Vauban fort, near Het Sas, and the enemy trenches in front of Steenstraete.

In Artois the fire of our batteries caused violent explosions in the German lines near St. Laurent, east of Arras, between the Oise and the Aisne an enemy blockhouse was destroyed at La Lisière, south of the Bois d'Ours Camp.

In Champagne a bombardment by our heavy artillery of the enemy establishments near Challerange caused a great fire.

There has been reciprocal cannonading on the rest of the front.

"Nothing of importance occurred during last night," was the afternoon bulletin of the French War Office.

The British official statement on the progress of the campaign in the west, issued tonight, reads:

Except for some hostile artillery activity about Loos and the bombardment of hostile trenches near the Ypres-Roulers Railway, the day has been quiet.

The official statement issued in Berlin says:

There have been fierce artillery battles between La Bassée and Arras and south of the Somme.

The City of Lens has again been vigorously bombarded by the enemy during the last few days.

In the Argonne the French blew up and occupied a crater on Hill 285, La Fille Morte, northeast of La Chalade. They were driven out immediately by a counterattack.

Sir Edward Carson to Take a Rest.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.—Sir Edward Carson, ex-Attorney General, has been ordered by his physician to take five weeks' rest. He is suffering from exhaustion, due to his activities of the last four years.

Prior to the outbreak of the war Sir Edward Carson was the leader of the Irish Unionist Party and took part in the campaign in Ulster against Home Rule for Ireland. He was active in forming the Ulster volunteers to resist the putting of Home Rule into force. In May, 1915, when the Coalition Cabinet was formed, Sir Edward assumed the portfolio of Attorney General. He resigned last October because of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war.

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NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

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President

COMMENCED BUSINESS JUNE, 1897

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
INVESTED ASSETS; Stocks, Bonds (at Market Values) Collateral Loans, Mortgage Loans and Real Estate,		$7,181,466.77	CAPITAL STOCK,		$3,000,000.00
			SURPLUS,		3,289,510.91
CURRENT ASSETS; Cash on Hand,	$1,705,698.26		CURRENT LIABILITIES; Accounts Payable (not due)	$116,972.28	
Accounts Receivable,	390,805.41		Dividend Payable Jan. 3, 1916,	60,000.00	176,972.28
Outstanding Premiums Not over 90 Days Past Due (Actual),	596,557.99		DEFERRED LIABILITIES; Accrued Commissions not due,	136,194.19	
(Past Due Items not included amount to $131,912.32)		2,693,061.66	Expenses Incurred,	2,797.06	138,991.25
DEFERRED ASSETS; Accrued Interest,		76,366.52	RESERVES; Premium Tax Reserve,	60,303.95	
			Reserve for Contingent Claims,	1,192,426.81	
			Reserve (pro rata) for Unearned Premiums,	2,092,689.75	3,345,420.51
TOTAL ASSETS,		$9,950,894.95	TOTAL LIABILITIES,		$9,950,894.95

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Real Estate, Deposits in Suspended Banks, and Other Valuable Assets, Estimated to be Worth Over $200,000. Special Deposits Not Deducted.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

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LOSS OF HAIR, Seborrhoea and the Quartzlamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Bookstores.

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream

Why is it better to use Kolynos *on a dry tooth-brush?*

Because a wet bristle hasn't the backbone to get into the crevices and cracks, where germ-breeding food-particles are secreted.

Brush-makers go to Africa and China to get the best bristles, with just that stiffness required for an efficient tooth-brush.

To wet these bristles, temporarily makes them limp and lifeless.

Kolynos saponifies gradually on a dry brush, which it lubricates sufficiently while cleansing the teeth, the tooth crevices and the mouth membranes.

It destroys and washes away great quantities of the injurious germ life in both mouth and tooth-brush.

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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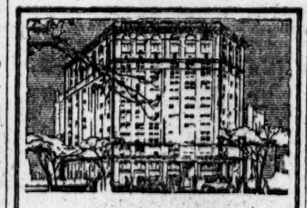

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MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"

Final Clearance $17.50 for Suits and O'Coats that were $35,$30,$25

This *Last-of-the-Season Sale* represents my entire stock of *Stein-Bloch* and *John David* Suits and Overcoats, with only a few exceptions.

"Regulars" and "Stouts," as well as sizes for small and large stout men. *No charge for alterations.*

My full-silk-lined "Avenue" Overcoat at $25 is not included in the foregoing.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BRYAN PLANS TOUR TO OPPOSE DEFENSE

Arranges Definitely to Fight the President in a Series of Speeches.

SOUTH WANTS WILSON

Supporters There Urge a Swing for Preparedness, but the Executive Still Is In Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Information reached Washington today in a private telegram from William Jennings Bryan, who is at Miami, Fla., that he would start on a tour of the United States within the next few weeks to deliver a series of speeches in opposition to the preparedness program of the Administration. Mr. Bryan gave no details of the plans for his tour, but friends who have been in touch with him said that he would go into those parts of the country where the preparedness sentiment was strong, and would endeavor to convert people there to his view that increases in armaments lead to war, and that military preparedness is unnecessary because the United States is in no danger of war with any foreign nation.

It is not known positively whether Mr. Bryan will invade the districts visited by President Wilson on his recent tour of the Central West. The expectation among Mr. Bryan's friends is that he will not overlook some parts of the West that were visited by the President. With the exception of the cities of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago, the itinerary of the President's recent tour was arranged with the idea that anti-preparedness sentiment was strong in the districts where he made speeches. The effects of his tour have not yet become apparent, as far as they concern pressure from home districts on Congressmen who have been hostile or indifferent to the Administration's policy of national defense, but in Administration circles there is a confident belief that the President's speeches have set people to discussing the preparedness problem.

To Southern Senators and Representatives who called on him at the White House today President Wilson indicated that he had not made up his mind as to whether he would make a speech-making swing into the South. There is much anti-preparedness sentiment among Southern Congressmen, and as practically all of the Congressmen from below the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers are members of the President's party, it was regarded at one time as essential that the President should go into the districts of the "little army" and "little navy" legislators with the object of showing their constituents that preparedness was necessary for the safety of the nation. The hope behind this projected Southern trip was that the President's explanation of the situation would arouse sentiment for national defense that would be brought to bear on the Congressmen and cause them to switch from opposition to support of the President's policy.

The reasons for the President's hesitation about the Southern tour were not fully disclosed by Mr. Wilson in his conversations with Southern Senators and Representatives today. The President indicated to these callers that his Western trip had been so successful in arousing sentiment not only in the West but throughout the country in favor of adequate provision for the national defense that it might not be necessary for him to repeat to the South what he had said in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. The President, it was understood, was of the opinion that it might be better for him to remain in Washington and take personal charge of the efforts that are to be made to get action on the proposed national defense legislation which has already been delayed. If this is the case, it was said by his visitors, had not made up his mind whether he would deliver preparedness speeches in the South.

The main difficulty of the Administration so far as the South is concerned is that if the President goes into Southern Congressional districts whose representatives in Congress are opposed to the national defense program, the impression might be created that Mr. Wilson had gone out after the political scalps of Democratic Congressmen. On the other hand, a Southern tour by the President has a very attractive side in that it would emphasize that the President's propaganda for preparedness is not partisan, but is wholly patriotic. Nothing would be gained by Mr. Wilson in a partisan political way through a speech-making trip in Southern States. He is certain to be renominated and the South will be, as usual, in the Democratic column on election day.

The Administration would like to have that aspect of the preparedness situation emphasized. The speech-making trip in the South would serve as evidence of the President's good faith in saying that preparation for better national defense is a patriotic and not a partisan question. It is believed here that the President has no intention of making any speeches that would reflect on the good faith of individual Democratic Congressmen in failing to support the Administration's program, but that would not become apparent until he had actually gone into Southern States, and it is now uncertain whether he will make a swing into them.

Supporters of the President's national defense policy were gratified over the personal appeals made to him today by Southern Senators and Representatives to visit their States and talk preparedness. Senators Lea and Shields, Senator-elect McKellar, and Representative Byrns of Tennessee wanted him to visit Nashville and Memphis. Senator James and ex-Governor McCreary of Kentucky spoke for Louisville. Senator Smith and Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, Senator Ransdell and Representative Dupre of Louisiana, and Representative Harrison of Mississippi hoped the President would not overlook their States on a Southern tour.

'PEOPLE BEHIND PRESIDENT'

Wisconsin Publisher Sees Big Benefit in Wilson Tour.

President Wilson's recent trip through the Middle West has left a lasting impression among the people, who already were heartily in favor of greater national preparedness, according to O. D. Brandenburg, President of the Democrat Printing Company of Madison, Wis., who yesterday brought the first report to New York of the after-effects of the President's tour.

"The people are behind the President," said Mr. Brandenburg. "They will support him not only because they are in favor of greater national defenses, but because they approve for the most part of what his Administration has done. Of course many persons are divided on the tariff question, and there are many who believe it unwise to tax incomes too heavily.

"We are all for preparedness, and when it comes to a national issue of this kind you will find the people of Wisconsin think exactly as do the people of New York. It may be that the people of New York are a little more timorous on account of the fact that they are on the seaboard, and therefore within closer reach of invaders. But the people of the West realize we must be prepared to defend the nation at all times, regardless of the possibility of invasion."

Red Cross West Side Branch.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich has organized a west side branch of the American Red Cross at 2,158 Broadway, at Seventy-sixth Street, and residents in the neighborhood are urged to "come promptly and help develop this response to the President's call for Red Cross service." Classes are held at the branch for first aid to the injured and in home nursing. There is a preparedness forum, and there are lectures on war relief. Chandler Aldrich is Treasurer.

IN AID OF BELGIAN RELIEF.

Tea Dance and Lace Exhibition at the Ritz-Carlton.

Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announced at a tea dance and lace exhibition at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon that the committee was now prepared to clothe more than 30,000 destitute children and women in Belgium and Northern France.

The affair was the first of a series to be held by the committee in its efforts to raise more funds. Laces, which are to be sold for the benefit of the 40,000 expert lacemakers in Belgium and northern France, were on exhibition by special permission of the committee, to which they were donated by wealthy women of Belgium. One of the novel features of the afternoon's entertainment was the display of "C. R. B." barge flags on the walls of the ballroom. These flags, it was explained, fly over the committee's barges as they pass through the canals on their way from Holland to the commission's distributing stations and really act as safe conducts. The flags are made of canvas and bear the register number of the barge, with the letters "C. R. B." in the corner.

In the course of the afternoon Miss Helen C. Moller, assisted by her pupil, Miss Emily Illingsworth, appeared in Greek classic dances, and Mlle. Lina Dilson, soprano of the De La Monnaie Opera House in Brussels, was heard in French and English songs. Dr. Horace Fletcher, who recently returned from his duties as a delegate in Belgium, spoke of the needs of the 3,000,000 destitute in the war-stricken countries and the importance of sending clothing and shoes to them immediately, as the need is growing each day. He said in part:

"Most of the opulent of America have been oppressed by the knowledge that more than half of their gifts to charitable objects have been used up in the cost of administration. I am happy to tell them that in the 'C. R. B.' administration this scandalous waste has been reduced to less than 1 per cent., due to the engineer exactitude and honesty demanded by Herbert C. Hoover, the Chairman of the commission, and to the volunteer service on the part of competent and experienced engineer experts whom our chief enlisted in the cause.

"Since I have been in America I have heard occasionally that the false report had spread that some of the provisions sent to the Belgians were appropriated for the invading army. This has not been the case. Not only has all succor reached those whom the donors intended to aid, but it has been so administered that every dollar contributed has done several dollars' worth of good. The Belgians are making every effort to pay for their own sustenance out of their reserve resources, but the tedious wearing on of the war has exhausted so much of these resources that much suffering must occur and become progressively acute if the aid of America is not continued until the end of hostilities and for some time thereafter."

PICK THREE REGENTS.

Berri, Byrne, and Kellogg to be Elected Formally Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Members of the Legislature tonight selected three candidates for the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. They will be elected to office formally at a joint session at noon tomorrow. William Berri, Republican, of Brooklyn, was chosen to succeed the late St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn; James F. Byrne, Democrat, of New York City, was chosen to succeed the late Andrew J. Shipman of New York City, and Walter G. Kellogg, Republican, of Ogdensburg, to succeed himself.

There was a fight in the caucus held by the Republicans of both houses over the candidacy of William Bondy of New York City, whose name was presented by Senator Ogden L. Mills. Mr. Bondy was the personal selection of Samuel S. Koenig, the New York County Republican Chairman. He is a lawyer. After sharp discussion, his candidacy was defeated in the Senate caucus by a vote of 18 to 13, and in the Assembly caucus by 71 to 19.

William Berri was born in Brooklyn in 1848. He is the owner of the Brooklyn Standard-Union. Mr. Berri was a member of the Board of Brooklyn Bridge Trustees and the last President of that body. He was a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention. He was a member of New York's Commission to the St. Louis Fair and Trustee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, 1909, and the New York Tercentenary Celebration in 1914.

In the Fall of 1911 Mr. Berri was arrested on a charge of criminal libel at the instance of William Willett, Jr., who was a candidate for the office of Supreme Court Justice, whom Mr. Berri accused in his newspaper with having purchased his nomination. This eventually resulted in the withdrawal of the prosecution against Mr. Berri and the subsequent conviction of Willett and Cassidy and their sentence to Sing Sing.

ASSAIL WORK OF ALLIANCE.

Critics of Educational Body Say It Neglects Jewish Traditions.

The auxiliary committee of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, whose efforts are largely devoted to Americanizing Jewish immigrants, received last night at a meeting held at the home of Lee Kohns, 38 East Fifty-second Street, donations amounting to $15,082. Of these contributions those of $25 or more were from:

Justice Greenbaum	$100
Martin Beck	70
A. A. Meeres	25
A. M. Goldsmith	85
Edgar Lamer	50
S. H. Kahn	320
H. F. Samstag	100
S. M. Isaacs	320
A. L. Selig	90
Benjamin Tusker	30

The work of the alliance was criticised by Leon S. Moisseiff, President of The Day, the Jewish newspaper, who said: "The east side does not believe that the alliance does as much work as it could. The great mass of the people of the east side do not feel that this institution in any way links up with the old Jewish customs and traditions."

Justice Greenbaum answered the speaker, showing that the alliance not only taught Hebrew, but also gave instruction in Jewish history and Jewish customs.

Dr. M. J. Lewi replied to Justice Greenbaum, saying: "One of the things that worries the older generation of Jews is that so many of their offspring, in spite of the work of the Educational Alliance, are mistaking liberty for license and feel that their young are going astray. American ideas and ideals are causing a great gulf to spring up between the older and the younger. It is this gulf that is giving them concern."

The next meeting of the Auxiliary Committee will be held at the home of Jesse Isidor Straus, 899 Park Avenue.

ORIENTALS HERE PROTEST.

Immigration Bill Causes Concern to Their Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Certain features of the Immigration bill recently reported to the House are giving much concern at the Japanese Embassy and the Chinese Legation here, and there have been several conferences on the subject between the Ambassador and Minister and the State Department officials.

When a similar bill was pending during the last session of Congress, the State Department was induced to make some representations to the House Committee on Immigration as to the necessity of avoiding any invasion of the treaty rights of Orientals, and it is expected that the new measure will be subjected to careful scrutiny at the State Department with the same object in view before final action is taken by this Congress.

A section of the bill which requires the registration of all Orientals in the United States is regarded by the interested diplomats as threatening to work peculiar hardship. It has already been the subject of many remonstrances and appeals reaching Washington from Japanese and Chinese in the United States.

CANADA DEFIES CANAL PLOTTERS

Welland Waterway Heavily Guarded and Trap Set for Any Attacking Force.

GOT WARNING MONTHS AGO

Investigation of Story of Threatened Pro-German Invasion Followed by Rigid Precautions.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—The Dominion Police Commissioner, Colonel Percy Sherwood, is noncommittal in regard to the report that the Secret Service, of which he is in charge, has unearthed a German plot with widespread ramifications to invade Canada and destroy the Welland Canal, with the idea of hampering the future shipment of wheat to the Allies. It is admitted, however, that several months ago the Dominion authorities received warning of such a plot and took steps to investigate it. That investigation was carried out by the Dominion police and other detective agencies, and it resulted in certain definite information being obtained which in the eyes of the military authorities warranted a special guard being placed along the Welland Canal.

It is significant that, although at other points along the border the guard had been relaxed prior to last week, that on the Welland Canal has been maintained at full strength day and night ever since the first warning was given. The Dominion police will not admit any recent revelations, but significance is attached to the extensive precautionary measures taken since the fire in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. These measures involved the employment of a large number of soldiers to guard munition plants, factories making other military supplies, elevators, dock yards, bridges, and public buildings.

Of course many of these places have been guarded since the beginning of the war, but the strength of the guard has been doubled in many instances. Every legislative building throughout the Dominion is now patrolled day and night, within and without, by an armed guard.

At strategic points on the border from which a sudden blow might be struck special precautionary measures have been taken. The Canadian authorities are well aware of certain German organizations which have been effected in the last few months and long ago took steps to checkmate any attempt to strike at Canadian waterways or other vital means of communication. Nothing in the nature of an official statement for publication from any Secret Service agent is, of course, forthcoming, but it is stated on the highest authority otherwise that the schemes of German plotters in the United States are now as well known in Canada that any attempt on the part of Germans to put them into effect would be met with such swift action by the Canadian Government as would paralyze the activities of the Germans.

At the present time there is co-operation in tracking certain evidence which may lead to still further revelations. It is not desirable, in the eyes of the Dominion authorities, to make public either the nature or the extent of their knowledge of German plans, but it can be stated without fear of authentic contradiction that the Dominion Secret Service has in its possession such data as to enable it to feel tolerably certain that no step could be taken by any German organization across the border without due warning being received in order that the plans for meeting it, long since perfected, might be put into immediate operation. The authorities are confident that the Welland Canal will not be attacked, or, if it is, that the plotters will neither succeed in their scheme nor escape the trap set for them.

Canada's Fire Investigators.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 7.—R. A. Pringle, K. C., and Judge MacTavish of Ottawa have been selected as the Commissioners to investigate the fire which destroyed the Canadian Parliament buildings. They were chosen respectively by the Premier and the Parliamentary leader of the Opposition.

TRAINING CAMPS ASK FOR PUBLICITY FUND

Campaign to Raise $100,000 to Finance Work of Recruiting Is Launched.

MILLION MEN A YEAR OF AGE

Committee of Prominent Men to Supervise Expenditures in Systematic Propaganda.

A fund of $100,000 with which to finance a campaign for recruits for the military training camps in various parts of the country next Summer is to be raised by the Military Training Camps Association. The money is to be expended under the supervision of a committee including Mayor Mitchel, Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and other leading educational institutions, and representatives of the Plattsburg Business Men's Camp Association, and the various camps that have been held for the training of college students.

"While it is as yet uncertain what form legislation will take in Congress," says the announcement just issued, "it is certain that instruction camps for civilians will be held on a large scale in 1916 and form a part of our permanent military policy. It is certain that the larger the number of men at the Summer camps in 1916 the better off will be any plan that Congress may finally adopt. If Congress enacts the legislation now pending for the training of citizen soldiers, it will be the task of our association to obtain recruits for the instruction camps. If Congress fails to provide adequately for the military training of citizens, the vital need of training camps, as the best available means of obtaining a citizen soldiery, compels the support of every citizen to whom the nation's security and unity have any meaning."

Experience has shown, the statement adds, that recruiting for citizen camps must be conducted through strong civilian organizations, and that if results are to be accomplished "a thorough and well organized campaign must be conducted."

Scope of the Work.

Regarding the scope of the work, which is just in its beginning, the committee in charge of the $100,000 recruiting fund says:

There are in the United States nearly 1,000,000 young men coming of age each year, and of this number about 750,000 are conservatively estimated to be fit for military training. Between the ages of 19 and 25 there are over 4,500,000 men fit for service, and these men are estimated that there are in the colleges alone not less than 200,000 of proper age and physique. (Actual male attendance in colleges in 1914 was 257,582, in high schools 541,485.) In addition there are at least 700,000 young business and professional men who are fit for and would be benefited by a reasonable amount of military work.

While it is not practicable at present to reach directly through private agency all the young men of the country, it is entirely feasible to bring the "Plattsburg idea" directly to the attention of over 1,000,000 college, high school, and young business and professional men. A considerable proportion of these men are ready and eager to equip themselves to serve their country if only a practicable plan is presented to them. Such a plan is the Summer training camp of the regular army.

The aim of the military training camp is to give men of average physique four or five weeks a year of intensive military instruction under officers of the regular army, so that at the end of that time men of the various military age will will at least have learned the rudiments of military organization and discipline, close and open order drill, use of the military rifle, become familiar with the clothing, equipment, feeding, sanitation, and transportation of an army in the field, and the handling and control of men in manoeuvres under conditions approximating those which they should be prepared to meet in active service in time of war.

The work of the training camps is supplementary to the work of the militia of the States. The military camps afford opportunities to those men whose business or professions or home ties do not permit them to attend at regular intervals over an extended period of service in the National Guard, but who are able to devote a few weeks a year, under field conditions, to preparing themselves for the privilege of sharing in their country's defense in time of need.

The Military Training Camps Association proposes to put the training camp idea, its opportunities and advantages before the great constituency of young men above described. This will be done by distributing circulars through the medium of the college and graduate lists, Young Men's Christian Associations, commercial and professional organizations, &c., by sending speakers to the colleges and larger cities, by organizing local recruiting committees, and by other similar means.

Prominent Men on Committee.

The fund will be expended under the supervision of a committee of twenty-six members. Among the members are Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Schurman of Cornell, Denny of the University of Alabama, Drinker of Lehigh, and James of Illinois, Mayor Mitchel, Robert Bacon, William Marshall Bullitt, Philip A. Carroll, Grenville Clark, J. W. Farley, R. M. McElroy, George Wharton Pepper, William C. Procter, and W. McM. Rutter. Among the representatives of the student camps on the committee are Archibald B. Roosevelt of Harvard, Allen H. Boardman of Yale, and George H. Gaston, Jr., of Princeton.

Those desiring to contribute to the fund should address donations to J. L. Derby, Treasurer Military Training Camps Association Fund, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

GIRLS REHEARSE PAGEANT.

Y. W. C. A. Spectacle to Depict Actual Service Performed.

In each of the ten branches of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York girls are busy during the hours of their usual leisure rehearsing for the historical and allegorical pageant which will be given on the evening of Feb. 25 in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. This will be the second of the large affairs in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the association.

Twelve hundred girls and young women will take part in the pageant, which is being arranged and directed by Miss Hazel MacKaye, daughter of the late Steele MacKaye, and sister of Percy MacKaye, the poet and dramatist. Miss MacKaye, who has had much experience in the art of pageantry, originated and directed the big suffrage pageant in Washington on March 3, 1913. She has been holding rehearsals for weeks at the Studio Club and various association branches.

"The central theme of the pageant is the activities of the Y. W. C. A. and how they extend into all features of the everyday life of the girl of today," said Miss MacKaye yesterday. "These activities will be shown to extend not only to all distant lands, but to the life of the foreign-born girls here, the new American on our own soil.

"The origin of the association is told in a dramatic prologue, picturing forlorn working girls being discovered by a group of women, who lead them to the 'Portals of Light,' a feature of the pageant which remains throughout the performance."

The leading character is the spirit of True Service, portrayed by Miss Ruth Davies of the Studio Club. There will be both symbolism and realism. "Work," "Study," "College Comradeship," "the New America," "Play," and the work of the International Institute will be shown.

The various celebrations of the jubilee by branches of the association virtually began yesterday. Some of the jubilee events scheduled at the Central Branch are:

Feb. 10, business women's evening, with Dr. Katharine B. Davis, the principal speaker; Feb. 11, city and student reunion; Feb. 14, members' evening; Feb. 16, Northfield Conference Leaguers in the afternoon; Feb. 17, "Stunt" night; Feb. 21, co-operating organizations; Feb. 28, recital in the auditorium; March 2, neighborhood evening. There also will be tea every Friday afternoon.

COLD TO REMAIN AWHILE.

Weather Bureau Predicts a Drop to 10 Degrees Tomorrow.

Cold weather is promised for New York for the next few days by the Weather Bureau. The thermometer will reach to about 18 degrees today, and Wednesday a further drop to nearer 10 is predicted. The cause of the cold is a storm moving on this section from the Northwest.

Yesterday the temperature rose in the morning from 38 degrees at 6 o'clock to 40 at noon. From then on there was a drop, the thermometer going from 40 to 29 by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 11 last night the mercury showed 19 degrees above zero.

LETTERS TO DANIELS URGED BRIDGE GUARD

Warnings Told How Easily Ships Might Be Hurt, but Revealed No Plots.

USHER ASKED FOR POLICE

Secretary of the Navy Says All Vessels Will Be Similarly Protected After This.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Extra precautions to protect American naval vessels from bomb attacks while passing under the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, it was explained by Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today, were taken after the Government had received two letters warning it that American battleships and naval craft might be easily attacked while passing under these bridges. Secretary Daniels sent these letters to Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard, with instructions to take such steps as were necessary to have the bridges guarded while United States war ships were passing under them. The same precautions were taken today when the Washington left for Portsmouth on Navy Department orders. Similar precautions will be taken when other warships pass under the bridges.

Mr. Daniels said earlier in the afternoon there was nothing in the letters received by the department to indicate that their writers had knowledge of a bomb plot.

The first of the warning letters was received by Mr. Daniels on Jan. 14 from a citizen of New York City. It follows:

Dear Sir: Every morning, except Sunday, and not infrequently in the evening, I walk across the Brooklyn Bridge. Occasionally I have lingered to watch vessels of our navy passing in the channel below. It occurs to me that it might be advisable to prevent traffic, wheel and foot, over the channel while the vessel is in transit directly below. It would be quite feasible for crank or conspirator to drop bomb or other dangerous missile through the spaces between the ties on the deck of an in-bound or out-bound steamer, and our ships with their great breadth of beam would be shining marks.

On Feb. 2 a second letter was received by Secretary Daniels, from Brooklyn, as follows:

In view of the international tension, the great cost of battleships and the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of them, it seems to me almost criminal to send warships under the Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges without guarding the bridges. The newspapers make note of the fact that certain ships are going to the yards and the ships can be seen approaching for a long time before they go under the bridges. This country has suffered ammunition strikes and blow-ups, steamers fired and bombed, &c. Is it unreasonable to suppose that a can of nitroglycerine might not be deposited in the funnel of a warship when the warship is passing under an undefended bridge?

The first of these letters was referred by Secretary Daniels to Admiral Usher, who was directed to communicate with the local authorities at New York and make such arrangements as might appear to him to be advisable to prevent injury being done to vessels of the navy. Mr. Daniels said the department had received no other communications in reference to the Brooklyn or Manhattan Bridges than those quoted.

The placing on Sunday of extra police guards on the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges while the United States cruiser Washington passed up East River, and the activity of policemen at downtown exits of the subway and elevated railroad lines, were discussed yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods as unrelated incidents.

Commissioner Woods said that for policemen to stand guard on the bridges while a United States vessel passed under them was not at all unusual, but it was admitted at Police Headquarters that the number of policemen assigned to the duty on Sunday had been unusual.

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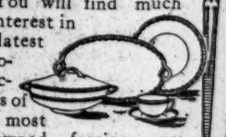
You will find much of interest in the latest productions of the most renowned foreign potteries.



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At Greatly Reduced Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest
15.00 *Heretofore $21.50 and $24.50*

Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Blue Serge. Approved custom tailor models.

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Hand Tailored Ready-to-wear Suits, tailored throughout in our own shops according to the highest standard; in all the season's newest fabrics.

Men's Winter Overcoats
Sizes 33 to 44 Chest
15.00 *Heretofore $24.50 and $27.50*

A variety of single breasted models of the new winter materials (including the warmth without weight fabrics) in the newest colorings and patterns; self or velvet collars.

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest
Our Regular Stock of Winter Suits

Our $27.50, $24.50 and $21.50 Suits - 17.50
Our $35.00, $32.50 and $30.00 Suits - 22.50
Our $40.00, $37.50 and $35.00 Suits - 25.00

Two, three or four button models,—reproductions in style and workmanship of the best custom tailors' products.

CAN GET 26,000 ENGINEERS.

Should Be Enrolled Now for Defense, Parsons Tells Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Civil, mechanical, mining, and electrical engineers today told the House Military Committee that 26,000 technically trained men in their organizations were willing to enter an army officers' reserve corps for national defense, but that if the country waited till war was declared it might be too late to utilize their services.

"You would get the wrong men in the wrong places them," William Barclay Parsons of the American Society of Civil Engineers testified. Adoption of the officers' reserve corps feature of the Hay reorganization bill was urged, under which members of the reserve would serve without pay except during Summer manoeuvres or in war.

SPEAKER LEADS DEFENSE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

asked: "How can that be if it takes two years to build a ship?"

Mr. Butler explained that shipbuilding varied in time of peace and war. He said he believed the battleship California, now under construction at New York, would be the best in the world. He said it was now understood that England and Germany purposed putting seventeen-inch guns on their battleships.

"We have 14-inch guns on ours; what shall we do?" he asked.

"Put on our battleships 17-inch guns," replied the Speaker. "Put on the biggest guns attainable, or that ever were attainable, on every one of these battleships we build."

Loud applause greeted this statement.

"Is there no way of expediting the building of battleships over the slow, pokey way we have been using?" asked the Speaker.

"Spend more money," said Mr. Butler.

"I do not think I am very hysterical," said Minority Leader Mann. "I have found that my main trouble in life was caused by my being too cold-blooded, and I have no hysteria now. But I believe that an emergency exists, owing to the conditions in the world, which ought to cause the United States to put itself in a condition where it can defend its shores, its people, and its property.

"Now that the emergency is seen by the President and his Administration, I have no doubt there will be a 'speeding up' as to the ships already authorized. In my opinion this is not the time for crimination and recrimination; it is not the time to find fault with that which has been. It is the time for all who foresee what may come to join hands in preparation for that which may come.

"I believe the President is thoroughly sincere and patriotic in the utterances he has made and in the foresight he has gained as to the possibilities of the future. Represented as we are by the President in our foreign affairs, we ought to aid him in preparing the country for trouble, which we all hope will not come, but which may come in spite of us.

"I think our Committee on Naval Affairs may well 'speed up,' and the sooner we have a bill from that committee that will authorize additions to the navy the better off we shall be. I think we may all 'speed up'—in the several branches of the Government. I believe in maintaining peace, but I am for making such preparations as will enable us to defend ourselves against any foreign nation."

Representative Kelly of Michigan and Representative Britten of Illinois, Republicans, criticised Secretary Daniels's administration of the navy. Mr. Britten declared that even while President Wilson was seeking to arouse the nation to the dangers that surrounded it, the department had taken no step toward speeding up construction of the sixty-eight naval vessels now under construction. The five-year building program urged, he said, would be a ten-year program, in fact, unless such steps were taken.

Representative Britten, referring to a radiogram from Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, a copy of which he had produced in the Naval Committee earlier in the day, declared that the fleet was now short nearly 1,000 men of its enlisted personnel. Rear Admiral Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had told the committee the fleet had nearly 200 men above its allowed complement in December, when the message was sent. The reported shortages were in particular ratings, the Admiral said, which could be filled from lower grades in the fleet itself.

"Notwithstanding a terrible conflict has been tearing Europe asunder for a year and a half," said Mr. Britten in making his criticism, "not one single recommendation of an emergency character has come before our committee up to the present time and none is provided in the appropriation bill to be passed this year. This five-year program, so-called, is not a five-year program. It is a ten-year program, for it will take ten years to complete the ships provided in the program to be carried in the next appropriation bill.

"What has the Secretary of the Navy done with reference to the recommendation of the Naval General Board a year ago? Admiral Badger came before our committee and said there was a shortage of 18,000 men, and he said further the tonnage did not indicate the efficiency of a fleet. That is true, but what is the value of tonnage if you haven't the men to man the ships? We have not had a war organization on our ships because we haven't the men.

"The Naval Board this year says we need at least 15,000 men. The Secretary of the Navy came before our committee a year ago and recommended the addition of 7,500 ordinary seamen and 2,500 apprentice seamen. The Atlantic Fleet of fifteen battleships is today at Guantanamo, and as late as Dec. 30 the Navy Department received a radiogram from the commander of the fleet saying he was short 510 coal passers and any number of petty officers.

"The vacancies today run about 1,000 men for the ships down there," concluded Mr. Britten. "In the name of heaven, how are we going to man the other fifteen ships if we are surrounded by fire and sparks, as the President says?"

Mr. Cannon said that if an emergency existed he "stood ready to help furnish the money by my vote, either by an increase of taxation or by borrowing the money." He said, however, that the people desired to know whether the program called for actual preparation or "good enough Morgan" for the next six months.

After Mr. Butler had criticised the delay in making plans for battleships Speaker Clark urged that Congress ascertain the best type of battleship "and then pass a resolution that all of the rest of the ships are to be built on that model, and thus shorten up this process by six months."

The Speaker referred to his preparedness speech in San Francisco last July and announced that he would soon make known to the House his views regarding just what sort of program should be adopted.

"Meanwhile," he said, "we should pass such bills as this proposing to increase the number of midshipmen. Nobody can object to them on the ground that they are very expensive.

"I do not believe we will have any war if we attend to our own business, as we forced every war we ever did have; but if we do have a war, what we will need more than anything else will be officers. I have no doubt that at least 25,000 men, the very flower of the country, died the first year of the civil war, not by bullets, but by disease, which was unnecessary. While the officers were good men in a general way, they did not know anything about sanitation or how to take care of themselves and their men. I would double not only the number of midshipmen at Annapolis but also the cadets at West Point.

"Even though we never have another war, the money spent on educating these cadets is not thrown away. They get a practical education, and if I had the ingenuity, and it could be done, I would draft a law that, outside of the cadets appointed by the President and members of Congress, every boy in the United States with the mental, moral, and physical qualifications should be permitted to go to these institutions and get an education at exact cost.

"If these bills pass, I am in favor of making it obligatory upon, not optional with, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to detail one of their officers, if they have a surplus, to any school, college, or university that will furnish a minimum of 200 boys willing to drill."

Speaker Clark said he favored an articulation of the private military schools of the country with West Point under an arrangement whereby the honor students from the private military schools would be engaged in the War Department and receive commissions whenever the necessity for more officers arose, "in preference to commissions for every Tom, Dick, and Harry from all over the country, who can make a good stump speech."

Speaker Clark said he believed a shorter term of enlistment in the army would be advantageous. One hundred thousand men, he said, would be turned back into the body of the citizenry as trained soldiers if the term of enlistment were one year.

WOULD DROP 82 MIDSHIPMEN.

Failed in Re-examinations—Daniels May Reduce Board's List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Academic Board at the Naval Academy, after re-examining 220 midshipmen who failed in their examinations, has reduced the number recommended for resignation to eighty-two. This latter number may still be further reduced. Secretary Daniels says he will give the eighty-two all the consideration consistent with the policy of maintaining the standard of the academy.

The increase in the number of failures in the semi-annual examinations this year more than doubles the usual average and comes at a time when there is a pressing need of officers in the navy. Fortunately, officials explained, the reinstatement of a number of the eighty-two may be possible because of the fact that about one-half of them are members of the fourth class. Those reinstated would begin their studies next June and lose only six months actual time.

It is pointed out that the mid-Winter examination was the first held since the recent investigation at the academy which resulted in the abolition of the so-called "dope" system in preparation for examinations.

"The average grade of 62.5 per cent. required in examinations," Secretary Daniels said, "is sufficiently low. Most institutions of a similar kind require an average of 70 per cent., and we do not want officers in the navy who cannot maintain the required standard or higher. A 62.5 per cent. officer is nothing for the navy to be proud of." It was recalled today that ex-Secretary Meyer once invoked a special ruling, reducing the fixed standards, so as to permit a number of cadets to pass an examination. Mr. Daniels, however, apparently does not approve that course.

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$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits	Reduced to	$16.50
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No charge for Alterations

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Five Clothing Stores

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TOURS
$56 from New York — February 17. Two weeks in Florida. March 2. Tickets good until May 31
Proportionate Rates from Other Points

WASHINGTON
3-DAY TOURS
February 21; March 9, 23; April 6, 17, 25; May 4 & 18
$13.50 $15 $16 According to Hotel Selected
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Itineraries and details from O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York (Telephone, Madison Square 7900), or nearest Ticket Agent.

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I am present at measuring and fitting. I follow your clothes right through, until you put on the finished garments and say, "Fine! Clemons."

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

WILLCOX DEFEATS CHURCHILL, 29 TO 14

Continued from Page 1.

spect for all those who are op[illegible] with us all today, but the l[illegible]t marcation is not the borough [illegible]t was indicated in Mr. Winthro[illegible]e marks when he seconded the nomination of Mr. Willcox. It is not a question of Manhattan or of Staten Island. It is a question of City Hall and Fifty-ninth Street.

"I have gone down before the Board of Estimate and I have fought with all the power that was in me vainly to secure enough money to enable the Department of Education to be properly conducted. We are told now that if Mr. Willcox is elected we may go down there and get more money because he is personally more favored. I am opposed to any such condition. The merit of our application, and not the individual who applies for it, is the thing that should determine whether we get more money or not.

"Men have been sent, they have been influenced and cajoled, and all the various methods that are known to politicians have been resorted to for the purpose of persuading them to vote against Mr. Gillespie and in favor of Mr. Willcox. Now it is unnecessary for me to go over this matter that Mr. Stein has so well and ably stated. I think that whether the city is poor or rich it is the duty of the Board of Estimate to give us enough money to enable the children of this generation to be properly equipped men and women for the next, and whether we have a snowfall or a bridge breaks down or any other adventitious thing occurs, we ought to be a continuous body and not be subject to vicissitudes of any change of administration at the City Hall or at Albany or elsewhere.

"There should be no break in the policies. I ask not your suffrage today, but to allow me as Captain of that ship to go down with it."

Speech Comes as a Surprise.

This announcement was as much of a surprise to Mr. Churchill's friends as it was to his opponents. Cornelius J. Sullivan of the opposition said with a laugh: "I second Mr. Churchill's nomination made by himself."

Mr. Gillespie spoke with an air of hesitancy. He said: "I confess that I am somewhat stunned by this. It is a great surprise to me. I do not know what to do without giving the matter some thought. Personally, I would rather stand and receive the votes, few though they be, than have Mr. Churchill take my place for defeat. But I would not stand against the wishes of the man who for four years has fought so strongly for the best interests of the public schools. Mr. Churchill's speech is one of the most serious ever uttered in this place."

Mr. Stein then withdrew Mr. Gillespie's nomination. Miss Martha Lincoln Draper said that she refused to remain under the insinuation of manipulation.

"I think," said Mr. Harrison, "that Mr. Churchill's remarks are an insult to every member of the board. They show his demagogic practices."

Rupert B. Thomas of Flushing said: "The Mayor sent for a member of this board and tried to influence him into voting for Mr. Willcox. I will not mention his name.

"Then the Mayor tried to get him to resign just as he forced Mr. Bennett to resign. The member suggested the name of John Martin as a compromise. I have been informed that the Mayor had pledges from the new appointees to vote for Mr. Willcox. I am surprised that Mayor Mitchel should stoop to such measures."

Mr. Thomas nominated John Martin, but the latter declined to run. Mr. Kelly said that he had not pledged himself to any one. His mind was open. Professor Franklin H. Giddings said that he thought well of Mr. Churchill, although their views did not always agree. He looked upon him as a sincere and patriotic citizen, who had served on the board unselfishly and with ability. He deeply regretted what Mr. Churchill had said. He himself was not pledged to any candidate. Leo Arnstein, Mrs. E. A. Quinn, J. J. Halpin, and W. H. Gilpatrick, all new members, said they were unpledged.

Vote Stands 29 to 14.

The vote for President was then taken by ballot. Mr. Willcox received 29, just the number his partisans claimed for him. Mr. Churchill received 14. There were three blanks. On motion of Mr. Churchill the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Willcox said that he had not sought this position. There was some laughter in the audience at this. He said that he appreciated the honor and thanked the members.

Miss Draper nominated John Whalen for Vice President. William Harkness nominated Arthur S. Somers to succeed himself. The vote was 26 for Mr. Whalen, 19 for Mr. Somers, and one blank. The election was then made unanimous.

Mayor Mitchel was asked if he had anything to say about Mr. Willcox's election. He replied: "I am glad he is elected. I think it will mean that the Board of Education will now co-operate with the Board of Estimate, and that some constructive results can be achieved in the schools."

EGBERT WILL DIRECT SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Columbia University Trustees Also Appoint the Administrative Board.

FIVE PROFESSORS RETIRE

Reports Made of a $10,000 Gift, Anonymous, and $1,500 for Study of Prisons.

Professor James C. Egbert was named as the director of the new School of Business of Columbia University at a meeting of the Trustees yesterday. The school will be opened in September.

The Trustees adopted a revised edition of the statutes of the university, including provision for the School of Business, plans for which were approved at the last meeting. The administrative board of the school was announced as follows: Professor James C. Egbert, director; Deans—F. J. E. Woodbridge, Philosophy; Frederick A. Goetze, a graduate of the Engineering School; Frederick P. Keppel, Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard, and Professors Seligman and McBain.

A gift of $10,000 from an anonymous source for surgical research was announced by the Trustees. George Ehret donated $2,000 toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus, and another anonymous donor gave $1,383 toward salaries in the Department of Pharmacology. Gifts of $500 each were made by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Adolph Lewisohn, and Henry D. Sharp, for instruction in penal problems.

Official announcement was made of the retirement of Professor George W. Kirchwey as Kent Professor of Law. Professor Kirchwey is now Warden of Sing Sing Prison. Professors Francis M. Burdick of the Law School, W. H. Burr, civil engineering, and Adolph Cohn of the French Department also retire from active service June 30, 1916. Dr. Gorham Bacon tendered his resignation as Professor of Otology, to take effect at the close of the academic year.

Professor Raymond Dodge of Wesleyan University was appointed non-resident lecturer in psychology for the academic year. Dr. Alexander T. Martin was appointed instructor in pharmacology. Dr. Archibald M. Strong, instructor in clinical medicine, and Dr. Euen Van Kleeck, instructor in physiology.

The following appointments in the Teachers College Faculty were confirmed as officers of university rank and privileges:

David Snedden, now Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts, to be Professor of Education from July 1, 1913, and Albert A. Méras, Ph. D., to be Assistant Professor of French from Feb. 1, 1916.

$4,523,000 ELEVATED BONDS

Mortgage to Run 97 Years Is Offered for General Investment.

The Manhattan Railway Company advertised yesterday for direct sale to the public $4,523,000 second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due June 1, 2013. Bids will be received at the office of the company, 165 Broadway, until noon on Feb. 17.

The issue is made under a second mortgage for $5,409,000, which was authorized by the Public Service Commission on Feb. 3, but which was arranged for in the lease, which the Manhattan Railway Company made of its property to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on Jan. 1, 1903. Under this lease the Interborough, besides paying annual rent to the Manhattan Railway Company of $10,000 and undertaking to meet the interest on its stocks and bonds, was to have the right at any time after July 1, 1908, to call upon the Manhattan Railway Company to issue a new series of bonds to the amount of $5,400,000, which were to be secured by a mortgage covering either all or a part of the Manhattan Railway Company's franchises, rights, privileges, and property. The proceeds of these bonds were to be used to repay the money expended by the Interborough in improvements of the Manhattan Company's tracks.

When the application for the requisite authorization of the bond issue and mortgage came before the commission its engineers reported that the Interborough was entitled to receive repayment from the Manhattan of $3,708,089 for money it had thus expended. As the bonds were to be issued at not less than 82, other bonds to the value of $814,931 had to be sold in order to make up the discount. This has brought the total of the present issue to $3,708,089.

However, a difficulty arose through the fact that the liability of the Interborough for the interest on this issue had not been considered when the third tracking certificates were granted to it under the Dual System.

Under this certificate the city is to be recompensed by the division of the net profits of the enlarged elevated system after the average net profits of the Interborough on its elevated lines for the two years preceding June 30, 1911, had been deducted. Commissioner Hayward pointed out that if this new $4,500,000 bond isue was authorized, the Interborough might desire to count the interest, payable upon it, as part of the operating expenses of its elevated lines, and to deduct it from the gross profits, before the share of the city had been calculated. This would result in half the cost of carrying these bonds being shifted to the city.

So the Commissioner had inserted in the order ,authorizing the new bond issue, a provision by which it was declared that the issue should not in any way affect whatever rights the city had against the Interborough or the Interborough against the city. The effect of this is that when it is time to calculate the profits of the city from the new elevated lines, it will be necessary to negotiate the question as to which party, the city or the company, the burden of paying the interest on $4,500,000 will fall.

It is because of the direct interest which the city has in the financial transactions of the rapid transit companies that the bonds have been offered for direct sale to the public and not through a broker. This plan was followed a few months ago by the Third Avenue Railway Company in selling some of its refunding mortgage bonds and was successful.

INTERBORO PAID TWO SIDES IN SUIT

Continued from Page 1.

case was argued before the Court of Appeals on June 11, 1912, by Louis Marshall, Daniel P. Hays, Ralph Wolf, and Samuel Untermyer for the plaintiffs. Counsel for the Interborough in the proceedings were Richard Reid Rodgers and Alfred E. Mudge. Charles A. Collin and George D. Yeomans represented the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The city was represented by Corporation Counsel Archibald Watson and Leroy Harkness. George Coleman and Oliver S. Semple appeared for the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Colby asked Secretary Fisher to explain why two law firms were paid thousands of dollars by the Interborough while they were acting as counsel for the plaintiffs in the action in which the Interborough was defendant. The witness said he was at a loss for an explanation and suggested that it was a matter for the company's legal department to explain.

"Wasn't it a collusive suit instigated by the interborough?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Fisher. "You can draw your own inference."

Mr. Fisher then told the committee that ex-Controller Grout got $10,000 for legal services on July 7, 1911, and had asked for $15,000 more later. A compromise was reached by which Mr. Grout received $7,500 on Dec. 5, 1912.

"Was this in connection with subway extension?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I can only say that it was for personal matters," said Mr. Fisher.

As soon as he took the stand Mr. Fisher said he wanted to correct his previous testimony in regard to the committee that was appointed to consider President Shonts's extra services. This committee, he said, was appointed on May 14, 1913, and he was asked to prepare a memorandum of Mr. Shonts's services. He said he sent this to Messrs. Freedman, Berwind, and Sullivan on May 27, 1913. The witness also corrected his previous testimony by saying that August Belmont and Gardiner M. Lane, Interborough Directors, did not volunteer to approve the action of the other Directors in awarding President Shonts $150,000 for special and extraordinary services in putting the subway contracts through, but that they had approved it upon request. The witness said he couldn't tell whether the first payment of $125,000 came out of any special fund.

"Was the payment of this $125,000 ever discussed with the Public Service Commission?" the witness was asked.

"I cannot say," he replied.

Many Fees to Lawyers.

Mr. Colby read the resolution adopted by the Interborough Directors awarding $50,000 as a gift to Richard Reed Rodgers, Interborough general counsel, for "long and arduous labor in addition to his regular duties" and because he saved money to the company by not employing additional counsel.

"Was no outside counsel employed?" Mr. Colby asked the witness.

"Francis Lynde Stetson," replied Mr. Fisher, "examined the loan indenture upon which the bonds were issued. He was engaged by J. P. Morgan & Co., the bankers who took the bonds, and was paid by the Interborough."

Mr. Colby then read from the minutes of the Interborough Directors' meeting that the bill of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller amounted to $43,292.

"Was that for services in this same matter?" Mr. Colby wanted to know. The witness said he did not know.

"What report did President Shonts make to the Directors of the Interborough at the meeting on July 2, 1913?"

"He reported," was the reply, "that he had seen J. P. Morgan as to Francis Lynde Stetson's services, and Mr. Morgan had said they were well worth the money and his bill should be paid."

"Was Mr. Morgan an officer of the company?"

"No, but he took the bonds."

"Was it usual to consult an outsider on the company's affairs?"

"No. The Directors turned the bill of Mr. Stetson over to Mr. Shonts with power to act, and he took his own way of getting advice in trying to reduce it." Mr. Colby read into the record the fact that Mr. Stetson's bill amounted to $50,079.75 and that the money was paid "for advice as to the contracts for extension of the subway lines and for services in connection with the preparation of a new mortgage." This bill, Mr. Fisher said, was paid and Mr. Quackenbush, counsel to the Interborough, volunteered the information that Morgan J. O'Brien and Mr. Grout also argued motions on the same matter and had collected fees. Mr. Colby then read the record of the sums paid to Hays, Hershfeld & Wolf and to Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

"Was that for services in the subway extension matters?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir. That was in the case of the Admiral Realty Company, which was suing to prevent the subway extensions in Brooklyn."

"I find in the court record that Messrs. Hays, Hershfeld & Wolf and Mr. Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall represented the Admiral Realty Company in court in this litigation. How was that?"

"I don't know. I guess our counsel could explain that."

"I think that is a matter for the Bar Association to take up," commented Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee.

"It's a new one on me. These gentlemen represented the Admiral Realty Company, who were suing the City of New York and the rapid transit companies, and yet the Interborough Directors promptly paid their bill."

"Perhaps there is an explanation," suggested Mr. Colby. "We cannot form a conclusive opinion about it yet."

Mr. Fisher said the Interborough as well as the city was interested in the case because the suit was to test the validity of the dual contracts.

"But how do you explain the fact that the Interborough should pay the costs at all since the Interborough won the case?"

"I don't know," said the witness. "This was a sort of friendly suit?"

"Yes, if you want to call it that."

"The Admiral Company won either way?"

"That's about it."

Mr. Colby read into the record the fact that Mr. Grout had been paid $17,500. One payment was made on July 7, 1911, and the other on Dec. 5, 1912. Attached to the signed voucher for the 1911 check was a letter from Richard Reed Rodgers in which he said:

"Mr. Grout claimed $10,000 on this account, but I have been able to compromise with him for $7,500, through a third party."

Mr. Fisher said he did not know anything about the nature of these accounts or for what services the money was paid. Mr. Quackenbush said Mr. Rodgers would be glad to testify regarding the payments.

Has $51,178,818.19 with Morgan.

Further examination of Secretary Fisher brought out the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. held $51,178,818.19 in their bank, resulting from the sale of Interborough bonds, and on which the Interborough could draw at any time it saw fit to do so.

Secretary Fisher then explained that this sum was the balance of the Interborough with the Morgan firm up to Feb. 5, 1916. The accounts were: General account, $5,489.62; subway contributions, $44,166,721.83; Manhattan elevated lines, $54,943.33; Manhattan power house account, $94,017.14; elevated extension account, $6,857,646.27.

"How much interest does the Morgan firm pay the Interborough on these deposits?" asked Mr. Colby.

"They pay 2½ per cent," replied Mr. Fisher.

"How much interest does the Interborough pay on its bonds?"

"Five per cent."

"Then J. P. Morgan & Co. makes 2½ per cent. profit from your money," suggested Mr. Colby.

"I don't see how you arrive at those figures," said the witness.

"Well," said Mr. Colby, "don't the Interborough Company pay the Morgan Company 5 per cent. on the bonds?"

"No," said Fisher, "the Interborough pays the bondholders 5 per cent."

Then Mr. Colby drew from the witness the details concerning the payment to J. P. Morgan & Co. and the members of the banking syndicate who offered to supply the $100,000,000 to finance the Interborough in its dual system contracts.

"I call your attention," said Mr. Colby, "to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interborough of Nov. 29, 1911. At this meeting President Shonts laid before the board a claim of J. P. Morgan & Co. for services as bankers for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in relation to the dual system contracts for $250,000, also a claim for $250,000 as payment to the syndicate associates of J. P. Morgan & Co. for their services in the same connection. Will you explain these two claims?"

Commissions Were $500,000.

"The first $250,000 claim," said Mr. Fisher, "was for the personal services of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the second $250,000 claim was for the Syndicate Associates for committing themselves to supply to the Interborough $30,000,000 for extension of the elevated lines, and $75,000,000 for the extension of the subway lines under the dual system contracts. The payment, however, to the Syndicate Associates was to be deducted from the profits and commissions of the syndicate by the sale of Interborough bonds in the event the dual system contracts were signed by March 1, 1912."

"When were the dual system contracts signed?" asked Mr. Colby.

"March 19, 1913," was the reply.

"That was fifteen months after the Interborough voted $500,000 to the Morgan firm and its syndicate members?" said Mr. Colby. "The Interborough began paying out money on contracts pretty early in the game, didn't it?"

"The Interborough," said the witness, "was on the verge of closing the contracts for two years. It could not conduct negotiations unless it had the money in sight."

In other words, Mr. Fisher, Morgan & Co. was paid for holding themselves in readiness to do something?"

"No. They were paid for holding themselves in readiness to supply $100,000,000 on demand."

The witness produced the written contract between the Interborough and J. P. Morgan & Co., dated Sept. 15, 1910. This contract provided that the Morgan Company and the syndicate members would supply the $100,000,000, and stipulated that the Interborough Company would issue to the Morgan Company up to $30,000,000 worth of bonds a year, the bonds to be delivered to Morgan & Co. at 93½. The Morgan Company thus would get a profit out of the sale of the bonds at higher prices. The prevailing price of the bonds was 99¾.

When Mr. Fisher was excused from the stand he was directed to produce before a statement showing the monthly deposits of the Interborough Company in the Morgan bank, as well as its disbursements.

Shonts Waits for Nicoll.

President Shonts of the Interborough, who was to have been a witness yesterday to explain his connection with the so-called $2,000,000 "slush fund," was excused by Senator Thompson until next Tuesday morning. John B. Stanchfield informed Senator Thompson that Mr. Shonts desired to await the return from Europe of his personal counsel, De Lancey Nicoll. Mr. Stanchfield explained that Mr. Nicoll had acted as counsel for Mr. Shonts in the subway contract negotiations. Senator Thompson reluctantly agreed to grant the delay.

"Since the first brick was laid in the subway fifteen years ago," said Mr. Stanchfield, "and in the arrangement of all subsidiary lines, Mr. Nicoll has acted as counsel for the Interborough. Mr. Shonts therefore feels that it is necessary that Mr. Nicoll be present when he takes the stand."

Mr. Stanchfield added that Mr. Nicoll was due to arrive from Liverpool on the steamship Philadelphia "unless the boat is delayed by storms or submarines."

Lawrence T. Gresser, son of the former Borough President of Queens, yesterday had a conference with Senator Thompson and expressed the belief that his father's refusal to sign the dual system contracts had something to do with President Gresser's removal from office by Governor Dix. Mr. Gresser urged Senator Thompson to look into his father's relation with the contracts.

"It is possible that my father's opposition to some of the proposed provisions of the dual subway contracts may account for his removal from office," said Mr. Gresser. "It is a significant fact that shortly after his removal the contracts he opposed were passed. No harm can come to the city or the people by getting at the facts in the case, and it may redound to the benefit of the city, and, incidentally, to the credit of my father."

Among some things Controller Prendergast will be asked to explain when he goes on the stand Friday will be his reasons for changing his vote on the dual system contracts when they were before the Board of Estimate the last time. When the contracts were before the Board on an earlier occasion Controller Prendergast voted against them. The investigation will be continued today.

SILENT ON ADMIRAL CO. FEES.

No Comment from Lawyers Paid by the Interborough.

None of the lawyers who represented the Admiral Realty Company in its suit against the Interborough and who received fees from the Interborough as brought out before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday, would make any comment last night.

Ralph Wolf of Hays, Herschfeld & Wolf said he knew nothing whatever about the work done for the Interborough or the Admiral Realty Company or the fees received, and that Daniel P. Hays and Louis Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall were the only ones who could tell about the legal services rendered.

Mr. Marshall said he would make no statement and refused to answer questions.

Samuel Untermyer is in Florida, it was said at his house, 675 Fifth Avenue, and Irwin Untermyer, another member of the firm, said he had "not a word to say." In reply to a question, he said: "Please don't ask me that. I can't answer."

Francis Lynde Stetson, whose bill of $50,079.75 was paid by the Interborough, said that the story told on the witness stand by Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough, thoroughly explained the nature of his services.

"I attended most of the conferences with the Public Service Commission relating to the construction of the subway and extending and third tracking elevated systems," he said. "I prepared the new mortgage of the Guaranty Trust Company on the elevated, with its innumerable provisions, and I did not think $50,000 an exorbitant charge for the work, and if I had to do it over I think I should charge more. All my work was done in accordance with Mr. Shonts's agreements with J. P. Morgan and others interested in the subway, and George M. Gardner, now my partner, was the only lawyer associated with me."

Edward M. Grout at his home last night, 860 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, when he was asked about receiving $17,500 in fees from the Interborough, said:

"If you will look back in your files you will find that I represented the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the Summer of 1911, during the negotiations for the contract with the city for the construction of additional subways. I attended the conferences with Mr. Shonts, Mr. McAneny, and Mr. Willcox. I did not represent anybody else. I represented the Interborough openly and there was no secret about it."

ADMIRAL REALTY CO. SUITS.

Both Attacked Preferential Payment to Company by City.

While the dual subway system negotiations were pending two different suits were brought by the Admiral Realty Company, in both of which the firms of Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall and Hays, Hershfield & Wolf represented that concern. It was a small corporation with a $50,000 capital. Isaac Wolf was President and Morris F. Hochstadter Secretary. From the first it was assumed that it was not acting entirely on its own initiative, and it was suggested that it was inspired by the Interborough.

The first suit was begun on July 29, 1911, when Louis Marshall of Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall applied to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Board of Estimate, the Public Service Commission, and the Bradley Contracting Company from beginning work on the construction of the Lexington Avenue Subway. This was the period in the subway negotiations in which the Interborough had apparently finally retired from the scene and all that the city could do was to go on with the triborough plan, in the hope that either the B. R. T. or some other company, organized for the purpose, would operate it.

The application for the injunction was made on the Friday before the Monday on which the first spade was to be dug into Lexington Avenue. It failed to stop that ceremonial proceeding, and on Aug. 9 Justice Ford heard argument upon the application. Mr. Marshall appearing for the Admiral Realty Co. He attacked the Bradley contract on two grounds: First, that there had been an alteration in the specifications; secondly, that its execution was dependent on the conclusion by the city of a bargain with a railroad company, in which a preferential payment to the latter was implied. Justice Ford dismissed the first contention on its merits and refused to consider the second because, as the bargain with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was still to be formed, it was premature.

The second Admiral Realty Company suit was brought in Brooklyn by the same counsel when the entire aspect of the subway question had changed. By February, 1912, it was pretty well determined that a dual system should be set up, in which both the Interborough and the B. R. T. were to have a share. Moreover, both were to have a preferential, and the object of the suit was to put to a test the constitutionality of this financial arrangement.

The application for the injunction in this suit was made before Justice Marean in Brooklyn on Feb. 24, 1912. It came to argument on March 4 before Justice Blackmar, and with it were then consolidated two similar suits, one brought by John D. Ryan and the other by J. J. Hopper. Daniel P. Hayes and Samuel Untermyer made argument for the Admiral Realty Company, but could not convince Justice Blackmar of the strength of the arguments.

An appeal was taken, and on June 20, 1912, the Court of Appeals handed down a decision finally upoiding the constitutionality of the preferential payment.

CITY CLUB OPPOSED SUBWAYS.

Marsh Resolution Speaks of "Long Suspected Scandals."

Under the impression that the Trustees of the City Club, despite the adverse report of the club's Transit Committee, had committed the club to approval of the dual subway contracts when the contracts were under discussion, Benjamin C. Marsh at a meeting of the club last night introduced a resolution calling upon the Trustees to report the exact facts. The first paragraph of his preamble spoke of "the unearthing by the Thompson Legislative Committee of long suspected scandals in connection with the nefarious dual subway contracts."

Discussion of Mr. Marsh's resolution ceased when Secretary Binkert reported that, although the Trustees had not adopted the Transit Committee's report, they had never repudiated the report, and had in fact had it published and had submitted it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for "serious consideration." The resolution was tabled.

The report of the Trustees for the last year was read and discussion followed upon the subject of whether the Trustees should be empowered, as now, to commit the club on any public question, or should submit important questions to the members for a referendum vote. Following the discussion, in which there was much difference of opinion, a motion was passed adopting the report with the amendment that the Trustees be requested to submit to a vote of the club members "all fundamental questions" of public policy. It was specified that the Trustees need not be bound by the result of any referendum.

Some of those present sought discussion of the subject of preparedness for New York and other ports, but the Chairman ruled that such discussion was out of order.

SENDS NOMINATIONS IN.

Whitman Transmits His Selections for the Public Service Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The nominations of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey as members of the Public Service Commission for the First District and of Frank Irvine, a former Cornell professor, who has been a Public Service Commissioner since 1914, for a five-year term on the up-State commission, were sent to the Senate tonight by Governor Whitman. The nominations were referred to the Senate Finance Committee. There is some opposition to the appointment of Messrs. Whitney and Hervey, but statements made by leading Senators tonight point to the confirmation of both.

Assemblyman Knight of Wyoming introduced a bill tonight cutting from $15,000 to $10,000 a year the salaries of Public Service Commissioners for the First District.

"The Governor has just appointed one man who has been getting $6,000 and one whose salary has been $5,000," said Mr. Knight. "What's the use of paying such men $15,000? They certainly will be glad to get the job at $10,000."

The Governor also sent in the nomination of Frederick A. Higgins, who lives in the Twenty-third Assembly District in Manhattan, to a $5,000 place on the State Hospital Commission, which became vacant through the death of William H. Friday of Brooklyn. The Kings County Republican organization had several candidates for the place. The failure of the Brooklyn Republicans to agree put Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of New York County Republican Committee in position to land this plum for one of his flock. Mr. Higgins has been a member of the Assembly. He was appointed Appraiser of Customs for the Port of New York during the Taft Administration.

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SICK WOMAN TAKEN TO POLICE STATION

Case of Hospital Worker Who Was Ill with Vertigo Diagnosed as Alcoholism.

BLAMES NEW YORK INTERNE

Prisoner, Who Was Not Allowed to Communicate with Her Friends, Demands Apology.

Miss Alice Dickerson, a laboratory worker in the Flushing Hospital, has complained to the Board of Trustees at the New York Hospital against an ambulance interne there, Dr. Webb, whom she accuses of turning her over to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station as an alcoholic prisoner, after she had fallen on the street from an attack of vertigo. Despite her protests, when she recovered her senses, she says, Dr. Webb refused to call a physician who knew her at the New York Hospital and was in a position to vouch for her, and she was made a prisoner after the interne had persisted in his diagnosis that she was affected by intoxicants.

Not until she had reached the Charles Street Station, where she was sent immediately afterward, because that was the nearest station where a matron was in charge at the time, was her plea of illness accepted. Then she was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where Dr. Laughlin diagnosed her trouble as a form of hysteria.

On Monday, Jan. 31, Miss Dickerson became ill and fell to the sidewalk in front of the Lincoln National Bank at 60 East Forty-second Street. She was taken to the lobby of the bank, where several women applied restoratives. Miss Dickerson had been unconscious twenty-five minutes when Dr. Webb arrived in the ambulance. Describing her plight yesterday Miss Dickerson said:

"I had had three similar attacks previously, but this one was more severe. I was unconscious a longer period than ever before because I hurt my head when I dropped to the sidewalk. I think the attack was partly due to worrying about my brother, who is fighting with the English army.

"To my surprise the interne made no move to take me to a hospital. He insisted that I had been drinking. I told him what I thought was affecting me—vertigo. He denied it. As he still refrained from assisting me, I suggested that he telephone to Dr. Arthur F. Coca, pathologist at the New York Hospital, who knew me when I was studying laboratory work there before going to the Flushing Hospital. To this request Dr. Webb replied:

"'This is not Dr. Coca's number. He does not know you; you're only bluffing.'

Says Women Finally Took Her Part.

"Finally several women who were trying to assist me interposed and pleaded with Dr. Webb to do something for me. 'Don't mind her; she's only bluffing,' Dr. Webb told the women. Then he placed spirits of ammonia over my mouth three times and almost choked me.

"But my treatment at his hands was nothing compared with the humiliation he inflicted upon me when he took me to the police station in the ambulance, where he left me, telling the police that I was affected by intoxicants. He even told the police that I was able to walk and told them there was no need of keeping me on the stretcher.

"Fortunately, at the Charles Street Station, the Matron saw that I was ill and had me sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. There the physicians diagnosed my malady and communicated at once with Dr. Coca."

On Saturday, when Miss Dickerson was able to leave the hospital, she accompanied Dr. Coca to the New York Hospital, where she told her story to a member of the Board of Trustees and to Dr. Howell, the Superintendent. Dr. Howell verified Miss Dickerson's statement. He said:

"Charges have been made against Dr. Webb, the interne, and there will be a thorough investigation. Apparently a very serious mistake has been made." A member of the Board of Trustees said last night that the investigation was pending.

Dr. Coca, who is assistant pathologist at the New York Hospital, and pathologistat the Flushing Hospital, where Miss Dickerson has been employed as technician since last September, corroborated her statement that she had been affected previously by attacks of vertigo while on the streets. On one occasion she fell in front of a street car and was rescued by bystanders.

No Evidence to Support Diagnosis.

"Dr. Webb came to me and said he had thought Miss Dickerson had been affected by intoxicants," said Dr. Coca. "He admitted that he could produce no evidence to support his diagnosis, saying that so much ammonia had been given Miss Dickerson before his arrival that he was precluded from making an exact examination."

Dr. Webb, who is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and the New York Hospital, and is now taking his second course of practical work there, denied that he had been discourteous in his remarks to the young woman, but insisted that he believed he had acted properly within his professional capacity in taking her to the station.

"I did not recognize Miss Dickerson, as she says," admitted Dr. Webb. "She had been at the New York Hospital for several months before going to Flushing." Dr. Webb declined to discuss the subject further or to say whether or not he would offer an apology to Miss Dickerson, or to admit the diagnosis of the St. Vincent's physician as being correct.

Miss Dickerson said she had no desire to prosecute Dr. Webb, though she thought she could do so on a charge of alleged false arrest. But she wants him to apologize and remove from her the stain of the police record. Dr. Webb insisted that he had nothing to do with her arrest further than to leave her at the station, where he said he had taken her for an examination, which could not be made in a public place like the bank building.

The police record shows that Miss Dickerson was made a prisoner at the station on a charge of alcoholism, diagnosis by Dr. Webb, at 11:20 A. M., and was sent to the Charles Street Station immediately. At 12:10 she was transferred to St. Vincent's Hospital. It is this record which Miss Dickerson wants removed. Lieutenant Colyer, at the West Thirtieth Street Station, said last night that the record had already been corrected by erasing the word "prisoner" and substituting the words "medical aid."

WAR JEWS GET $2,284,243.

Sufferers in Russia Receive Nearly Half—Total Fund $2,325,507.

The American Jewish Relief Committee has issued a preliminary report of distribution showing that so far $1,085,000 has been sent to Russia, $600,000 to Germany, $430,000 to Austria-Hungary, and $109,243 to Palestine. The Bronx Jewish War Sufferers' Committee announced yesterday that the management of the Adams-Flanigan store, at Third and Westchester Avenues, the Bronx, will devote 10 per cent. of all cash purchases tomorrow and Thursday for the Jewish war sufferers.

Up to date the American Jewish Relief Committee has received $2,325,507.17, of which $1,620,239.05 is cash and $696,268.12 in pledges. These amounts of more than $25 were announced yesterday:

Brethren	$27	Nashville Com.	$351
Beth Israel Cong.	116	Denver Com.	9,000
A. Lehman	25	Sandusky Com.	1,000
Cent. Rel. Com.	5,679	Forest City Com.	138
M. Dettelbach, (monthly)	25	Ind. Branch A. J. R. C. (col.)	596
Beaumont Com.	2,018	Talladega Com.	276
E. Brunswick	25	Steubenville Com.	2,947
Oriental Progressive Society	100	Greensboro Com.	25
Shreveport	2,000	Redlands Com.	253
Sharon Com.	2,412	Atlanta Com.	3,000
Bloomington Com.	741	Waco Com.	150
Mrs. S. H. Florance	25	Asheville Com.	400
T. Michel	53	Council Bluffs Com.	1,500
Mrs. W. Weyl	100	Dallas Com.	2,000
E. Schwarz	25	Tacoma Com.	507
Sisterhood Temple Mt. Zion	50	Temple Beth-El	400
Com. Prot. League	225	Stockton Com.	71
Olean Com.	142	Elko Com.	172
Mrs. M. G. Weller	50	Bisbee Com.	128
M. Neumeister	25	Jackson Com.	177
Torah Society	25	Winston-Salem Com.	70
Jesper Com.	203	Akron Com.	1,690
Mrs. L. Sinsheimer	5,000	Union Com.	112
Austin Com.	946	Billings Com.	83
Odell Hardware Co.	50	Beth Hamedrosch Hagodol	105
Monroe Com.	636	Macon Com.	200
Lexington Com.	29	Grand Island Com.	400
Woonsocket Com.	103	Huntington Com.	403
Denison Com.	145	Rochester Com.	750
Brookhaven Com.	104	Chicago Com.	10,000
Paragould Com.	42	Cong. Beth Sholom	103
Stockton Com.	3,000	Martin's Ferry and	
San Fran. Com.	110,000	Dilonville Com.	247

Checks and pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee at 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

FINDS NO ANTHRAX ON CATS

Dr. Emerson Denies Barren Island Furs Carry the Disease.

Dr. Haven Emerson, President of the New York City Board of Health, and Dr. C. T. Graham Rogers of the Division of Hygiene of the State Industrial Commission clashed yesterday over the question as to whether or not the germs of anthrax were found on the skins of cats.

Experts of the Division of Hygiene gave out a statement that spores of the disease had been found in the fur of a cat taken from the city dumping ground at Barren Island. In view of this, the division scientists said they would propose a law to prevent the sale of all fur from Barren Island.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday the investigations of Dr. Rogers, based on a single case, were not conclusive, and that there was nothing to indicate that cats spread the disease.

CRITICS OF BRANDEIS FLAYED BY SEABURY

He Says Boston Man Will Give Balance to United States Supreme Court.

PRAISES HIS CHARACTER

Tells 1,580 Western Travelers at Dinner That Only Monopolists Oppose the Appointment.

Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, said in a speech to the Far Western Travelers' Association at their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night, that President Wilson had made a great appointment in naming Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court of the United States. He sharply arraigned the critics of the appointment. Judge Seabury's speech aroused great enthusiasm from one of the largest assemblages ever gathered at a dinner in a New York hotel. There were 1,580 diners in the Grand Ballroom of the hotel and 200 women in the galleries. Judge Seabury said:

"The country is to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Brandeis for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It is a most welcome nomination. His appointment would result in a benefit to the country and to the Supreme Court itself. The character of the opposition which the nomination has aroused is itself valuable testimony to its excellence. If some distinguished reactionary lawyer or Judge had been nominated the element that now criticises would have commended the nomination and praised the President. The nomination shows that the President is alive to the needs of today; he appreciates that unless the Supreme Court is itself in harmony with liberal ideas no real progress can be made.

"Mr. Brandeis, in character, ability, and professional equipment, is in every way qualified for the office for which he has been nominated. His opponents cannot attack him upon any of these grounds. This is a most fortunate circumstance. It leaves as the only issue and only ground of attack the fact that Mr. Brandeis cannot be relied upon as a servant of monopoly and privilege.

"To read the violent outbreak of criticism by the monopoly element one would imagine that they regarded the Supreme Court of this nation as their private preserve, into which no one not agreeable to them should be permitted to enter. If Mr. Brandeis had devoted his abilities to their services they would have nothing but praise for the nomination. As he has not done so, their abuse is unrestrained.

"The Philadelphia Press denounces it as 'an almost ludicrous misfit.' The Detroit Free Press asks, 'Why not Dr. Jacob S. Coxey?' Mr. Prendergast, once unjustly suspected of progressive tendencies, is quoted as saying: 'This is scandalous.' Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, who, so far as I know, has never been suspected of liberal views, says: 'I don't know the gentleman, but I do know that he bears a very unpleasant reputation among the members of the bar.' The New York Sun thinks the President has violated all worthy precedents in making the nomination.

"Mr. C. S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, is quoted as saying that the appointment is an excellent one, and makes the sinister prophecy that 'even if he (Mr. Brandeis) has been a radical before his appointment he is sure to become a conservative after he is sworn into office.' Thus in Mr. Mellen's opinion the only way in which a judicial officer can keep his oath of office is to be an apostate and conserve the evils against which his prior activities were directed.

"The list of hostile critics might easily be extended. Considering who the critics are, their opposition is itself a very handsome indorsement of which Mr. Brandeis has a right to feel proud.

"Moreover, it is said that Mr. Brandeis's convictions relate to social and economic questions and that therefore he will bring to the bench preconceived opinions. No man at all qualified to discharge judicial duties can avoid having opinions and convictions upon the social and economic questions which are profoundly influencing the thought of this age.

"It is interesting to observe that when the judicial mind has preconceived notions favorable to monopoly and privilege, this fact is not considered by these critics as an objection. If, however, one understands and appreciates the social and economic forces of the present day and the humanitarian impulses that are impelling men to action, he is a dangerous radical, totally lacking in judicial calm and judicial temperament.

"One need not be in sympathy with the views Mr. Brandeis has expressed to appreciate the fact that it is necessary that different views shall be represented in the Supreme Court. This is a great big country and there are a great many viewpoints from which public questions must be examined. Even if Mr. Brandeis's views are different from the views of those now in the court, nothing but good can result from the other members of the court having the benefit of his thought."

Governor Whitman, who received three hearty cheers when he was introduced by Toastmaster Tim Healy as a "dark horse," ridiculed war correspondents and others who brought back to the United States sneers on the courage and patriotism of this country which they had heard abroad.

Governor Whitman said this country had the great distinction that all its wars had been fought for principles, and that the country had never yet engaged in a war for commerce and aggrandizement, which were the principal motives inspiring the aggressors at least of all European wars in recent history. He pleaded for military training in the schools as the best means of making the country absolutely secure against attack without withdrawing large numbers of citizens for long periods from normal ways of life.

Continued cries from the audience for a speech from Mayor Mitchel, who was not on the list of speakers, finally brought him to his feet and a great demonstration was made in his honor. He was cheered again after a brief speech in which he urged the travelers to use their great opportunities as propagandists in the "great national cause of preparedness." Police Commissioner Woods also was called on and made a short talk, though not on the program.

Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court made a brief speech, and the dinner closed with a vaudeville show.

Among the guests were Mayor Mitchel, District Attorney Swann, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Judge Otto Rosalsky, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Justice Frederick Spiegelberg, William Wilson, Ralph M. Walker, James Woods, John Tait, Daniel Frohman, Hazen J. Titus, Jack Stern, Rudolph Gras, Mark M. Reynolds, William H. Hoar.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GASOLINE GOES UP 1 CENT.

At Wholesale It Costs 23 Cents—Garages Charge More.

The price of gasoline advanced another cent yesterday. At wholesale it rose from 22 cents a gallon, as quoted since Jan. 5 last, to 23 cents. Jobbers throughout the city are selling gasoline at prices running from 25 to 28 cents. At most of the garages it was said they had received notification of the 1 cent advance and in turn had advised their customers that 1 cent would be added to the retail price. Garages in the Bronx were charging the highest for the fuel.

At the offices of the Standard Oil Company it was said that this latest advance in the price of gasoline was due to increase in consumption and decrease in output.

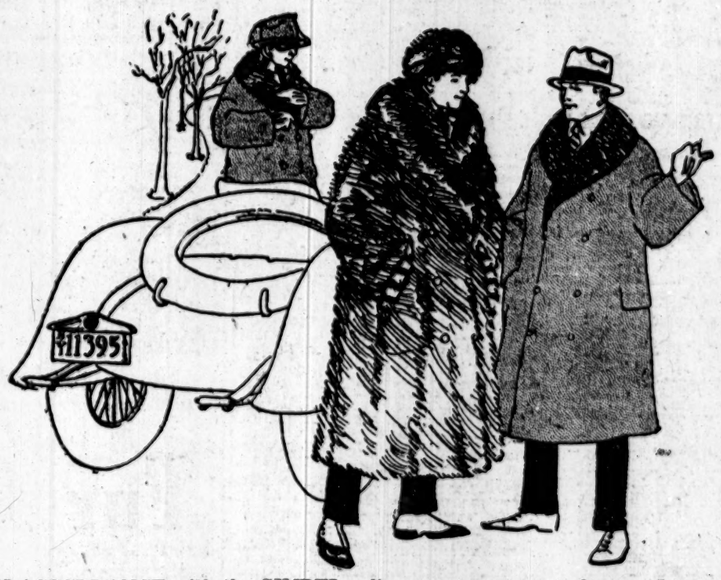
Store Opens 8:30 Closes 6

GIMBELS

Broadway at 33d Street

Today We Begin the Sale of

Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats at Half Price



IN ACCORDANCE with the GIMBEL policy not to carry stock over from one season to another, we are offering every Coat at a reduction of 50 per cent. Of course, *this exceptional discount does not in any way affect the GIMBEL guarantee* as to the genuineness and quality of the Furs.

Fur-lined, Fur-trimmed and Fur Coats

	Was	Now
Dog (outside) Fur Coat	$30	$15
Coon (outside) Fur Coat	$135	$62.50
Coon (outside) Fur Coat	$175	$87.50
Coon (outside) Fur Coat	$200	$100
Coon (outside) Fur Coat	$250	$125
Muskrat-lined Coat, with Persian lamb collar	$60	$30
Muskrat-lined Coat, with Persian lamb collar	$70	$35
Muskrat-lined Coat, with beaver collar	$90	$45
Muskrat-lined Coat, with beaver collar	$110	$55
Chinchilla, silk-lined, beaver collar	$80	$40
Black Kersey, silk-lined, seal collar	$60	$30
Black Kersey, silk-lined, Persian lamb or otter collar	$115	$57.50
Black Kersey, Muskrat-lined, otter collar	$135	$67.50
Muskrat-lined, Persian lamb trimmed; sizes 36 and 38	$185	$92.50
Sable-dyed Muskrat, with Persian lamb collar; sizes 38 and 40	$155	$77.50
Natural Black Muskrat, with Persian lamb collar; size 40	$170	$85
Northern Mink; plucked otter collar	$215	$107.50
Fancy Tailored Coat, green Scotch material, belted; genuine mink collar; size 40	$225	$127.50
Fancy Tailored Coat, half-lined with northern muskrat; green shell; with otter collar	$170	$85

$160 Genuine Sealskin-lined Coat, $80
With seal dyed otter collar; size 42.

$350 Genuine Beaver Coat, $175
With large collar and big cuffs; size 42. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's $5 Dress and Walking Boots, $3.95

IT is not often that we have such good news. But today we want to tell men, who are interested in their shoe expense, that these Boots were made especially for us, and are the same as those we have been selling regularly at $5.

Advance Spring Styles—Lace and Button Models

These Shoes are built on a new English last, and have plenty of style and comfort. Patent colt, black Russia calf, tan and mahogany Russia calf; all sizes.

$3.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

It's Your Turn Now, Men

To Take Advantage of Our Great Anniversary Sale Prices

Men's and Young Men's

Suits, $14.50

These suits have been specially purchased to commemorate our 58th Anniversary, and they are marked at a price which will make a strong appeal to you. There's no use quoting comparative prices—you may not believe them.

The suits are hand-tailored, in every sense of the word, and cut on conservative lines. A few of the fashionable soft roll sack suits will also be found here. The material is a very fine grade of dark striped cassimere—the kind that looks "dressy" always because of the way it holds its shape.

Whether you want it for a "change" or for an "only"—one of these suits is sure to meet your needs—and for three reasons:

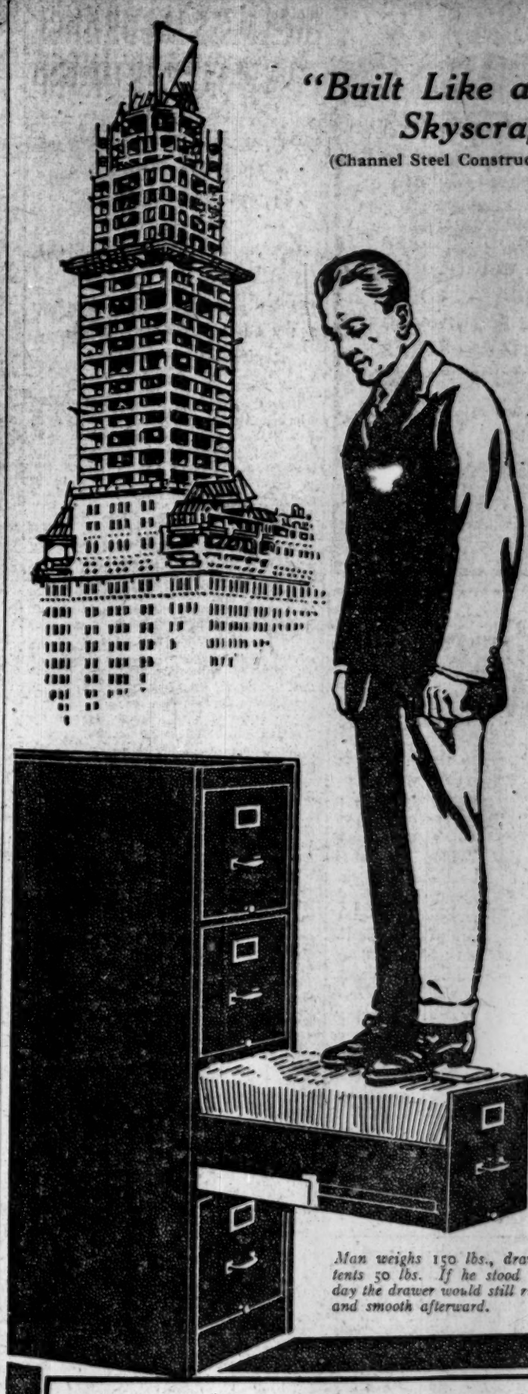
(1) It looks well
(2) It wears well
(3) $14.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
(Channel Steel Construction)



Man weighs 150 lbs., drawer contents 50 lbs. If he stood there all day the drawer would still run silent and smooth afterward.

BECAUSE built with real "skyscraper" channel steel sills, uprights and crosspieces, which brace each other against all strains.

Welded by electric spot-welding into absolutely solid steel. No nuts—no bolts—no rods—no rivets—no screws.

Drawers will run silent and smooth for 100 years without repair or attention.

Phone us to send you a Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File today. If you don't prefer it to any file you ever had, we will take it away at once and refund what you paid.

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60 Franklin St. New York
Highest Awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions in 1915
Complete Catalog on Request

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

Rising land values, due to high elevation, restrictions, existing high class apartments and Rapid Transit, give security to mortgage loans on Jackson Heights.

Phone Astoria 801
Call or write
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Clipped Wings

by RUPERT HUGHES

"The problem it presents touches nearly if not quite every phase of our modern life: 'What are husbands going to do about their wives' ambitions? What are wives going to do about their husbands' rights to a home?'"—*N. Y. Times.*

"Written by a man who actually knows what he is writing about."—*N. Y. Herald.*

$1.35 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

How wonderfully Resinol soothes itching skins!

If you are suffering from some itching, burning, sleep-destroying skin trouble, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears. Resinol Ointment is also an excellent household remedy for dandruff, burns, wounds, chafings and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed.

Resinol contains nothing of a harsh or injurious nature and can be used freely even on the most irritated surface. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap; trial free. Dept. 2-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CIVIL SERVICE.

$3,000
JOB VACANT
Supt. of Industries
(Dept. of Correction.)

Applications received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building, New York City, up to 4 P. M., FEBRUARY 16. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Written Test on Duties, 4; Oral Examination, 2; 70 per cent. required on each subject. Duties: Charge of all prison industries. Requirements: Responsible executive experience in big manufacturing plants, or prison industries. Mechanical training desirable. Minimum age, 25 years.

For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," or apply to the
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We Buy Teeth

Highest cash prices paid for old false teeth in full or broken sets, regardless of condition. Call or mail. AMERICAN TOOTH CO., 71 W. 35th St., opp. Macy's, over Greenwich Bank. Branch office, Times Bldg. R. 509, 42d St.

HOME DELIGHT.

Instruction and entertainment from turning over the beautifully printed pages of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. War pictures forming a record of the European conflict. 10 cents everywhere—$1 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR WORKERS URGED

Dr. O. V. Huffman Would Compel All Earning Less Than $1,200 to Pay $2 a Year.

FOR 33,000,000 PERSONS

127,000 Practitioners in the Country Average Only $500 a Year Income, He Asserts.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Compulsory sickness insurance administered by the Federal Government was advocated here tonight before the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States by Dr. Otto V. Huffman, Secretary of the New York State Board. Dr. Huffman proposed a plan under which, he said, all reputable physicians would have an assured income, and the chief incentives to quackery would be eliminated.

The plan contemplated a tax of $2 a year on all wage earners whose income is less than $1,200. He estimates that there are 33,000,000 such persons in the United States. Each would have the privilege of selecting his own doctor, but no physician would be allowed to carry more than 2,000 names.

"This would mean $4,000 a year for treating those that become sick or disabled, and statistics show that not more than sixty of these would ever be sick at the same time," said Dr. Huffman.

"In general, the public does not realize how miserably underpaid the medical profession is. There are 127,000 active practitioners in the country and their incomes aggregate $63,500,000, an average of only $500 a year. Nor is it true, as has been often stated, that 'there are too many doctors.' About 2½ per cent. of the population is constantly sick and disabled, an average of nineteen patients a day for each doctor. This does not take into account much of the practice of specialists. Furthermore, insurance company statistics show that 69 per cent. of the insured have some impairment of health.

"It is impossible for a doctor properly to look after more than sixteen patients in eight hours' work. At prevailing fees this just about pays expenses.

"The only objection mustered against compulsory sickness insurance by those who have investigated its workings in Europe is the danger of malingering or collusion to get the sick benefits. We could meet that objection by having no cash benefits, but by simply providing the services of a doctor.

"I have talked with wage earners and they agree that sick benefits should be left to private companies. They feel that if by paying $2 a year to the State they could be insured against doctor's bills, they would be safeguarded against the greatest burden that they have to fear.

"Under compulsory insurance we could give advice freely without being accused of wishing to advertise ourselves. We would be rid of the fee-splitting sin; consultations could be held without any hindrance. Our clientele could seek our advice freely and early.

"Both the medical profession and the people have everything to gain and nothing to lose by adopting compulsory sickness insurance."

Hundreds of physicians and surgeons, public health officials, and leaders in medical instruction are here for the annual congress. The gathering is made up of representatives of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the Councils on Medical Education and on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association.

FOR MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS.

Dr. Gorgas, Dr. Braisted, and Others Address Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Medical preparedness for war was urged by many speakers today at the annual congress on medical education, public health, and medical licensure which opened here today. Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas of the Army discussed President Wilson's program for military expansion. Surgeon General W. C. Braisted of the Navy and Assistant Surgeon General J. W. Kerr of the United States Public Health Service spoke for their respective branches of the Government's medical department.

The three speakers strongly advocated the National Board of Medical Examiners, which has been organized as a voluntary body until such time as State Legislatures may give it legal standing by recognizing its certificates issued to physicians. They declared licensing by such a board would aid in making it possible for the Army and Navy to recruit capable medical men for an emergency without requiring an additional examination.

"The Army now has a medical reserve of about 1,500 men in addition to the 440 men in the Medical Corps," said Surgeon General Gorgas. "Steps have been taken to some extent toward preparing the reserve for war. The training has been kept down to very narrow limits, however, on account of lack of funds.

"Some method of expanding the reserve corps is very essential just now. The War Department bill contemplates a continental army of 400,000 men. A reserve of 10,000 medical officers will be required for this. The great function of the army medical officers will be the training of the reserves for the continental army.

"It would be of great advantage to us to be able to have a list of physicians licensed by a national examining board from which we could draw our reserves without further examination.

"We medical officers of the navy," said Surgeon General Braisted, "feel the need of a national licensing board which would enable us to practice anywhere in the country. In times of emergency of war, in situations where no other medical aid is available, our position should be protected. Many States have rules permitting officers of the various services to practice, but this is not universal."

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School, who served in the Medical Corps of the army during the Spanish-American war, and Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago were among others who touched on preparedness for war.

"In the Spanish war 20,000 of the 100,000 men who enlisted were either dead or flat on their backs and dying of typhoid fever within six weeks," Dr. Vaughan said. "That was an example of unpreparedness for war."

"We are now confronted with the problem of placing the profession on a basis of efficiency and preparedness not only for peace, but for war," Dr. Bevan said. "Steps will probably be taken at this meeting to accomplish this."

Dr. S. St. Clair Drake, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, suggested that State boards might adopt a system of uniform State examinations and a reciprocity agreement which would bring about the desired result in a legal manner.

Bill Gives Jersey Women Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy of Bergen County, a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, tonight introduced in the Legislature a bill providing that the women of New Jersey may participate in the voting next November for Presidential Electors. Since their defeat last year the suffragists of the State have turned their energies toward obtaining the right to vote in the Presidential election, and they will work hard for the passage of the bill.

TEIPER HELD FOR MURDER.

Formally Charged with Causing the Death of His Mother.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—John Edward Teiper today was formally charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Teiper, who was beaten to death on Jan. 30 and then shot at a lonely spot on the Orchard Park Road. Her son, Frederick, was killed at the same time and her daughter, Grace, is dying in a local hospital from wounds she received. The accused, who was a member of the party, escaped practically unhurt and has told the police that his relatives were attacked by highwaymen.

Young Teiper has been detained at Police Headquarters since last Tuesday. Today he was taken before Justice Marcus in the Supreme Court and arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree. Bail was denied and he was remanded to jail. In the meantime District Attorney Dudley was presenting his evidence to a Grand Jury and asking for an immediate indictment. Teiper asked for an examination in Supreme Court, but the court granted an adjournment for two days.

Half a dozen witnesses went before the Grand Jury today, and tomorrow morning Dr. Benz, who made an examination at the scene of the crime, will be ready with his report. Among the witnesses today were Dr. Frederick C. Boyle, the county physician; Otto Churchill, President of the Bank of Hamburg; Mrs. William Deppler, who heard the shots fired, and Dr. Bruce Cook, who performed the autopsy on the bodies of Mrs. Teiper and her son.

Teiper was brought over from the jail by Sheriff Stengel, and was also accompanied by his brother, Charles H. Teiper, and his father-in-law, A. H. Newton, both of whom have expressed belief in his innocence. Teiper was pale, but appeared to be cool and collected during the ten-minute ordeal that marked his first appearance in court.

Ex-Attorney General O'Malley, who appeared as his counsel, said after the court proceedings today:

"Teiper will plead not guilty, whether his arraignment is on the charge made by the District Attorney or under a possible indictment returned by the Grand Jury."

No improvement in the condition of Miss Grace J. Teiper was noticeable today.

ATTACKS BOSS RULE.

Governor Fielder Says "Board of Guardians" Is Active in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Governor Fielder tonight reappointed State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. Lamonte of Bound Brook for a full term of three years at a salary of $6,000 annually, and also issued a broadside against the so-called Republican "Board of Guardians."

"Independent State newspapers have directed attention to the return to the State house, with but slight change in personnel, of the Board of Guardians," he said, "and to the attempts of this self-constituted and mischievous body to direct and dominate the course of legislative procedure. These papers are rendering a great public service, and I hope they will continue their efforts to arouse the State to action, so that the influence of public opinion may be directed against these efforts to hamper and prevent free and non-partisan action by a majority of the members.

"I would also remind the public that a month ago I sent to the Senate for confirmation the appointment of a Prosecutor for Gloucester County. No action has been taken upon this nomination, although no objection has been made to the qualification, ability, character, or integrity of the appointee. It is very plain that some one is influencing the majority in the Senate to hold up this appointment until final adjournment, so that an ad interim appointment must be made, and thus leave it to my successor to name a Prosecutor for a full term, and I thought naturally presents itself, Is there in this, too, the invisible hand of the Board of Guardians?"

DEFY GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

Merchants' Association Reports Watershed Building Still in Progress

The Merchants' Association of New York, which has procured the introduction of bills in the New York Legislature providing for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys from Yorktown in the Croton watershed, and forbidding the location in future of any State institutions upon watersheds from which public water supplies are drawn, sent this telegram to Governor Whitman yesterday:

In violation of your orders forbidding further work upon the New York Training School for Boys, work is still progressing. We have a report as follows from persons observation: Power house: Two men painting, two men adjusting windows, one mason working on wall, five laborers working on buildings. Cottages: One steam fitter, one helper, one laborer at work on one cottage. No work being done on other six. Pump house: Three men at work installing air chambers inside the house for the water pipes. The above work was in progress during the week ended Jan. 31.

The association interested Governor Whitman in its effort to prevent the pollution of New York's water supply last Fall, and it was then he ordered all work stopped on the public institutions on the watershed pending the outcome of the association's measures in the Assembly and Senate. There is to be a public hearing on these measures on Feb. 17, and last night the association prepared to forward letters today to its members and to other citizens throughout the part of the State affected asking that strong delegations attend this hearing to support the bills.

ROOSEVELT PLEDGES AID TO WORLD JEWS

Approves Movement to Obtain Equal Rights of Citizenship After the War.

GUEST OF THE EAST SIDE

Dr. Leipziger, Rabbi Margolies, Robert Bacon, and Ex-Senator Elsberg Are Also Entertained.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt pledged his support yesterday to the movement organized to obtain equal rights of citizenship for the Jews in every country of Europe at the end of war. The Colonel made clear his position in the matter at a small informal luncheon tendered to him at Little Hungary, 257 East Houston Street, where he had been invited to meet a number of Jews living on the east side, among whom were several prominent rabbis.

In his speech Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the fact that in his personal and political life he had always placed Jew and non-Jew on the same level of real merit, and he promised that he would use whatever influence he possessed in this country to persuade the United States to take such a position that when peace came she would give the world to understand that Jewish citizens in Europe must be treated with the same fairness and justice as the members of any other race, no matter in what nation they might dwell.

The guests at the luncheon included Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures of New York City; Rabbi M. S. Margolies, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Rabbis of America; Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France, and ex-State Senator Nathaniel Elsberg.

Justice Gustave Hartmann, in a short speech, explained how he had written to Colonel Roosevelt, putting before him the plans for aiding the suffering Jews in the zone of war, and told of the Colonel's immediate acceptance of his invitation to meet a few persons in an informal conference on the subject.

"Colonel Roosevelt," he said, "in the name of 9,000,000 stricken Jews, we want to express our gratitude to you for the interest you have taken in our cause, and for your presence here today."

In his reply the Colonel did not rise, leaned forward across the table, making his sincerity apparent in his gestures and the earnestness with which he spoke.

"When the Judge asked me to come today," he said, "I accepted with the greatest pleasure. For my own feelings in the matter, all that I can say to you, gentlemen, is that it has never been any effort to me to treat every man on his worth as a man. I have never heard it said without distaste that such and such a man was a 'white Jew' any more than I would have listened to a person tell me that I was a good man for a Dutch Reformist.

"Take the cases of Michael Schapp and Ham Fish in the Legislature of this State, or those of Oscar Straus and the other members of my own Cabinet. There was never any difference in my attitude or feelings toward one or the other. I hope I would be incapable of anything else.

"We are a long way from the millennium yet, I fear, and we can none of us tell what form peace will take. But I assure you that this luncheon has been very important to me, for it has given me the right of seeing you in the future, and I can promise that if I have any weight at all in influencing the action of our country, which I doubt, it is you gentlemen with whom I want to get into touch to adhere to the principles of racial equality we laid down at this luncheon."

Dr. Leipziger spoke after Colonel Roosevelt and thanked him. He explained the desire he had always had of meeting and knowing the Colonel and declared that he was gratified to find him all he had expected.

Justice Hartmann when asked why Colonel Roosevelt had been invited, declared that the invitation had been extended with the belief that the former President was the best man in the United States to aid in the cause he was so interested in, namely alleviating the conditions of the Jewish people in the warring nations. He refused to say whether or not another conference on the subject would be held, simply asserting that "time would tell."

In addition to Colonel Roosevelt, those present were ex-Senator Nathaniel Elsberg, Michael Schapp, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi Philip Klein, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Louis Frank, Superintendent of the Beth-Israel Hospital, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, Isaac A. Hourwich, Henry Green, Albert Lucas, and Justice Gustave Hartmann.

Asks Aid for the Convalescent.

The Convalescent Relief Division of the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital is making an appeal for aid with which to carry on the work the organization is doing among the poor patients discharged from Bellevue Hospital daily. Many of these have no employment in view, are without money, without even a home or friends. Effort is made by the organization's workers to provide employment. Admission to convalescent homes in the country is secured for those who need special care during convalescence. Donations and contributions should be addressed to the Convalescent Relief Fund, Social Service Bureau, Bellevue Hospital, First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

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A sample line of trunks recently exhibited at the Hotel McAlpin and sold to us at a big concession.

New 1916 Model
Wardrobe Trunks at special prices today

Examination reveals that these trunks were made to give maximum service—only the hardest wearing materials having been used in their construction. Prices are far below the usual.

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Only one of each kind at these prices

GARMENT STRIKE GROWING.

While One Branch of Workers Gets an Advance, Others Quit.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won concessions in wage advances yesterday from the Board of Arbitration, composed of Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Hamilton Holt, and Robert Bruère, which are expected to add $250,000 a year to the annual payrolls of the manufacturers.

Three other unions affiliated with the International and directed by the same leader were not so fortunate, however. These were the Children's Dressmakers' Union, the Lace and Embroidery Makers' Union, and the Kimono and Wrapper Makers' Union. These three have been on strike in New York for some days, but yesterday the lace and embroidery makers of New Jersey walked out also, increasing the total strikers to 25,000.

Charges will be made at union headquarters and denied emphatically by the manufacturers that some of the members of these striking unions were roughly handled during the day, and Benjamin Schlesinger, leader of the strikers, said he would see Mayor Mitchel about it today.

VENNER'S SUIT GOES ON.

Small Stockholder's Action Is Against New York Central Now.

Hearing in the suit brought against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust act by Clarence H. Venner, who has been active for years in bringing suits as a small stockholder against large corporations, was resumed yesterday at the Bar Association before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser.

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central Railroad caused a smile in the court room when in explaining that observation cars were dead weights and that the tendency was to dispense with them wherever possible he added: "You see, we have to protect our stockholders. I am thinking of Mr. Venner's stock."

William A. Ullman, counsel for Venner, hotly objected to the remark.

The testimony at the hearing yesterday consisted mainly in reading into the record the names of the Directors of the various railroads consolidated with the New York Central, the geography of those roads, and other information preliminary to an attempt to prove that the New York Central owns and controls parallel and competing lines, contrary to the Sherman act. It is owning the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Nickel Plate Railroads. The hearing will go on this morning in offices at the Grand Central Terminal.

GIVES SON $155,000 HOUSE.

Henry Parish Turns Over West 57th Street Residence.

Henry Parish, who retired last year at the age of 85 years as President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, at 52 Wall Street, has presented his city residence at 18 West Fifty-seventh Street to his son, Edward C. Parish. The house covers a lot fronting 25 feet by 100.5, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and was assessed last year at $155,000, of which $135,000 was land value. It has been the residence for many years of Edward C. Parish and his wife. Mr. Parish is a member of the law firm of Emmet & Parish, with offices in the same building as that of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Henry Parish is one of the oldest and best-known bankers in New York City. When he retired from the Presidency of the trust company last April he was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. He had been President of the company for forty-four years. One of his eccentricities, long an interesting topic in the financial district, has been his aversion to telephones. He never allowed one in the office of the trust company, and his non-telephone policy is still adhered to. There is, however, a phone in the Fifty-seventh Street residence.

The deed of the Fifty-seventh Street house was recorded in the Register's office yesterday from Henry Parish to Edward C. Parish as a gift.

APPAM PASSENGERS SAIL.

Ninety of Those Captured by German Raider Going Home.

On the Holland America liner Noordam, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Rotterdam, departed ninety of the passengers who were brought here on the German prize Appam. Among them went Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone, and Lady Merewether; Lieutenant J. Fox and Sub-Lieutenant J. W. Rowe of the British Naval Reserve, and Sergeants E. J. Blatchford and F. Kennedy.

There was no demonstration at the pier and most of the Appam's passengers appeared glad they were leaving upon the last leg of an already long journey.

"I hope that this part of the journey will be without interruption," said Sir Edward. The Appam's passengers all will be landed at Falmouth, England.

Another passenger on the Noordam was Miss Valeska Suratt, the actress. She said she intended to distribute candy and cigarettes among the wounded soldiers in France.

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All of our manufactured furs (without reserve) have been marked at further and FINAL reductions previous to stock taking.

Hudson Seal Coats
Were $185.00 to $400.00 *now* $95.00 to $250.00

High grade coats, one or two of a kind in Chinchilla, Mink, Alaska Seal and Caracul marked greatly below cost.

Fur Sets
Were $75.00 to $285.00 *now* $35.00 to $150.00

Men's Overcoats
Imported cloth shells with linings of Marmot and Muskrat, collars of various furs
Were $175.00 *now* $95.00

Coats, with lining of Civet Cat and Ringtail
Were $250.00 *now* $135.00

A few extra fine overcoats with linings of Mink, Sealskin, Hudson Seal and Civet Cat at very special prices.

Automobile Coats, Robes, Caps and Gloves at corresponding reductions

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WIFE ACCUSES MAN WHO SUES TWOMBLY

Coerced Into Marriage, She Says, Following His Action for $50,000.

NEW YORKER ONLY A FRIEND

His Family Is Cognizant of Relations, Defendant's Lawyer Says.

An alienation suit for $50,000 with several interesting angles to it was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Francis W. Reese, dealer in automobile supplies, of Los Angeles, Cal. The defendant is W. Irving Twombly, former President of the Aeronautical Society and a manufacturer of automobiles. The wife of the plaintiff was Ethel Helen Long when Mr. Reese married her on July 29 last.

The complaint in the suit said that Mr. Twombly exercised certain influences that induced the plaintiff's wife to go away with him.

It is charged also that Mrs. Reese is now living in a Broadway apartment under the name of Mrs. Twombly and that Mr. Twombly gave her an automobile and many other valuable gifts.

Irving E. Burdick of the law firm of Hitchings & Burdick, counsel for Mr. Twombly, and Aaron William Levy, counsel for Mr. Reese, discussed the suit yesterday and agreed upon certain important details.

Mrs. Reese formerly was a school teacher and later a moving-picture actress, the attorneys say. She was described as a woman of surpassing beauty. She and Mr. Reese met several years ago and the latter fell in love with her. When Mr. Reese went to Los Angeles to establish his business, communication between them was continued by many letters from him and by a few from her, the story adds. Occasionally Mr. Reese would travel the 3,000 miles to this city to see the woman he loved.

In July Mrs. Reese joined a party on a trip to the San Francisco Exposition. At Los Angeles she stopped and greeted Mr. Reese. Having missed her train she found herself without funds or railroad tickets. Under duress, the story continues, she and Mr. Reese went to a public official, who performed the marriage ceremony Mrs. Reese said she made no answers to the questions of the person who officiated.

Immediately after the ceremony, the Twombly counsel claims, she fled, and finally reached her friends in San Francisco, and got safely back to this city. Details as to how she effected these journeys are lacking.

Mr. Reese set out at once to find his missing bride, and in the course of events arrived here. Eventually he located her, and they had a conference. Attorney Levy said Mr. Reese was willing to consider seriously the advisability of a separation. Time had run along until it was November, and it appeared to Mr. Reese that it might be well for him to confer with Mr. Twombly. Such a conference later was held.

Mr. Twombly is married and has a family. Mr. Reese, his attorney says, went away with the understanding that the discussion with Mr. Twombly was to be resumed at a later date. But on Dec. 11 Mrs. Reese filed papers in the Supreme Court of Queens County asking an annulment of her marriage on the grounds of coercion. Then Mr. Reese determined on the suit against Mr. Twombly.

Mrs. Reese's complaint was to the effect that the defendant had frequently threatened to kill her.

Mr. Budrick said last night: "Mrs. Reese is practically friendless. Mr. Twombly, knowing her lonely position, befriended her, and he will continue to do so. His wife is fully acquainted with the situation, and it is with her consent that Mr. Twombly is interesting himself in the matter."

Mr. Levy said that Mr. Reese and his wife lived together for several days.

Program for Household Exposition.

A convention of marriage license holders, to which those who have obtained licenses but are not yet married will be eligible, will be held the latter part of the week as a part of the Home Conference and Household Exposition at Madison Square Garden. There will be talks on homemaking, mothercraft and other important questions for the future brides. Friday and Saturday a home pet show will be held at which all kinds of pets, from goldfish to lion cubs, will be exhibited. Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, will talk at the conference today and demonstrate how housewives are robbed by storekeepers and peddlers.

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Wife Sees Thief Leap from the Porch, Gives Outcry, but He Flees.

GETS GEMS WORTH $5,000

Prowler Eludes Crowd of Pursuers Summoned by Woman's Screams.

Mrs. John M. Tierney, wife of Supreme Court Justice Tierney of the Bronx, thought she heard a window in her home, 210 Bedford Park Boulevard, the Bronx, rattle at the dinner hour last evening, but she supposed it was caused by the high wind and paid no attention to it. But presently she thought she heard footsteps in the rooms over her head, and asked a waitress if she had admitted any one to the house.

The girl had not, and only a short time before Justice Tierney had telephoned that business would prevent his return home for dinner, so Mrs. Tierney knew there should be no one there except herself and the servant. She was afraid to go upstairs, but started toward the door, and as she passed a window she saw a man slide down a pillar of the porch.

"Who are you?" she cried, as she threw up the window, and the man, startled, dropped to the ground and rushed away.

Mrs. Tierney ran to the front door, screaming for help. The street was well filled with men returning from business, and several ran to her assistance. Then they started after the burglar, but the man had reached Valentine Avenue, a block away, and when his pursuers got there all they could see was a swiftly moving automobile, which quickly rushed out of sight.

At the Tierney home Mrs. Tierney was too excited to go upstairs. She telephoned to the Bronx Park Police Station, and several policemen were sent to the house. They made a search and found the burglar had climbed the porch and forced a bedroom window. While Mrs. Tierney was at the dinner table he had ransacked all the rooms and had taken away jewelry which Mrs. Tierney estimated to be worth $5,000.

Mrs. Tierney could not describe the man she had seen, but the police sent out an alarm to pawnshops to look out for the jewels, which included an emerald and diamond lavalliere, a coral necklace, and many rings, pins, and studs.

SLINGSBY CASE CONCLUDED

English Court of Appeal Reserves Its Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The hearing of arguments in the Slingsby legitimacy suit was concluded in the Court of Appeal today. Judgment was reserved.

The arguments had been in progress since Jan. 17.

The case involves the question whether an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife, Dorothy, is the rightful successor to the extensive Slingsby estates in England. A California court said that the child was the legitimate heir, and a court in England upheld that decision. The verdict of the English court was taken to the Court of Appeal.

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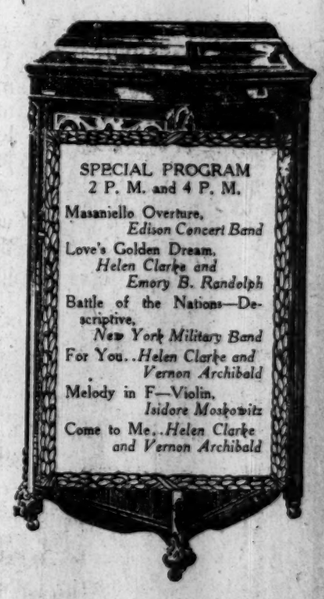
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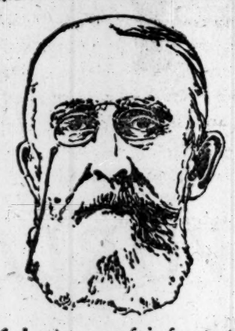
ANDREW D. WHITE, *Formerly U. S. Ambassador to Germany and Ex-President of Cornell University*



writes:

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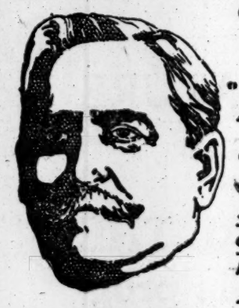
CHARLES WM. DABNEY, *President University of Cincinnati*



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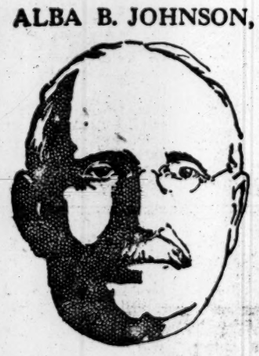
ALBA B. JOHNSON, *President Baldwin Locomotive Works*



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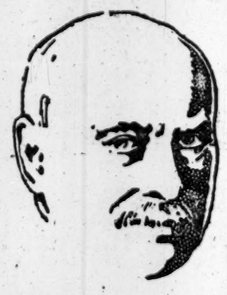

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HACKETT AND ALLEN PRODUCE 'MACBETH'

In the Leading Roles, These New Co-Stars Launch Their Shakespearean Season.

SUPERB URBAN SETTINGS

Handsomely Mounted but Inadequately Acted Presentation of the Tragedy at the Criterion.

MACBETH—Shakespeare's tragedy revived by James K. Hackett and Viola Allen. At the Criterion.

Duncan	Charles B. Hanford
Malcolm	Franklin George
Donalbain	Albert Hickey
Macbeth	James K. Hackett
Banquo	Paul Everton
Macduff	William K. Harcourt
Lennox	Joseph Whitmore
Ross	Harry David Smith
Fleance	Lottie Dewey
Young Siward	Cassius C. Quimby
Seyton, an Officer	Walter Thomas
A Doctor	Allan Thomas
A Sergeant	Cassius C. Quimby
A Porter	William A. Evans
Lady Macbeth	Viola Allen
Gentlewoman	Mrs. Alexander Salvini
First Witch	Annie Hughes
Second Witch	Mabel Inslee
Third Witch	Forest Doolittle
First Murderer	Edward Kummerou
Second Murderer	Henley Edwards

James K. Hackett and Viola Allen, after an absence of several years, returned together to the New York stage last evening when their Shakespearean season was launched at the Criterion—erstwhile Vitagraph—Theatre.

There, where late folks laughed at the comic fillums of Sidney Drew or watched "The Battle Cry of Peace" unfold its gory reels, these co-stars, new partners in greatness, gave, with themselves in the leading roles, an ambitious, dignified, magnificently mounted, and quite inadequately acted presentation of "Macbeth." It is to be doubted if ever in the 300 years since it was written has the play been produced with such sumptuous beauty of investiture, but it must be interpreted by acting of a far higher quality if its great beauties of poetry, wisdom, and drama are to find anything like full and enkindling expression, if "Macbeth," as a play, is to be made to tell with an audience in this or any other American city in the year 1916.

The performance was received amiably by the large audience that filled festively the refurbished and restored Criterion, and if any there were who came to scoff, they remained to attend respectfully the most pretentious and, withal, the most creditable thing Mr. Hackett has done, or tried to do, in the theatre these ten years past and more. Before the season is spent it is promised that Henrietta Crosman will join the company, and that "Othello" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be produced.

Mr. Hackett, of course, takes unto himself the rôle which gives the tragedy its name, and Miss Allen is, quite as inevitably, Lady Macbeth. Of such honors as there are, his is distinctly the larger share. He gives a strangely indeterminate interpretation of the guilty, ambition-driven thane, playing all the early scenes with an excessive irresolution that is quite destructive, but gathering force as the story proceeds, and appearing with best effect throughout the last act.

His control of his powers of facial expression is not happy and, amid the tortures of the banquet scene, he indicates either a vein of ironic humor or an intimation of approaching madness by a large leer that is curiously unfortunate. But he has the heroic figure, a quiet dignity, a good voice, some feeling for the glory of the verse, and some inheritance of the grand manner.

Miss Allen, looking much as she did ten years ago, brings to the great ruthless wife a collection of intensified mannerisms, the old throaty delivery which sometimes baffles the most attentive ear, and an intense respectability of manner. Whether intentionally or not, she presents a Lady Macbeth all her own, a maternal Lady Macbeth, who neither cajoles nor bullies her lord and master, but wheedles and patronizes him, treating him throughout like a weak, spoiled child. She shares with some others in the company an apparent intent to achieve distinction for the performance by avoiding the conventional cadences and intonations, and at times the sense and the music are also avoided in the process. Just for example, note the line that comes from those lips when she pretends to receive the news that the gentle Duncan has been most foully murdered.

"What, in OUR house?"

Only Miss Allen puts the emphasis on the word "house" as if to imply:

"Drat the man, why couldn't they have killed him out on the heath?"

Naturally the force of Banquo's rebuke is lost in the shuffle and in this wise the force of more than one priceless passage is suffered to evaporate.

Of the rest, there must be mention of the Macduff and the Banquo. The Banquo of Paul Everton is a disturbingly gauche performance, but as Macduff, William K. Harcourt, after threatening at first to be quite inarticulate, rises to the great occasion of the scene, playing with deep feeling the scene where the exile receives the woeful news from Scotland, a scene which must be well done if the play, in performance, is not to slacken too much after its early climax.

Of the sundry devices that must attend a production of "Macbeth," with its grim host of supernatural forces, nearly all are telling. The "secret, black and midnight hags" are somewhat too vociferous and they leap about in a manner calculated to make envious the "Prince Igor" dancers of Mr. Diaghileff's troupe, but the first colloquy with Macbeth is well done, and the sound of their voices is heard effectively about the battlements at Dunsinane Castle as the final curtain falls. The cavern scene is properly gruesome. The "blood-bolter'd Banquo," too, comes adroitly to the feast, a faint, uncertain spot of greenish light hovering for the moment over the vacant chair and, with the piece of fur slung across its seat and back, suggesting sufficiently the presence of a spectre.

These are incidents of a production that is visually beautiful from first to last. This enthusiastic commendation includes every detail of setting and costume. It includes the superbly massive banquet hall and the gray corridor with the blue sky behind against which the white figure of Lady Macbeth moves beautifully in the sleep-walking scene. These are but two of many scenes, for the program splits the play into eighteen and in nearly as many divisions—some of them quite unnecessary—"Macbeth" is given at the Criterion. But Birnam wood came to Dunsinane and he of the vaulting ambition was slain at a reasonable hour last night because Mr. Hackett had said the performance would begin at 8. And it did—precisely. Loud applause.

"Melody of Youth" to Open Here.

Brandon Tynan's romantic Irish comedy, "The Melody of Youth," will be presented in the Fulton Theatre next Tuesday night. The play, which has already been produced out of town, is the first offering of George C. Tyler in association with James K. Hackett. The locale of the play is Ireland in the nineteenth century. Mr. Tynan will play one of the principal rôles and others in the cast will be Lily Cahill, Florine Arnold, Maggie Holloway Fisher, George Giddens, William Harrigan, and William J. Kelly.

Actors' Benefit at the Hippodrome.

An entertainment for the joint benefit of the Actors' Fund and the Gaby Deslys French Soldiers' Fund will be given Sunday night at the Hippodrome. The performance will be under the personal direction of R. H. Burnside and the principals appearing in Charles Dillingham's productions at the Hippodrome and the Globe will take part. Fred Niblo will act as master of ceremonies and the combined orchestras of the two theatres will play.

Scotti Now Out of Danger.

Antonio Scotti, the Metropolitan Opera baritone, who is ill with pneumonia in his apartment in the Hotel Knickerbocker, has passed the crisis and is thought to be out of danger, his physicians said yesterday. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered he will go South to recuperate.

WAR BENEFIT AT CENTURY.

Second Entertainment Arranged by Lady Herbert for the British.

The second entertainment for the benefit of the British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is President, will be given this afternoon at the Century. With a few exceptions, an entirely different program from that of last week will be given. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and company will present the third act of G. B. Shaw's "Pygmalion." Janet Beecher and Ralph Morgan will be seen in a one-act melodramatic playlet, entitled "The Greaser." Marie Dressler will travesty the Russian ballet in a song, and Grace La Rue will sing. Ann Meredith and Norman Trevor will appear in a playlet by R. C. Carton, entitled "The Ninth Waltz." Marie Tempest and Louise Edvina will sing and Maurice and Florence Walton will dance.

Lady Herbert, who has worked untiringly for the success of the benefit matinées, sailed yesterday for England on the Noordam, after twenty-four hours' preparation. She accompanied her only son, John Herbert, a student at Harvard, who has been summoned to join the colors. Young Mr. Herbert registered his name last Summer for service in the English Army and is to receive a commission in the Welsh Guards. Sir Arthur Herbert, who assisted his wife in the foundation of the British-American Relief Society, will sail at the end of this month to join Lady Herbert in London.

HILDA SPONG IN VAUDEVILLE

Her First Appearance at the Palace in a Scanty Sketch.

Hilda Spong, who has had a part in three painfully short-lived dramatic ventures since her return to the American stage last Spring, made her first appearance in vaudeville yesterday afternoon when a scanty sketch called "Forty Winks" was presented at the Palace. This is the work of Everett S. Ruskay, who can write cleverly for the varieties. In "Forty Winks" he has left undeveloped a promising idea. There is the chance for an interesting comedy in the alarm of a woman who finds, in the little things her husband happens to say and do, an agitating likeness to the detail of a nightmare which has already been revealed to the audience. But Mr. Ruskay has not taken the time or trouble to elaborate this idea, and at the first performance his playlet was greeted with the chorus of coughing which is the way the Palace audience has of intimating that it is bored.

Much more in the traditional vaudeville manner is Charles Grapewin's sketch "Poughkeepsie," and naturally funny is Bert Melrose, who exhibits all the deep and ancient humors of falling down. Fannie Brice helps out with some songs, and, apparently to the great satisfaction of the two-a-day taste, Ruth St. Denis goes on dancing.

MISS FARRAR TO WED TODAY

Only Close Friends Will Be Present at Her Marriage to Tellegen.

The marriage of Geraldine Farrar to Lou Tellegen will take place this noon at the prima donna's home, 18 West Seventy-fourth Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Leon A. Harvey, Secretary of the Unitarian Headquarters of New York. On account of the illness of Sidney Farrar, Miss Farrar's father, only relatives and a few intimate friends will attend the ceremony. The bride and groom will defer their honeymoon till Summer, since Miss Farrar will return to the stage of the Metropolitan next Monday night, while Mr. Tellegen will begin an engagement in "The King of Nowhere" at Albany Friday night.

Miss Farrar and Mr. Tellegen visited the office of City Clerk Scully yesterday and obtained a license. She gave her age as 33 and her birthplace as Melrose, Mass., while Mr. Tellegen said he was born in Holland 32 years ago.

A JOINT RECITAL.

Miss Schnitzer and Mr. Macmillen Play Cyril Scott's Violin Sonata.

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, pianist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist, both of whom have appeared this season separately, gave a recital together last evening in Carnegie Hall. They played but one ensemble piece, a sonata by Cyril Scott in C, Op. 59, announced as for the first time in America. Miss Schnitzer contributed to the program Schumann's "Carnaval" and pieces by Chopin and Liszt; Mr. Macmillen the prelude and fugue from Bach's G minor solo suite, a Barcarolle of his own, an arrangement of his own of the "Spinning Song," so called, from Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," a "Scotch Pastorale," by Gustav Saenger, doubtless a dour Scotchman, and Sarasate's "Introduction and Tarentelle."

Mr. Scott is an English composer in the advance guard, though he has not advanced so far as some who call themselves futurists. He stands by harmony as it has been developed up to and including Debussy; though he has by no means modeled himself upon that Frenchman. Nor has he abjured melody in its hitherto acknowledged forms. But he has a style of melody quite his own, that flows like the running brook, without a cadence, a defining outline. His harmony is an incessant shift of tonality, a hazy, dissolving view. There is an undoubted charm, a grace of their own in the four movements of the sonata, but elusive, and hardly to be firmly laid hold of at one hearing. The sonata was beautifully played by both the artists who had mastered what must be very considerable difficulties, not merely technical, but still more in the style of the music.

CALVARY CHOIR SINGS.

Russian and Other Church Music Well Presented in Aeolian Hall.

A concert was given last evening in Aeolian Hall by the choir of Calvary Church under the direction of John Bland, choirmaster. Mr. Bland also presented himself as soloist and sang a number of German and French songs and two English ones for tenor voice. The choir, which appeared in its vestments, is of men and boys. It is uncommonly well trained and sings with great elasticity and precision, with a full and well balanced tone and a quality that is generally excellent. The boys' voices were not invariably exactly in tune. The program contained a preponderance of Russian church music, which has of late apparently taken a firm hold on the likings of several choirmasters. The music was all of the a cappella style. Besides the Russian pieces were Gevaert's "Sleep of the Child Jesus," Barnby's "The Virgin Sitting at the Cross," Noble's "Come, O Thou Traveler," etc. The performance of this music was of beauty and richness deeply effective, with an uncommon clearness and perfection of phrasing.

Mr. Bland's singing disclosed a voice somewhat deficient in resonance, not under a complete technical control. In his French songs he showed a sympathy with their mood and some skill in reproducing it.

Carl Friedberg's Recital.

Carl Friedberg, pianist, who has played last season and this in New York, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, in which he played a program made up entirely of music of Beethoven. He gave four sonatas, those in E minor, Op. 90; in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2; in C minor, Op. 10, No. 1, and in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, four Bagatelles, and the rando Op. 129, called "Rage over his lost groschen." These works are all well adapted to his refined and finished style, and he played them all with beauty of tone, fine taste, and poetic charm. The first movement of the E minor sonata may have lacked something of the "Lebhaftigkeit," the vivacious spirit that Beethoven prescribed for it, largely on account of the somewhat measured tempo in which he took it, and the final movement of the C sharp minor sonata something of the vehemence of passion that most pianists find in it. The sonata in C minor is seldom publicly heard. Mr. Friedberg's playing of it was thoroughly characteristic of its varied moods. He made the four short pieces called "Bagatelles"—Beethoven wrote some twenty-five of them in all—seem interesting and significant. Mr. Friedberg was much applauded.

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FINERY OF OPHELIA ON BLOCK AT $27.50

Gorgeous Costumes of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe Sold.

EMOTION GRIPS THESPIANS

Old-Time Associates of Co-Stars Moved to Tears as Hammer Falls.

Historic garments took a new lease of life and started out into the world to play new rôles when the auction sale of the stage wardrobes of E. H. Sothern and his wife and late co-star, Julia Marlowe, was begun at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Twenty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Retiring into private life Mr. and Mrs. Sothern are selling costumes they have worn in the plays in which they have appeared together.

Hamlet's large black cloak was knocked down at the first stroke of the hammer for $19 yesterday, his batiste shirt brought $10, a black cloth belt with oxidized and jeweled mounts brought the same price, while two antique leather books in which he wrote his meditations upon Ophelia, brought higher prices, selling for $16 and $17.

Ophelia's light blue crêpe gown with its adornments of silver and pearl went for $27.50, and the gray velvet, silver-trimmed prayer book with silvered chain and buckle, brought $15, and a beautiful rope girdle, said to be of solid silver, sold for $17.50.

There was not a large crowd at the sale, although it included a number of theatrical consumers—and to them went the greater number of the articles—and a few private bidders.

Mr. and Mrs. Sothern were not there. It was almost a tragedy, they said, like putting a part of themselves on the auction block, and they could not see it done. A number of the members of the Sothern-Marlowe company were present, and they, too, felt that it was a tragedy. Some of the women left the room when some of the costumes were put up—they were so closely connected with their lives and the break that was made that they could not keep back the tears.

There were a few other stage people present. Daniel Frohman came in for a time and Jack Barrymore was there. Among others were Rowland Buckstone, Sidney Mather, E. J. Radcliffe, and Walter Connolly.

Sculptor Buys Masque Costume.

A few people picked up costumes for fancy dress occasions. Augustus Lukeman, the sculptor, bought one which he will wear to the Beaux Arts Ball. The different pieces, all told, cost him no more than he would have been obliged to pay a costumer to rent one.

Notable plays, costumes for which were sold, were "Richard Lovelace," the wardrobe of the hero; the Mary Tudor costumes in "When Knighthood was in Flower," those of Jacques and Rosalind in "As You Like It," Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," and the gowns of Miss Marlowe as Rautendelein in "The Sunken Bell."

A cloth of gold robe worn by Macbeth brought $25, and a beautiful piece of stage jewelry, a crown, worn by Lady Macbeth, of rhinestones, pearls, and opals, brought only $9. The costumes were beautiful, of beautiful material, and had cost thousands of dollars, but they brought only a few hundred.

He Buys Macbeth's Shoes.

The boots and shoes alone in the sale cost a small fortune. A young man scribbler bought a pair of Macbeth's shoes yesterday. They were of brown fur calf, showing not a sign of wear. He measured them when looking over the collection previous to the sale, and he has a first class pair of tramping shoes and the pleasure of the association.

Most of the costumes to go today are those of Mr. Sothern. Those of Don Quixote include a green cloth jacket with yellow sleeves and three pairs of green tights, two of woolen and one of silk. There are the gorgeous costumes of "Charlemagne," and the gray ones of Malvolio in "Twelfth Night."

There are some charming costumes of Viola in the same play. Sothern's tunics and togas worn as Marc Antony; his black and white checked trousers, blue dress coat with brass buttons, polka-dotted vests, white satin dress vests, white ruffled shirts, gloves, handkerchiefs, fobs, monocles, and boutonnieres worn as Lord Dundreary; his costumes as Petruchio, in "Taming of the Shrew," and Robert of Sicily, in "The Proud Prince"—all are in the sale. There are the gowns Miss Marlowe wore as Katherine, the shrew.

Around the sales room are large picture posters of Sothern and Marlowe, some of them alone and some together, and a few showing each in many characters in a single poster. These are not to be sold, but will go back to the originals after serving their purpose as decorations. The sale will be concluded on Thursday.

To Sell Stage Folks' Cook Book.

A book of the favorite recipes of actors and actresses is being compiled by Mrs. Robert Emmet Mason Goolrick to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. It will be called "Celebrated Actor Folks' Cookeries," and in addition to the recipes will contain the portraits and signatures of the players who recommended them. The book will be placed on sale in April.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1916.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

Persons who have criticised the Administration for permitting the Lusitania negotiation to be prolonged for months by the writing of notes and verbal interchanges must admit that long discussion has brought the controversy to a stage which practically precludes the possibility of a break between the two nations; at least it makes a rupture of relations extremely improbable. When such a result comes of deliberation it is worth while not to be in a hurry.

The conclusion that there will be a satisfactory settlement must be reached, we think, after a careful reading and due consideration of The Associated Press dispatch from Washington printed yesterday morning, the authority for which is given as "high German quarters." From that dispatch we quote this passage:

> It is explained that a direct disavowal was given for the sinking of the Arabic, because that act was in violation of the instructions given to the commanders of submarines. In the case of the Lusitania, however, the commander acted in accordance with orders.
>
> The general instructions not to sink liners without warning were given, it was disclosed tonight by high authority, on the day after the Lusitania went down. It was said that Germany withheld announcement of the fact for strategical naval reasons.

This, as we understand it, is the German statement of the case. It is vitally important, for it brings the facts and the principles involved clearly into view. "The commander acted in accordance with orders" in his attack on the Lusitania. That is, the German Government had given orders to its submarine commanders to attack without warning great transatlantic liners. The German Government was perfectly well aware that upon any and every one of these liners there would be many American passengers. The submarine officer who dispatched a torpedo against the Lusitania attacked not only the ship, not only its English officers and crew, but all its passengers, including more than 100 American citizens. He acted under orders, under the orders of his Government. It was an unescapable necessity and condition of the attack that the lives of all the Americans on board would be destroyed or imperiled. The conclusion is equally unescapable that the orders of the Berlin Government set up no distinction between enemy subjects and neutral subjects or citizens aboard the vessel. The orders authorized an attack upon neutral American citizens.

This important admission makes the illegality of the act so flagrant and plain that the German Government cannot definitely withhold disavowal. The tentative extenuations, such as the warning of the war-zone order that neutrals who ventured in the waters about the British Islands would run into danger and the immediate warning given to the passengers of the Lusitania, have been abandoned and are no longer part of the plea. The reprisal justification has no validity as against us. The issue is thus joined in the most direct manner. The orders of the Imperial Government authorized an illegal act. We were wronged by its perpetration. More than 100 of our citizens lost their lives. We have demanded disavowal and reparation. From such a situation there is no way out save through capitulation, or, if a more agreeable word be preferred, through yielding, on one side or the other. For us to yield the point, to accept as satisfactory any verbal adjustment without disavowal, would be to notify all the belligerents and the whole world that our rights may be invaded, our peaceful citizens slain, without further consequences than an interchange of notes. Our demands would thereby become mere expostulations. Some of the officials at Washington, some of the people might be satisfied, the national honor and dignity would not be satisfied by any form of words which did not include disavowal of the illegal act.

Germany, of course, cannot refuse disavowal of a deed admitted to be unlawful. That is manifestly the inference or conclusion which has created so hopeful a feeling in Washington. The German argument from the beginning has made it plain that the Imperial Government would not fall back upon the defiant defense, that she would never say, "Yes, the act "was illegal, what are you going to "do about it?" She has sought to set up justifications, all have failed her. Now we get the candid truth that the Lusitania was attacked under orders, an act so plainly contradictory to law and all principles of law that disavowal necessarily follows—if there is any desire for the continuance of friendly relations. We know that Berlin desires the continuance of friendly relations as earnestly as does Washington, and Berlin has reasons and motives of action to that end which have no bearing upon Washington. The point of disavowal has been almost reached, so closely that persons who permit principles to be obscured by phrases and forms of expression have been rather prematurely jubilant. The firmness of the Administration has had its reward in the immense advance toward our position made by Germany since the reply to our first Lusitania note was sent. Maintained, it will have its full reward in the honorable, express, and satisfactory admission that it was not lawful to issue and execute orders involving attacks upon American citizens.

BURY THE PUMP.

There is no question that the erection of the proposed pumping station in combination with a tool house and comfort station in Morningside Park, between 121st and 122d Streets, would destroy the original design of the park, which cannot be improved upon. Nor is there any question that the Park Department needs no tool house or any other building in that part of the park. The engineers of the Board of Water Supply still insist, however, that their pumping station must be situated exactly at the point in the park they have picked out, that it cannot be placed out of the park and that it cannot be built underground. Quite as confidently engineers in the employ of the city have argued in the past that New York could never have electric trolley cars unless poles with wires strung on them could be erected in the streets, that we could not put the telegraph wires under ground, and finally that telephone wires could never be carried in underground conduits, as the induction would tend to make them useless. Nevertheless, New York has electric trolleys without poles or wires in the streets, and our telephone and telegraph wires are underground.

We are convinced that if the Water Board's engineers will give more thought to this matter of encroaching upon Morningside Park they can hit upon a plan to make the encroachment as unobjectionable as possible, perhaps to avoid it altogether. Engineers and all other persons, no matter how important may be the work on which they are employed, must be made to understand that all schemes of park encroachment will meet with strong and effective public disapproval when they are revealed. Such schemes should be avoided in their plans. It may seem easier to occupy park land than to acquire other land. the inception of such a scheme; it always turns out that the park land is not to be occupied for other purposes than legitimate park purposes without arousing public opposition. The opposition to the encroachment on Morningside Park is strong and increases in vigor daily. Perhaps the engineers will decide to build their pumping station underground. If a pipe must rise above the surface it can be concealed by rocks and shrubbery. But it would be much better to have no pumping station in the park at all.

LAWS FOR THE CITY'S RELIEF.

The majority of Senator BROWN'S committee recommends a considerable measure of legislation for the city's financial relief. The minority recommends still more, but less than the Mayor proposes. It would seem, therefore, that the only question is of the extent of the relief soon to be had, since there is neither disagreement regarding the necessity of relief nor dissent from providing it. The chief, if not the only, danger is dissension between State and city regarding reconsideration of the methods by which the troubles arose. The majority recommends that the question whether—as one means of effecting further economy—the city authorities shall have responsible control over all city salary expenditures, be determined not by the Legislature, but by the voters directly, upon a referendum. On that the Mayor has promptly expressed his dissent without arguing the matter.

It is a bold thing for an elective officer to oppose submitting anything to a popular vote. It is not necessary to assume that the committee desired to embarrass the Mayor in his preference for legislative action. More probably the committee made its recommendation without full consideration of the effect of taking the vote of an electorate receiving $100,000,000 of salaries which might be reduced as a result of that vote. There is no authoritative statement of the number of votes which would be cast or influenced by the police, the firemen, the teachers, and others, to a total of scores of thousands, with great capacity of acceleration outside their own numbers. It is not suggested that the vote would be corrupt or selfish beyond the bad practice exemplified often at Washington, as well as at Albany and other State capitals. Nothing more is intimated than that procedure by the Legislature would be the more prudent method, as well as the quicker.

For a referendum vote either a special election would be necessary or it would be necessary to await almost the year-end, and then perhaps quarrel about what the vote meant before acting upon it. The framing of a referendum which shall be neither too broad nor too narrow is a matter more difficult than the committee thought. Or perhaps it did think of the point, and prudently evaded providing the formula to express its intention. However, that thought need not be labored, for the referendum is undesirable on more fundamental grounds.

The disagreements within the committee, and between the committee and the Mayor, and between the State and the city, both as to where the fault lies and how to remedy it, may be regretted, but they are not an unmixed evil. It is the next best thing to the unreasonable expectation of entire agreement. Through these disagreements there is a certainty of fullness of debate and deliberation on remedies, which insures amplest disclosure of facts and the most prudent choice of procedure. Without at this time entering upon the many contentious points raised in either report, it will suffice now to characterize them generally as fair and well intended beyond what might have been expected from the circumstances of the appointment of the committee. There had been criticisms of the Legislature's action, and it would only have been human if there had been more of the spirit of retaliation in the committee's findings. Its report certainly is critical, but not censorious. It is necessary to recognize a disposition on the part of the Legislature, so far as represented by the committee, to treat the general subject in an open-minded and detached manner. Needless to say there are many details in both reports deserving of fuller consideration.

FOR THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON, formerly Secretary of War, states the case for the proposed Continental Army of Secretary GARRISON, as against the case of the National Guard under a suggested system of Federal pay, more clearly than it has yet been presented, in a communication which appears on this page of THE TIMES today. He speaks with the authority of one who has mastered his subject by study at close range and through large experience. As head of the War Department, he obtained exact knowledge of the workings of the amended Dick law, under which arms, ammunition, and supplies were issued to the organized militia by the Federal Government, payments of money for special purposes were made to the State organizations, and military training supervised by officers of the regular army. He comprehends better than most citizens can the failure of that plan to make the National Guard an efficient part of our first line of defense, and the reasons for the failure. The chief reason is, of course, the control of the militia by the States, which cannot be removed by the passage of a militia pay bill or any proposed new measure of "Federalization" which does not include the absolute elimination of all State authority over the troops.

The nation's soldiers must not be subject to political influences, they must not be used for police work. Mr. GARRISON has planned a citizen army which is to have intensive training. The talk of amending his proposal by eliminating intensive training is foolish. The failure of the Continental Army is predicted by persons who cannot know anything more about its prospects than its promoters know. Few of them are in a position to know as much. If the volunteer system will not suffice for the defense of this country we must resort to a system of universal military training. That is easily understood, but is a matter for future consideration. Mr. STIMSON makes clear the weakness of the National Guard argument against the Continental Army. He believes that Mr. GARRISON'S plan is one that should be tried, and he gives excellent reasons for his belief.

NEW HAVEN RAILWAY FINANCES.

President ELLIOTT'S statement of the finances of the railway which he is regenerating contains one sentence that epitomizes the trouble with more railways than his. In explanation of delay in refunding $27,000,000 notes falling due he says that he thinks it well to await a report about to be made to the Massachusetts Legislature, and further:

> It is hoped the report will contain a recommendation that will enable the Legislature to take any action necessary to remove any doubt as to the legal status in Massachusetts of investments of the company made by and under lawful authority of other States.

There are several reorganizations, and hundreds of millions of securities, dependent upon the adjustment of the conflict of laws between States, one seeking to annul what another approves. The delay is working less trouble in the case of the New Haven than of some other companies. Its surplus earnings have enabled it to pay debts and make betterments to about half of the $27,000,000 maturing obligations. With the company in such improving condition the prospect for issuing bonds daily improves. The issuance of preferred stock would be better than bonds, by enlarging the equity of the shareholders, and without reducing the income available for their dividends. But President ELLIOTT denies that there is any basis for the report that any amount of preferred stock to be issued has been considered, specifically not $75,000,000.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

Those who say flippantly that we have always licked our enemies and that today we could lick the world have learned nothing since they quit reading our sloppy school histories, and they learned little military and political history then save the dates of events and incidents, and the things that did not happen.—Montgomery Advertiser.

An arresting suggestion. How much of the incredibly blind and foolish attitude of so many Americans toward preparedness and international difficulties is due to no other cause than that false teaching in those school histories? In other words, how much definite harm have those books done, how much political influence have they exercised—influence mainly for evil? Are those silly and mendacious works not merely silly and mendacious, but actually a power which is felt now in the gravest manner, so as to affect not only ourselves but the world?

Hitherto the demand for a reform in the sort of teaching our children get has been based on a desire that they should learn truth for its own sake. But there are serious reasons of a public nature why they should learn truth and not falsehood. It is undeniable that a great number of our citizens never learn any history except the false history they learned at school. This falsehood does not consist alone in the recitation of "the things that did not happen," but in the whole perspective. It is engraved in the mind of the child that embattled farmers had only to take their hunting weapons down from the wall to discomfit the British Empire; not easily, of course, but with no more difficulty than is found usually in wars. He learns that the war of 1812, that war of disaster on disaster, defeat on defeat, was a triumph for the United States; his attention is focused on the sea victories, not on the incessant humiliations on land. He does not know that for England, engrossed with the mighty issues of the Napoleonic wars, her fight with us was a "little war."

If he reads anything besides the school histories it is something even worse, such as CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN'S "Boys of '76"; worse, because the story of our easy triumphs is more interestingly and convincingly told and sticks in the boyish memory. Later in life, a man so taught can go forth on the stump or the Chautauqua platform and deliver, without knowing that he is talking nonsense, such sorrowful stuff as that if we build a dozen good roads the farmers will leap into their automobiles at the first sound of war, traverse those roads, and triumphantly repel the enemy as their ancestors did at Concord. He will talk about how, if war broke out at sunrise, a million Americans would be in arms by sunset. And, what is worse, he will be listened to and believed by men whose historical information is the same as his own, and who think our wars were all triumphs and all won by embattled farmers hurrying out of the farmhouse to shoot retreating Britishers from behind hedges, or by New England fishermen turning their fishing smacks into privateers and attacking British men-of-war wherever they found them.

The school histories have been criticised as foolish and untrue; they are also politically dangerous. It is not necessary to do our teaching so bluntly as AMBROSE BIERCE does when he speaks of the Revolution as won by "the coalition of European Powers "commonly known in American history as the valor of our forefathers," but that phrase is not more untrue than the other conception and vastly less perilous. A nation which believes that is not in so much danger of putting its head in the lion's mouth as a nation which cherishes Bennington and the useless adventure at Stony Point as important battles and thinks its citizen soldiers were a match for British regulars.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Distinction Without A Difference.

Entering upon the path of prophecy—where he is perhaps not much less likely than the rest of us now and then to go astray—Lord NORTHCLIFFE declares that the war, toward its wearily distant end, will have become a final and desperate struggle between two combatants, Great Britain and Germany. What will have become of the other nations meanwhile, his powers of divination seemingly have not revealed to him, but he does tell us that both England and Germany know "there is something more than a Continental land war at issue, and that there is a racial mastery at stake—the Saxon or the Teuton—which civilization will go forward in the future and which backward." And he adds that "both of them cannot go forward together as in the past. The issue is too great for that and must be finally determined."

The troubling and confusing part of this, and the part which, not being prophecy, is open to discussion, as no prophecies are, is that which involves the use of the words "Saxon" and "Teuton." As usual, these terms, if they have any meaning at all in collocations like this one, are of a curiously vague significance. Both the English and the Germans are far from being homogeneous races, and while the inaccuracy involved in calling the Germans "Teutons" is hardly as great as that into which those fall who call the English "Saxons," still it is an inaccuracy of considerable size. Certainly there are not a few real Saxons in Germany—vastly more than there are in England—and there be those daring to deny that the Prussians, who of late seem to have made "German" and "Prussian" interchangeable terms, are Teutons at all. That, however, is a problem for the ethnologists, and their solutions of it, like so many others in these unfortunate times, have a tendency to vary with the maker's nationality.

Whatever they may finally decide, the contrast which Lord NORTHCLIFFE tries to make between Saxon and Teuton civilizations does not stand examination at all careful, and almost the first thing occurring to anybody who views it attentively is that the royal family of England is itself almost purely Teutonic, so far as blood goes, and yet nobody questions that its members are what Lord NORTHCLIFFE means when he says "Saxon."

Analogy, as Often, Was Misleading.

Of two lawyers who happened to be discussing yesterday the demand of the United States that the German note in regard to the Lusitania should include the word "illegal" or its equivalent, one took the ground that, if reparation were given, nothing more could be expected and nothing more was needed. To ask for more, he said, was to demand that the Germans should think of a given set of circumstances as we think of them, and nobody expected an antagonist against whom he had secured a verdict or a judgment, besides obeying its provisions, to make explicit confession of error.

The other lawyer said that the analogy, though plausible, was deceptive, because it failed to take into account that a dispute between nations was a wholly different thing, unless submitted to an international tribunal or arbitrators, from the determination of a cause between two private litigants in a court the jurisdiction of which both, either willingly or unwillingly, had recognized. In the latter case, the right and the wrong of the matter is settled by jury or Judge, or both, and the opinions of the litigants are of no importance.

When two nations are at odds, and do not bring in a third party, the right and wrong of the matter is just what they must settle between themselves, if they can, and that of reparation or damages is incidental and subsidiary. Hence the demand for an admission of illegality, preliminary to the acceptance of reparation, and hence, also, the inclination to refuse it, both sides recognizing where the real importance lies.

The distinction is a rather small one, perhaps, but it is none the less distinctly visible. Closely related to it is the frequent insistence by one nation that another shall salute its flag as a salve for wounded feelings or dignity assailed. Of no intrinsic consequence, such salutes are full of meaning, and the granting or withholding of them after offense committed or taken has often been decisive of peace or war.

Good Advice for the Winter Days.

As 10 per cent. of all deaths in the United States are caused by pneumonia, the Federal Public Health Service has been well advised in preparing and widely circulating a leaflet telling people many things which it would be well for them all to know in regard to that particularly dangerous malady. This information, one notices somewhat sadly, deals wholly with prevention and not at all with cure. As a matter of unfortunate fact, however, that is as it should be, for there is no such thing as a specific cure for pneumonia, it being what the doctors call a mixed infection, and all that can be done, or nearly all, after the disease has been contracted, is to give "nature" the best possible chance to exercise its defensive and reparative power.

Before that there is much that can be accomplished in the way of avoidance and precaution, but not a few of the measures to be taken, alas! are difficult or impossible for the great majority of us. Keeping out of crowded public vehicles, for instance, is practicable only for the "carriage folk," and hardly for them, either, all of the time, in a city like New York. Yet our street cars of various sorts are the places where pneumonia can be most easily caught.

In effect, the advice of the Public Health Service is to keep in a state of health sufficiently vigorous to withstand the inevitable assaults of the assorted pneumonia "bugs." People seemingly in perfect health are sometimes attacked, but this is almost as rare as it is mysterious. In the great majority of cases the malady follows some determinable lowering of vitality. This may be the result of exposure or due to the weakening effects of some other disease, the grip being of sinister notability in this respect. Then there is post-operative pneumonia, so dreaded by surgeons.

Of course, the leaflet does not fail to add its warning as to the relation of alcohol to pneumonia. The one, it says, is the handmaiden of the other, "and none is more certain or more sure of success, especially if liberally and continuously used." A bit tautological, that, but never mind if the repetition give emphasis.

ART NOTES.

Association of Women Painters Opens Twenty-fifth Exhibition.

The Association of Women Painters and Sculptors opens its twenty-fifth annual exhibition at the old Blakeslee Galleries, filling the liberal space with work of many different degrees of merit. One room is given up to the "advanced school" and Lilian Cockcroft's highly decorative "Egyptian" figures, large therein, a low-browed and thick-lipped figure in gorgeous draperies, the pigment applied in rich, fat patches of strong color, the pattern well thought out, the flesh of the texture and color of humanity. It is a more striking and a handsomer picture than the "Three Sisters" by the same artist, which took the Saltus $100 prize. The National Arts Club prize, also $100, and given by John Agar, was awarded to Theresa Bernstein's "In the Elevated," an interesting composition obviously based on direct observation. The spots of dark and light are placed in a considered design that becomes slightly confused as you go into the picture. The color is hot, mahogany red and golden yellow playing the principal parts in the scheme.

Another painting by Miss Bernstein of a group of women in vivid costumes has more individuality, but is lacking in form. Mary J. Tannahill's girl in blue and green with a yellow basket, placed primly against a violet background, is a delicious example of formula dedicated to the service of nature. "The Blue Mountain," by Zelma Steele, is a fine tonic landscape. A woman's head in the Japanese manner by Edith M. Magonigle is a rewarding note of distinction, and there is a pastel by Ethel Louise Paddock of a man and two women at dinner which has extraordinary quality. A memorial panel is given to the lovely figure of "Youth," by the late Edith Woodman Burroughs. The sculpture prize, $50, given by Mrs. Emerson McMillin goes to a bas relief portrait of a child by Frances Grimes. Many of the sculptures as well as many of the paintings have been seen at other exhibitions.

THE SOUND BASIS FOR A CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Henry L. Stimson Shows the Promise of the Administration Plan and the Difficulties with a "Federalized" Militia for National Defense.

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.

New York, Feb. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of the various propositions to increase our army, now pending before Congress, there is danger of being misled by matters which are not of the essence. It seems to me that the essential questions are simple:

First—It is agreed by military authorities that the minimum size of a mobile army necessary to make us safe against invasion should be 500,000 men.

Second—Inasmuch as no one proposes to raise our regular army to such a size, this force must be found in some body of trained citizens—men who are not professional soldiers, but who will leave their civil occupations at the outbreak of war to take their places in the ranks.

Third—The mobile regular army within the United States amounts now to about 30,000 men. Our militia amounts to 129,000 men. As no responsible authority has suggested an increase of our mobile regular army by more than 100,000 men, (the larger figures which have been mentioned include coast artillery, foreign garrisons, noncombatants, &c.,) and as any increase which Congress will probably grant will be very much smaller than such 100,000 men, it is evident that the problem reduces down to the creation of a minimum additional force of citizen soldiery of from 250,000 to 350,000 men.

To meet this need, two propositions are now being discussed before the committee of Congress. One is the proposition of the War Department to create a force of Federal volunteers, amounting eventually to 400,000 men, to be called the Continental Army. This force is to be wholly under the control of the National Government; it is to be trained intensively for short periods, the number and duration of such periods to be yet determined upon, and then the men are to be turned into a reserve for the remainder of their enlistment where they will have practically no duties except to serve in case of war.

The present organizations of the National Guard, which is in fact a State and not a national force, are to be free to transfer themselves over into this new Continental Army just as soon as they obtain the consent of their respective States to such a transfer, or, if they prefer, they may remain in their present status as militia subject to the call of the National Government only for certain purposes and under certain conditions.

The other proposition comes from certain members of the National Guard. These gentlemen strongly oppose the creation of any purely Federal force or any force of citizen soldiery beyond the National Guard.

They propose to raise the numbers of the Guard by paying them from the Federal Treasury for services which have thus far been wholly unpaid from any source. They also propose, in return for such pay, that the powers of the Federal Government over them shall be somewhat increased, although they shall still remain a State force of militia and continue to be subject to call from the various States for State duty, as at present.

The discussions which have taken place hitherto, so far as I have been made acquainted with them, and which have been found in several letters to THE TIMES, have confined themselves to this second question of the amount of Federal control over the National Guard, or "Federalization," which can be obtained under our present Federal Constitution without further amendment. The first question, of whether by any such Federalization, which leaves the National Guard still under the control of the States, we can, even with the help of pay, obtain a force of citizen soldiers of the size which all admit to be necessary, has been left entirely untouched in the discussion. It seems to me that this is the vital question now before Congress. What we want is more trained men to defend us in case of war. Any legislation which would simply result in paying more money to the men we already have, without producing any more men, would be a lame and impotent conclusion to the present agitation for preparedness.

The only way in which these representatives of the National Guard propose to obtain these men is by paying to the members of the Guard, from the Federal Treasury, amounts of money which would be equivalent to about $1 per night for each of their weekly drills, commissioned officers to receive somewhat more.

I think it can be demonstrated that this proposal would not produce the necessary results; that the present numbers of the Guard are limited by causes which this proposal does not reach; that if these causes were removed, the numbers of our citizen soldiery could be increased without giving them individual pay; and that so long as the causes exist individual pay would not only be ineffective, but would introduce into our system a false theory which would inevitably retard and perhaps prevent an ultimate proper solution of our military problem.

A few comparative figures will, I think, make this clear. In 1903, by the act of Congress popularly called the "Dick bill," the Federal Government began to systematically encourage the National Guard. It issued arms, ammunition, and supplies to the Guard at the expense of the National Government; it authorized participation in joint manoeuvres with the regular army, and provided that the militia thus participating should receive, during the manoeuvres, the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as the men of the regular army; it furnished financial aid to the various State encampments of the militia, including travel pay, subsistence, and transportation. In these and other ways it has expended on the National Guard appropriations amounting to from two and a half millions to over five millions a year.

Yet, in spite of this systematic encouragement and a tremendous amount of devoted and faithful work on the part of the men and officers of the National Guard itself, the numbers of the Guard have not increased; on the contrary, when compared with the increase of the population, they have comparatively decreased. In 1903 the National Guard consisted of 116,542 officers and men; in 1915 it is reported as consisting of about 129,000 officers and men. The population of the country, according to the census of 1900, amounted to less than 76,000,000; in 1915 it is reported as over 100,000,000.

Furthermore, the young men of other English-speaking countries enlist in their forces of unpaid citizen soldiery in very much greater numbers in proportion to their population than do our young men enlist in our National Guard.

Prior to the European war the United Kingdom of Great Britain, with a population of about 41,000,000, had in its territorial army 317,000 citizen soldiers, none of whom was paid. If our young men enlisted in similar numbers our National Guard would consist of over 700,000 instead of 129,000 men. The Dominion of Canada, with a population of a little over 7,000,000, had before the European war a national citizen soldiery of about 64,000 men, none of whom was paid. If our young men enlisted in similar numbers our National Guard would consist of over 800,000. In other words, five young Englishmen and six young Canadians are willing to serve in their unpaid citizen soldiery where one young American serves in our National Guard.

The proposition of the National Guard says in effect that young Americans are just that much less patriotic than young Englishmen or young Canadians, and that to get the numbers we must furnish the pay where neither of these other countries furnishes them with pay. I do not believe this is true. I believe that the discrepancy is due to another reason, the reason that here we are proceeding upon a false and vicious system which handicaps the patriotism which would otherwise furnish the men. I believe that the defect which keeps our citizen soldiery below the numbers of these other English-speaking countries is the same defect which has made ineffective the work of the Federal Government and of the National Guard itself during the past twelve years, and that it must be removed before our system can be made effective.

This defect is that we are trying to force our militia to serve two masters; we are trying to create a national army out of what is primarily a State or local force; we are trying to make the same men serve both as soldiers and as police. It cannot be done. It works evil in both directions. It tempts the States to slur their police duties and to rely wholly upon unpaid citizen soldiery for that purpose. Instead of organizing forces of paid policemen for this primary duty of preserving order, our States have fallen back upon their militia. This results in every petty riot being treated as an insurrection. Upon a force of citizens with deadly weapons in their hands is thrown a duty which could better be performed by policemen and a club.

On the other side, throughout the nation at large, there has gradually grown up among our laboring classes the feeling that citizen soldiers represent a different class of community, and are maintained for the purpose of being used against labor. Instead of regarding the militiaman as a citizen training to perform his duty of defending the country in case of real war, the labor man has come to regard him as a representative of capital being trained as a policeman against labor. However faulty this view, it is vigorously held and has been encouraged by our false dual system. Thus, throughout great sections of the country, there has developed an unwillingness to undergo any military training whatever on the part of the very people who have most to gain from such training and upon whom the country should most rely for its citizen soldiery.

Other faults of the dual system show themselves in many ways. Instead of being trained through brief but continuous periods of intensive work with the colors and thereafter being left comparatively free as reservists, our militia are held to comparatively long periods with the colors under a system of weekly armory drills, a system which is not only the least effective way to teach a man to be a soldier, but it also tends, from the length of time during which it imposes a continual though slight obligation upon him, to discourage enlistments.

Dispatches from Washington in the newspapers this morning report that a compromise between the two plans now at issue in Congress may be effected by striking out of the Continental Army plan the provision for intensive training. If this is done it would, in my opinion, eliminate one of the best features of that plan and will emasculate any such compromise system which may be adopted. The great lesson taught us during the last three years by the Plattsburg and other manoeuvre camps is that any future citizens' army to be effective must be trained intensively. Such training is the basis of the Swiss and the Australian systems, and the absence of it is one of the chief reasons why our National Guard has been comparatively so ineffective.

Not only is it the most effective method of training, but I believe it can be easily demonstrated that our young men can more easily give up even six months of their lives to a continuous period of service than to have such an obligation hanging over them weekly or semi-weekly for a long period of years. There are few men who, between the ages of 18 and 30, are not at some time out of a job or otherwise foot free for at least six months, during which time the service can be given, not only without detriment, but with enormous gain to themselves physically, intellectually, and morally.

It is this liability to State police duty with its above enumerated consequences which I believe reduces the numbers of our National Guard. Its effect varies in the different States, but directly and indirectly it is working everywhere to discourage enlistments. The only way to end it is to confine our citizen soldiery to their real purpose of defending us in case of war.

If the National Guard wish to become a part of our national army, well and good; encourage them; give them every opportunity to do so, but, as a condition of doing so, they must cease to be a part of the forces of any State. This is the only kind of "Federalization" which will meet the difficulty, and it is just the one which the present proposal of the National Guard fails to offer us. No system of Federalization which leaves to the State authorities power to use the Guard as a police force is a solution of our problem and no amount of Federal pay would help to solve it.

Because I consider that this fundamental difficulty must be first cleared out of the way, I have not discussed the other question of the amount of Federal control which can be exercised over our militia under the present Federal Constitution. So long as the citizen soldiery remain a militia at all, in the sense of being under the control of the States for this police duty, it makes very little difference how much power the Federal Government can exercise over them. The men will not be there to command when wanted.

But on this lesser question I feel that a true construction of the Constitution is against the present contention of the National Guard. The military effect of that instrument is perfectly clear when it "reserves to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia," and when it limits the power of the President as Commander in Chief to commanding the militia only when called into the actual service of the United States. At best it can make comparatively little difference what measures of discipline are prescribed by the general statutes of Congress, so long as the duty of applying that discipline is left in the hands of the States. At best it is but a system of divided control—control divided between the Federal Government and forty-eight States, a system which violates the fundamental maxim of efficient military authority.

Therefore, on both grounds, I believe that the present proposition of these representatives of the National Guard is bound to be a failure when considered as a possible remedy for our present military problem. The proposition of the War Department is at least based upon sound constitutional and military doctrine. Its opponents say that men will not enlist in sufficient numbers to make a Continental Army a success. As to that, we can only guess. I myself believe that the most democratic and fair method of distributing this national duty of defense throughout our population is by the introduction of a universal system of training which will bear equally upon rich and poor. But that may be a long way off, and what we must have now is adequate defense. If as many young Americans enlist in the Continental Army as young British and young Canadians enlist under similar conditions in their forces, it will be a success.

But in the case of the proposition of the National Guard, we already have, from the figures of our own experience, data enough to know how it will result. It may somewhat increase the efficiency of the 129,000 men we have; it will take from our treasury some $10,000,000 and distribute it among these men. It will thus inevitably add another vested interest in our already overworked pork barrel. But it will certainly not give us the 300,000 or 400,000 new men that are our immediate need.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

An Underground Pumping Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask, "Why not an underground pumping station?" There would appear to be no reason why such a station should not be made in Morningside Park, nor need it be an electric pumping outfit; for a smokestack could be so designed as to appear as a monument, and by using anthracite coal no very obvious smoke would appear to mar the effect. The chief difficulty you would meet would be in the engineers, who are as a rule such a jealous lot they will fight the best of suggestions they have not made themselves.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Feb. 2, 1916.

THE ROYAL WAY.

Clear-visaged Dawn, in a whirl of light,
Climbs the steeps of the purple East.
Skirting the sombre pits of the Night,
With splendid steeds, free-reined, released,
She drives her chariot, sunward-bound,
And the slender tongue of a flaming cloud
Is the lash of her whip, unwound.

Heaven's Causeway under her wheels,
The Roman Road of her journey lies;
My pagan heart, her comrade, reels,
Racing over the skies.

For, where the gloomy, barren crest
Of yon Black Forest trees is bent,
By weight of wintry garments pressed,
I've buried sorrow—left the tent
Of Loneliness for the Royal Way
Where Love, with Life as a gift in his hand,
Beckons across the day.

EDNA MEAD.

Sacredness of a Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The three-cornered fight now going on between Germany, England, and the United States regarding the Appam is the greatest object lesson on the sacredness of a treaty. The whole world realizes that should the German Captain of the raider share the German Chancellor's opinion that a treaty is but a scrap of paper, he would not have taken the trouble of bringing the Appam to the United States port. Then the Appam would have followed the fate of the Lusitania and of many other ships that were sent to the bottom of the sea. Fortunately the German Captain had firmly believed that the United States holds treaties sacred. Thus hundreds of lives of those aboard the Appam were saved, and the name of the ship itself will live in history as the best proof of the Germans' belief in the sacredness of a treaty, in spite of the mad remarks of the German Chancellor that a treaty is but a scrap of paper, and that necessity knows no laws.

Dr. P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Feb. 5, 1916.

Streets to Blush For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This city has much, very much, to be proud of and a few things to blush for. Altogether too many of her streets would disgrace a border town. The whole length of Sixth Avenue is a series of pitfalls; the less said about the side streets the better. On the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street a well—we will call it a depression—has existed so long we don't mind it now. Between the idiotic method of flushing the streets and the neglect of repair, humans and horses alike suffer. Paris was always called the "Horses' Hell"—New York runs a mighty close second.

E. E. E.

New York, Jan. 31, 1916.

For a Midwinter Butterfly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if any of your readers skilled in lepidopterous lore know how to feed butterflies in captivity.

At noon on Wednesday I found a butterfly fluttering on the sidewalk of Union Square and Fifteenth Street, with deep snow on every side. I placed it in my hat and carried it to my office, where the radiator's heat revived it so much that it flew about the room. Taking it home in the same hat, I introduced it to my small daughters, who refused, as did most other people, to believe in its genuineness. Honey seemed the nearest food to its needs and was placed at its mouth. Whether it absorbed any or not I cannot say. From time to time it flies about. To prevent its loss it was placed in a canary cage from which the bird was removed, and covered with gauze. There it still survives. It is probably not long for this incarnation, and I wish I knew whether there was any treatment which might preserve its poor little life. A butterfly on the snows of a city street seems to have an especial claim on the attention.

I may be wrong, but it seems to be a Camberwell Beauty, with the typical yellow rim about its purple-brown wings. If any lepidopterist sees this letter he would do me a favor by saying by what means this butterfly was born out of season and whether the occurrence is a rare one.

VANESSA ANTIOPA.

New York, Feb. 5, 1916.

A Little Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press dispatches tell us that there are only seven letters, one little word, "illegal," now standing in the way of a settlement of the Lusitania matter. This is a gross exaggeration; there are only five letters, but they spell "honor."

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Auburndale, Mass., Feb. 6, 1916.

CLINIC PHYSICIANS THREATEN A STRIKE

Thirty-five of the City's Tuberculosis Doctors Resent Salary Cut.

PLAN MEETING OF PROTEST

Session Will Be Held Tonight in Brooklyn—Only $25 a Month Paid Now.

Thirty-five of the attending physicians employed in the city's tuberculosis clinics by the Health Department have suffered a salary cut of one-half and are contemplating resigning in a body, according to Dr. M. M. Waterhouse, President of the association of the attending physicians. Dr. Waterhouse, whose home is at 331 West Forty-sixth Street, and who has been with the Health Department for seven years, told of the salary cut last night and said that a meeting of the association would be held tomorrow evening to decide on the question of wholesale resignations.

The number of clinic physicians said to be considering this strike is nearly two-thirds of the total number of attending physicians employed in the tuberculosis clinics, there being fifty-five of these physicians in all. They devote eight hours a week to their work for the city, for which they have received in the past $50 a month. On Jan. 1 of this year, according to Dr. Waterhouse, the salaries of thirty-five of the fifty-five doctors were cut to $25 a month as a result of a demand for salaries made by thirty-five young physicians who previously had volunteered their services gratis in the clinics for the experience they got out of it, and with the understanding that they were to be given salaried positions when vacancies occurred.

Dr. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner, recommended that the Board of Estimate cut the salaries so that the men who had been giving free service could be paid $25 a month, Dr. Waterhouse said, and this cut was made at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate.

The Association of Physicians Attending the Tuberculosis Clinics of the Department of Health is the full title of the doctors' association.

"The members of the association feel that they have been unjustly dealt with by the Board of Health," Dr. Waterhouse said last night, "and we are prepared to take the matter to court if we cannot get relief in any other way. It is more a matter of principle than anything else, as there were a number of excellent physicians among those who had their salaries cut, and the salary was only for part of their time and was small at first."

Dr. Waterhouse said that a committee of the physicians had seen Dr. Goldwater about the matter before he made his recommendations to the Board of Estimate, and that he had promised to press the matter no further, but that at the time of the meeting of the board he had pressed his recommendation nevertheless. Dr. Haven Emerson, present Health Commissioner, had promised to "do what he could," Dr. Waterhouse said, but nothing had been done as yet. Dr. Waterhouse said the way relief could be granted by the present Commissioner would be through a special bond issue to meet the extra expense until the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

The meeting of the association to decide on the action to be taken is scheduled to be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow evening in Bulger's Hotel, Willoughby and Pearl Streets, opposite Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Besides Dr. Waterhouse, some of the other doctors whose salaries were cut are said to be Dr. A. J. Schneidenbach and Dr. Milton R. Walter of Manhattan and Dr. L. V. McGovern of Brooklyn.

Health Commissioner Emerson, when asked about the proposed strike of the doctors last night, said that he had no comment to make.

CARSTAIRS WEDS IN EUROPE.

Bride of Former Yale Man Is Miss Guinotte of Belgium.

The cable brought the news yesterday of the marriage at Le Pachy Belle Court, Belgium, on Saturday, Jan. 29, of Charles Haseltine Carstairs of New York to Miss Helene Guinotte, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Guinotte, who are well known in Belgium. An announcement of the wedding appears in THE TIMES marriage notices today.

Mr. Carstairs is the son of Charles S. Carstairs, a member of the firm of Knoedler & Co., 556 Fifth Avenue, New York. He was a student at Yale, but left there before finishing his course and went to Paris and took a course at the School of Politics there in order to prepare for a diplomatic career.

After finishing it he went on an extensive hunting trip through Afghanistan and the Caucasus, where he was at the outbreak of the war. As soon, however, as war was declared he returned to London and became engaged in the work of the American Relief Fund, and together with one or two others had charge of the district of Mons. After going to Belgium he met Miss Guinotte, and the acquaintanceship culminated in marriage.

Miss Klingenstein to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Klingenstein, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Klingenstein of 102 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Edward S. Miller. Miss Klingenstein is a daughter of the late Jacob Klingenstein, for many years well known as a merchant in this city, and a niece of Joseph L. Buttenwieser, who ran two years ago for Congress. Mr. Miller is the owner of the California Fruit Product Company of 65 Varick Street and Los Angeles, Cal. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Passengers for Bordeaux.

The French liner Chicago, sailing today for Bordeaux, will have among her passengers:

A. M. Aten, Miss Jessie A. Allen, D. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Corey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arthur Cobb, Arnold Eng, Charles F. Fraehsel, Cecil Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Irwin, Harry Kurz, Louis B. de Koven, W. M. Lucas, F. W. Mueller, Jr., J. G. Paul, F. Penfold, Leo M. Real, Miss Valeska Surratt, Constantine Vasilion, O. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth Williams, and Miss L. Winkler.

ALBERT C. PHILLIPS DEAD.

Member of New York Times Staff Expires of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Albert C. Phillips, a member of the staff of the Financial Bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage last night at his home, 506 West 111th Street. He had been ill from nephritis since last April, but his condition had improved greatly of late, so that up to within a day or so ago, when he suffered a relapse, he had been going to business daily.

Mr. Phillips was born in Providence, R. I., on Oct. 14, 1871. He was the son of Walter P. Phillips, who was general manager of the original United Press Association, and originator of the Phillips code in telegraphy. His son was graduated in 1894 from Columbia University, where he received scholastic honors, including election to the Presidency of the Philolexian Society, and to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He won a Greek scholarship, and after his graduation received the James Gordon Bennett prize in political science.

Upon leaving Columbia Mr. Phillips became a reporter on The New York Sun. For two years he was Albany correspondent of The Sun. In 1902 he went to the Chicago Inter-Ocean as telegraph editor, later becoming in succession managing editor and business manager of the paper. He joined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1907.

Mr. Phillips was active in Republican politics in the Seventeenth Assembly District, where several years ago he ran against the late Abraham Gruber for leader. He was a member of the Rocky Mountain Club of this city and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. On May 11, 1903, Mr. Phillips married Miss Eleanor Ryan of Chicago, a daughter of P. F. Ryan, a Chicago merchant. She and his father, who is now a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., survive him.

A DANCE FOR MISS DICKSON.

Dinner Table Is Adorned with an Adirondack Winter Scene.

Joseph B. Dickson gave a birthday dinner and dance last night at the St. Regis for his daughter, Miss Alice Dickson, a sister of Miss Margaret Dickson, a débutante of this season. The dinner guests, numbering thirty, sat at a horseshoe table, the centre space being given up to a realistic Winter scene in the Adirondacks, with lodges, fir trees, and three miniature lakes, on which manufactured figures of men and women did fancy skating. The figures were about seven inches high and garbed in the latest sports clothes. During the dinner there was an artificial snowstorm. Additional guests were invited for the dancing.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skidmore, Jesse L. Eddy, Miss Mildred Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. William Everdell, Miss Catherine Burton, Miss Clara McConnell, Miss Ruth Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dixon, Miss Margaret Dixon, Elliot Cobb, Peter Grossman, Lawrence Smith, Clarence Young, and Theodore Watson.

Mrs. Bloodgood Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 40 East 34th Street, for Miss Audrey Hoffman, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Norrie Sellar. Covers were laid for twenty, the table decorations were pink tiger lilies, and the favors were clusters of violets. The guests besides Miss Hoffman were Miss Rosalie Bloodgood and the Misses Maud Kahn, Irene Lauchheimer Gibson, Madeleine M. Carey, Nathalie W. Wood, Margaret Langdon Schroeder, Dorothy L. Norris of Philadelphia, Mary Ellis Opdycke, Marion Tiffany, Noemi Gibert Townsend, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Ida Brun Parsons, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, Adrienne Iselin, Frieda Pearson, Mrs. Anguer B. Duke, and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing.

Herrman-Frohsin Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Frohsin of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Marguerite Frohsin, to Seymour Herrman of 98 Morningside Avenue, this city. Mr. Herrman is a son of Mrs. Fanny Herrman Nye by a former marriage, who is well known in club circles. Miss Frohsin is prominent in the younger set in Philadelphia, and is an expert motorist and swimmer. The young couple plan to motor South on their honeymoon. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Ball for Rubinstein Club Tonight.

The Rubinstein Club will give its annual ball tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. It will be called a Vanité Fête, and will have an out-of-door setting. Many of the dancers will wear fancy costumes. General dancing will be preceded by a ballet of flowers and of all the nations at peace, and a tableau of the United States and Columbia bringing peace to the world. The President, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, will represent the club flower, the American Beauty rose, and the officers will all appear in costumes representing birds or flowers.

Mme. Salasco's Talks Postponed.

The two informal talks by Donna A. Maria di Salasco, the first of which was to have taken place today at the Plaza Hotel, have been postponed owing to the illness of Mme. Salasco. The first will be given on Feb. 24. The proceeds will be devoted to war relief of the Allies. The patronesses include Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Charles Ditson, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mrs. Frances Dana Winslow, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mme. Fara-Forni, and Mrs. Henry Crosby.

Miss Clara Schwarzman Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Clara Schwarzman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schwarzman of this city, to Milton M. Blumenthal has been announced. Mr. Blumenthal is a practicing lawyer of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Earl of Kinnoull Dies.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, twelfth Earl of Kinnoull, died yesterday at Hove in his sixty-second year. He was born in London and succeeded his father in 1897. Lord Kinnoull served for many years in the army and was a former Colonel of the Egyptian Gendarmerie. While in Egypt he also served on the staff of Baker Pasha. His heir is Lord Hay of Kinfauns.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, February 5th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.86 cents per pound.—Advt.

British American War Relief Fund Benefit

Gala All Star Matinee Performance

CENTURY THEATRE

Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

SEATS 50c. TO $3.00

PATRONESSES

LADY HERBERT, PRESIDENT

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander	Mrs. F. Gray Griswold	Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne
Mrs. John Astor	Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
Mrs. Vincent Astor	Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin	Mrs. Shaw Safe
Mrs. August Belmont	Mrs. Otto H. Kahn	Mrs. Ralph Sanger
Mrs. A. S. Burden	Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff	Mrs. Robert Strawbridge
Mrs. Alfred M. Coats	Mrs. John Magee	Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt
Mrs. Bayard Cutting	Mrs. Walter E. Maynard	Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt
Mrs. Stuart Duncan	Mrs. Ogden Mills	Mrs. F. W. Whitridge
Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar	Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.	Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg
Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson	Mrs. F. T. Pendleton	

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT CENTURY THEATRE, TYSONS AND MANHATTAN HOTEL.

P. K. WILSON LEAVES ESTATE OF $1,948,999

Fifth Avenue Lace Importer's Children Receive Bulk of Holdings.

F. H. EATON LEFT $1,000,000

Mrs. Anna R. Morison Wills $150,000 to Charities—Miss L. M. Payne Left $250,000.

Peter K. Wilson, founder of the lace importing house of P. K. Wilson & Son at 130 Fifth Avenue, left a net estate of $1,948,999 when he died on Dec. 19, 1913, according to the appraisal for transfer tax purposes filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller.

The entire property went to the children as follows: The daughter, Mrs. Agnes E. Boyden, $631,166; Samuel Muir Wilson and William Bryce Wilson, sons, respectively, $649,666 and $668,166.

The assets included Mr. Wilson's 40 per cent. interest in the lace house, appraised at $2,010,894; an interest of $11,704 in the Rhode Island Lace Works and his wearing apparel and jewelry, appraised at $330. His ten shares of the Empire City Safe Deposit Company are appraised at $500.

Mr. Wilson's original investment in the firm, the report shows, was $344,393, put into the business in 1889, when it was organized. In addition to the decedent's 40 per cent. interest his son, Samuel M. Wilson, held a similar amount, while the other son, William B., held a 12½ per cent. interest, and William A. Gillespie owns the remaining 7½ per cent.

The report shows that the firm owned a factory at St. Gall, Switzerland, upon which there is an appraised valuation of $273,635, and another factory at Luxeuil, France, appraised at $35,726, and that there is personalty in France of the appraised valuation of $40,868. The rest of the business is within the United States.

F. H. EATON LEFT $1,000,000.

President of American Car Co. Wills $200,000 Cash to His Wife.

Frederick H. Eaton, who was President of the American Car and Foundry Company when he died at his home, 182 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Jan. 28, bequeathed his entire estate, estimated at more than $1,000,000, to the members of his family, according to the terms of his will, filed for probate yesterday.

The widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Furman Eaton of 182 West Fifty-eighth Street, receives $200,000 in cash and the income for life from three-fourths of the residuary estate. The remaining fourth of the residue is to be formed into a trust fund for the life benefit of the daughter, Mrs. Mae L. Crispin of Berwick, Penn. In the event of the widow or the daughter dying, the entire residuary income is to go to the survivor for life and, finally, the principal is to be divided among the daughter's children.

There are trust funds of $50,000 each for the life benefit of Clark D. Eaton of East Orange, N. J., a brother of the testator, and Clarence G. Crispin, the son-in-law. Trust funds of $25,000 each are to be created for the life benefit respectively, of: Mrs. Elizabeth K. Eaton of Syracuse, N. Y., mother of the decedent; Elizabeth M. Eaton, his sister, of Syracuse, and Grace A. Ditelhurst of Berwick, Penn., another sister. There is also an annuity of $700 for the life benefit of Maud W. Eaton.

$150,000 FOR CHARITIES.

Mrs. Anna R. Morison Leaves an Estate of More Than $350,000.

Mrs. Anna R. Morison, who died at Atlantic City on Jan. 6, leaving an estate in excess of $350,000, directed in her will, filed for probate yesterday, that one-half the residuary estate, about $150,000, be divided in equal shares among the following institutions: The Stony Wold Sanatorium, the Baptist Home Society of New York, the New York City Baptist Mission Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

The remaining half of the residue is to be turned into a trust fund for the life benefit of Ada R. Kaufman of 130 West 104th Street, Maria R. Wheeler of Newton, Mass., a niece, receives $10,250, while a number of other relatives receive smaller bequests.

MISS PAYNE LEFT $250,000.

All Except $3,000 Is Willed to Mother and Other Relatives.

Miss Lillian M. Payne, who died at her home at 98 Park Avenue on Jan. 31, in her will, filed for probate yesterday, left all of her estate of more than $250,000 to relatives, except $3,000, which she bequeathed to St. John's Guild, and $1,000 to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Miss Payne was the daughter of the late William H. Payne, the grain merchant.

She left $20,000 to her mother, Mrs. Sarah L. Payne; $16,000 in cash and a life income from one-fourth of the residuary estate to her sister, Miss Alice V. Payne; life incomes from trust funds of $25,000 each to her nieces, Margaret T., Sarah L., and Harriet H., and her nephew, Leicester Payne. The income for life from another fourth of the residue is bequeathed to Blanche Payne Taylor of 132 East Seventy-third Street, and a similar disposition of the remaining two-fourths of the residue is made for the benefit of Helen Payne Bacon of the same address.

Mrs. William Edgar Dies in Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 7.—Mrs. William Edgar, whose husband was the first Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, died this morning at her home, Edgar House, here, in her 88th year, after an illness of six months. She was Miss Eliza L. Rhinelander, a daughter of the late William Frederick Rhinelander and Mrs. Lucy Ann Stevens, a daughter of General Ebenezer Stevens, all members of noted New York families. Mrs. Edgar is survived by a son, Herman Le Roy Edgar, and by two daughters, Miss Lucile R. Edgar and Mrs. N. P. W. Gallwey.

Ruben Dario Dead.

LEON, Nicaragua, Feb. 7.—Ruben Dario, famous as a poet, author and diplomat, died here last night. He was said to be one of the most prominent poets in the Spanish language and was a former Minister from Nicaragua to Spain. Señor Dario visited this country during the Winter of 1914-15 on a lecture tour in behalf of international peace. He had been Nicaraguan Minister to Spain, Consul to Paris, and delegate from Nicaragua to the Columbus Festival in Madrid in 1892. While in this city Señor Dario received the medal of the Hispanic Society of America and was the guest of honor at dinners given by Archer Huntington and the Authors' League of America.

Robert James Beach.

Robert James Beach, President of the Bacterial Sewage Purification Company of 32 Broadway, and Commander of the United States monitor Montauk during the war with Spain, died of heart disease yesterday at his home on Manor Circle, Pelham Manor, N. Y., in his sixtieth year. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., and was graduated from Annapolis in 1881. After serving five years in the navy, he became a civil engineer, specialising in sewage disposal.

FUNERAL OF A. W. DRAKE.

Distinguished Literary Persons Are Art Editor's Pallbearers.

The funeral of Alexander Wilson Drake, who was art editor of the Century and St. Nicholas Magazines for more than forty years, and who died on Friday, took place yesterday from the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant officiated, and the church was filled with friends of Mr. Drake and his fellow-members of the Gem Society, the Friends of the Medallion, the Century, Grolier, National Arts, Authors', and The Players, Illustrators, and Aldine Clubs.

The pallbearers were Clarence C. Buel, W. Fayal Clarke, William Hawkins Clarke, Walter L. Clark, Timothy Cole, Theodore B. De Vinne, Charles Dana Gibson, Rodman Gilder, Walter Gilliss, Jules Guerin, James Higbie, Noble F. Hoggson, William J. Hoggson, Robert S. Houston, Robert Underwood Johnson, Arthur I. Keller, George F. Kunz, John B. Pine, Donald Scott, George H. Whittle, and Irving R. Wiles.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY DILLON, senior member of Dillon Brothers, formerly widely known on the vaudeville stage, died on Sunday at his home in Cortland, N. Y., in his forty-fifth year. Mr. Dillon wrote a number of popular songs of a generation ago, among which were "Do, Do, My Huckleberry Do."

MICHAEL W. HIGGINSON, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. Mr. Higginson recently celebrated his sixtieth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. ANNA B. HOFFMAN, died yesterday at her home in Dobbs Ferry in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Germany. Mrs. Hoffman is survived by two daughters.

THOMAS EGLESTON, former President of the Southwestern Tariff Association and a pioneer among fire insurance agents in Atlanta, Ga., died there yesterday in his sixty-first year. Complications following an operation for appendicitis are said to have caused his death.

WILLIAM BARKER, Sr., President of the William N. Barker Collar Company of Watervliet, N. Y., died at his home at Lynnhaven, Fla., yesterday. Mr. Barker was 72 years old. He had been in the collar business since the close of the civil war.

ISAAC MASON, a retired business man, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. George H. Downey, in Great Neck, L. I., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. ANNA C. TIEDT of 194 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, widow of Louis Tiedt, died on Sunday in Flushing in her fifty-ninth year.

FRANCIS J. BLATZ, President of the Police Commission of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 28 Jacques Street, in that city, in his seventy-fifth year.

ALBERT H. LOTHRIDGE, formerly an expert accountant for the Standard Oil Company, died yesterday at his home, 38 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, in his eighty-fifth year.

EDWIN J. KELLY, a dancing instructor, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, died on Saturday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in the twenty-fourth year. He was born in Chicago and will be buried today from St. Gertrude's Church in Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. CORCORAN, Treasurer of Corcoran, Fitzgerald & Co., ice dealers, died on Saturday at his home, 2,356 College Avenue, the Bronx, in his forty-first year.

RUFUS M. GIBBS, President of the Gibbs Preserving Company and a former President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, died on Sunday at Johns Hopkins Hospital, in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. FRANCES WELLS WENDELL, widow of Charles Allan Wendell, a lawyer of this city, died on Sunday at her home in the Wyoming Apartments, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

JOHN H. DEGELMAN for fifteen years in the millinery business here, died on Sunday at his home, 301 West 118th Street.

Mrs. CHRISTINE ROSS KINGSLEY, widow of Henry Arthur Kingsley, died on Sunday at her home in Newark, N. J. She was one of the workers in the Young Women's Christian Association.

PETER C. FISHBOUGH, a contractor and builder, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Vroom Roscoe, at Westwood, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

Dr. IRA RILEY, for many years a Presbyterian medical missionary in Tripoli, Syria, died there recently, according to information received yesterday by his sister, Mrs. Ambrose Deane of Passaic, N. J. It is said that he made an urgent call for help while in ill health and suffered a shock from which he never recovered.

Miss ELLEN J. NICHOLSON, a teacher in Public School 96, died on Sunday at her home, 525 West 141st Street.

WILHELM A. ASCHENBRENNER, a music teacher, died on Saturday at his home, 948 Leggett Avenue, in his sixty-second year. He was born here and had studied in Paris.

FRANCIS P. WATSON, chief collector of the Mutual Gas Light Company, died on Sunday at his home, 757 West 148th Street, in his seventieth year.

FREDERICK H. ROTH, a photographer and prominent in Masonry, died on Sunday at his home, 547 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his fifty-fourth year.

WALTER FRENCH, a gauger in the International Revenue Service for twenty years, died on Sunday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

JOHN EDWARD MOLLOY, a newspaper photographer in the employ of Paul Thompson, the photographer, died yesterday from pneumonia in his aunt's home, 1,012A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Molloy was 29 years old, and was formerly in the art department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Mrs. CAROLINE MILTON HAVERSTOCK, a resident of Greenpoint for the last fifty years, died on Saturday at her home, 256 Manhattan Avenue, aged 70 years. She was a native of Canada and the wife of James Haverstock, who survives her, with three sons and two daughters.

HARRY ROCKEFELLER BAHRMAN, an engineer for the American Bridge Company, is dead at his home, 134 Milton Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was born in New Milford, N. Y., and was a graduate of Ohio University. He left a widow.

Mrs. MARGARET A. LESTER, aged 39 years, wife of William H. Lester of Swampscott, Mass., died on Sunday at the home of her parents, Decklin and Helen Christopher, 831 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mrs. Lester came to Brooklyn a month ago to attend the funeral services of her sister, and was stricken with pneumonia.

THOMAS JACKSON, in the express business in Brooklyn and a member of Anthon Lodge, 769, F. and A. M.; the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Commonwealth Council, 542, Royal Arcanum, and the War Veterans and Sons' Association, died on Sunday at his home, 215 Court Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and three sons.

Mrs. MARY CHAMBERLAIN JOHNSON, a daughter of Colonel Harry Hunt, who founded The Sag Harbor (L. I.) Corrector, and widow of Dr. J. Roosevelt Johnson, died on Saturday at her home in Sag Harbor in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Johnson had lived in Sag Harbor, in which she died for more than seventy years.

ANDREW M. CAMPBELL, a manufacturer of paper rulers in Great Jones Street, Manhattan, died in the Trinity Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 58 years. He was a member of Fern Council, Royal Arcanum, and lived at 1,090 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

JOHN McKEEGAN, 62 years old, for many years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in Greenpoint, died on Saturday at his home, 201 Kent Street. He had been a resident in the Greenpoint district for almost fifty years, and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. AGNES BROWN PARMERTON, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, eighty-four years ago, and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy-six years, died at her home, 105 Greene Avenue, on Saturday. She left two sons, John and George Parmerton, and a daughter, Mrs. Maria E. Hatfield, probation officer of the Children's Court in Manhattan.

Sister M. LIOBA DONOHUE of the Roman Catholic Order of St. Joseph and a teacher in St. Ambrose's Convent, DeKalb and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn, died in the convent on Sunday. She is survived by her parents, Timothy and Ida Donohue; six brothers, and three sisters.

ISAAC MASON died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. George H. Downey, in Great Neck, L. I., while on a visit. Mr. Mason's home was in Brasher Falls, N. Y., where the funeral will be held.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COOK, who was appointed a letter carrier in the New York Post Office before the civil war and retired five years ago, died on Sunday at his home, 234 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-sixth year. He was born in Croton Falls, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn for more than seventy-five years. He was one of the oldest members of Palestine Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. JACOBS, widow of the Rev. Frederick H. Jacobs, formerly pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church and for years a Director of the Fulton Street Noonday Mission, died on Sunday at her home, Forest Parkway, Woodhaven, L. I. Her husband, who died in 1910, had spent his entire life in evangelistic work, and for a number of years was associated with the late Dwight L. Moody.

AARON WECHSLER, who died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday, was a native of Brooklyn, where he was associated with his father in the dry goods business in Myrtle Avenue. Mr. Wechsler was 56 years old and a member of Temple Israel, the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, and formerly of Long Island Council, No. 173, Royal Arcanum.

The Rev. DANIEL A. COFFEY, rector of St. Agnes's R. C. Church in Mingo Junction, Ohio, died there on Friday. Father Coffey was born fifty years ago in South Brooklyn and came from a family that had been prominent in Brooklyn politics for many years. A requiem mass will be offered in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

W. P. HEPBURN DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Member of Congress for 20 Years, He Was Noted as Author of Hepburn Rebate Law.

LEADER IN IOWA POLITICS

In 1861 He Raised a Company of Volunteers and Served Throughout the Civil War.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Feb. 7.—Colonel William P. Hepburn, Representative of the Eighth Iowa District in Congress for twenty years, and the author of the Hepburn law prohibiting rebates and discrimination by railroads, died at his home here today, after a long illness, in his eighty-third year. Death resulted from kidney trouble and heart disease.

During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, under the Roosevelt Administration, he was Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and was the author of three acts out of five, which later caused President Roosevelt to declare that that Congress would be noted in history for its constructive legislation. Of the five acts, four came from Col. Hepburn's committee, and three of them—the Hepburn law, the Pure Food and Public Health acts—were framed by Colonel Hepburn himself.

He was born in Wellsville, Ohio, and removed to Iowa City with his parents, who settled on a farm, when eight years old. His early education was obtained in an academy near there. At the age of 11 he went to work in a printing office, where he remained four years. After this he read law in Iowa City and in Chicago, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1854.

During 1856-7 he was Prosecuting Attorney of Marshall County, and in 1858 was Clerk in the Iowa House of Representatives. During 1858-61 Colonel Hepburn was District Attorney of the Eleventh Judicial District. In the civil war he organized a company and went to the front as its Captain, in February, 1862, as part of the Second Iowa Cavalry.

Colonel Hepburn was soon advanced to the rank of Major, and while holding that rank earned distinction at the battle of Corinth. Shortly after this he became a member of the staff of General Sheridan, and in December of the same year was promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel and placed in command of the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

During 1865-67 he lived at Memphis, Tenn., and then removed to Clarinda, where he lived until his death. In 1876 and in 1888 he was a Presidential Elector.

Colonel Hepburn was first elected to Congress in 1880, this contest being the most remarkable of his long career and one of the most noteworthy ever held in this country. The convention was held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Congressman Sapp, his opponent, received fifty-four votes—three less than a majority—without diminution 384 times. The convention was in session three days, and when it was realized that it was deadlocked, a four days' recess was taken. The second session lasted two days and on the three hundred and eighty-fifth ballot Colonel Hepburn was nominated, receiving fifty-nine votes. His twelve subsequent nominations were practically unanimous, two of them being by acclamation.

During 1881-87 Colonel Hepburn was a member of the Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Congresses; in 1888 he became Solicitor of the Treasury, which office he held until 1893, when he was again elected to Congress and served consecutively until 1909.

Colonel Hepburn was Chairman of the Republican Congress caucus of the Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth Congresses, and during the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses was Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1860, 1888, and 1896.

His wife, a son and one daughter survive him.

MRS. U. J. FITZ-SIMON.

Cousin of J. P. Morgan Dies at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mrs. Ursula Juliet Fitz-Simon, wife of the Rev. William Fitz-Simon, and a first cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan, died on Sunday at Lausanne, Switzerland, where she had been spending the Winter.

She was a daughter of the late Rev. John B. Morgan, former rector of the American Episcopal Church in Paris, France, and of Mrs. Juliet Pierpont Morgan. Her mother was one of the three sisters of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and was a daughter of the late Junius Spencer Morgan and Mrs. Juliet Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. Fitz-Simon was married on June 23, 1908, in St. Mary's Church, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., her husband at that time being rector of the church. Through her mother, Mrs. Fitz-Simon was descended from Mile Morgan, who came to this country in 1615, and was one of the founders of Springfield, Mass. She was a member of the Century Club of this city and made her home in this country at Cotswold, Sterlington, N. Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SWAIN—CARR.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carr of 68 Carnegie Av., East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Joanna Carr, to Mr. Wilbur Albert Swain of Bridgeport, Conn., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Swain of East Orange, N. J.

Married.

BANDLER—RUBENS.—Mrs. Rubens, 254 West 98th St., announces the marriage of her daughter Nadine to Mr. David Bandler on Monday, Feb. 7.

CARSTAIRS — GUINOTTE. — On Saturday, Jan. 29, 1916, at La Pachy, Bellecourt, Belgium, Helen Guinotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Guinotte, to Charles Haseltine Carstairs of New York.

Died

ANDREW.—On Feb. 5, 1916, after a brief illness, Miss Martha H. Andrew, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, corner Sherbrook and New York Post Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. Automobiles will be in waiting at station to meet the 10:35 train from Grand Central Station.

ARCHIBALD.—Mrs. Mary, beloved wife of Dr. Charles H. Archibald and daughter of the late James McHenry, on Sunday, Feb. 6, at her residence, Pinehurst, N. C. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAMBERGER.—Monday, Feb. 7, 1916, Gilbert Bamberger, brother of Martin Bamberger and Mrs. Fannie Weinstock of Milwaukee, in his 75th year. Funeral from 10 E. 22d St., Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Cincinnati and Saugerties papers please copy.

BEACH.—On Monday, Feb. 7, 1916, Robert James, beloved husband of Florence Motley Beach. Funeral services at his late residence, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, at Peterahem, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 6, of pneumonia, Bainbridge Jaudon Bennett, son of the late Maria C. and Henry S. Bennett.

BROWN.—Eugene. Masonic funeral services will be held at the chapel, 842 8th Av., Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 1 P. M.

BULLARD.—Charles M., on Monday, Feb. 7, in his 65th year. Services at late residence, 601 West 190th St., 8 o'clock evening of Tuesday, Feb. 8. Interment at Schuylerville, N. Y.

BURKE.—On Feb. 6, 1916, at her home, 147 South St., Morristown, N. J., Catherine, widow of James Burke, in the 80th year of her age.

BURKHARDT.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.—Executive Offices, 20 West 44th St.—Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother Thomas Burkhardt, on Feb. 5, for thirty-five years a member of the society, serving faithfully on the Pension Committee for three years.

ALBERT T. STRAUCH, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

BYRNE.—Feb. 7, Lucy M. Byrne, daughter of the late Thomas and Mary Byrne of Ashford County, Wicklow, Ireland, and sister of Annie Byrne. Mrs. Mary A. Brereton, Mrs. F. Whitton, Louis, John, and James T. Byrne. Funeral from her late residence, 1,171 Hoe Av., Thursday, Feb. 10, 10 A. M. Thence to Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th St. and Hoe Av., solemn high requiem mass. Interment Calvary.

CAPRON.—At White Plains, N. Y., 2d Month, 5th, 1916, Elizabeth B. Capron, daughter of the late Jacob and Jane E. Capron, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 2 Bank St., White Plains, on the 8th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment in Friends' Cemetery, Brooklyn, at the convenience of the family.

CONNOR.—Charles, at his late residence, 135 East 43d St., on Saturday, Feb. 5. Solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 10:45 A. M., at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St., near Lexington Av.

CORNELL.—At her home, 12 Tower Place, Yonkers, Monday, Feb. 7, 1916, Mrs. Jane E. Cornell, widow of Thomas C. Cornell. Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Yonkers, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DEGELMAN.—Feb. 6, 1916, John H. Degelman, husband of Florence C. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 138th St., Tuesday, 8th, 10 A. M.

DEIMEL.—Simon, beloved husband of Olive Deimel, suddenly, at sea on Feb. 2. Funeral service will be held at the Campbell Burial Co. Chapel, 241 West 23d St., Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock noon.

DENNIS. — At Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1916, Martin Dennis, in his 66th year. Funeral services on Tuesday at 4 P. M. at his late residence, 29 James St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

DREYFUS.—Gustav, beloved brother of Johanna (deceased) and Emma Blumlein, passed away Feb. 5, in Los Angeles, after brief illness.

EDGAR.—At her residence, Newport, R. I., on Monday morning, Feb. 7, Eliza L., widow of William Edgar and daughter of the late Fr

FEDERAL LEAGUE'S ANTI-TRUST SUIT AGAINST NATIONAL BASEBALL COMMISSION WITHDRAWN

FEDERAL LEAGUE'S SUIT WITHDRAWN

Baltimore Club Offers No Objection in Anti-Trust Case Before Judge Landis.

RED MURRAY FREE AGENT

Yankees May Sign Former Giant Outfielder—No Unconditional Release for Plank.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The suit of the Federal League against organized baseball, based on an alleged violation of the Federal anti-trust laws, was dismissed today in the United States Circuit Court here by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis on motion of counsel for the Federal League.

For more than a year the suit, with its possible outcome, had hung over the baseball world. Its withdrawal was one of the stipulations in the recent peace agreement between the Federal League, newcomers in baseball, and the older leagues.

No objection to the order of dismissal was advanced by counsel for the Baltimore Federal League Club, though that organization had declared its dissatisfaction with the terms of the peace agreement.

The dismissal order was without prejudice to further appeal to the court by any of the interested parties.

After the order was entered, Attorney Stuart S. Janney, representing the Baltimore Federals, said that if a satisfactory settlement was not made with that club, it had ample opportunity to seek redress in the courts either in a suit for damages or under the provisions of the Clayton act prohibiting restraint of trade.

In announcing his decision to allow the motion for withdrawal, Judge Landis said that the closest examination of the evidence and arguments had failed to reflect on the honor of the game or upon any individual player.

None of the officials of the Federal or of the other leagues was in court when the order was entered, both sides being represented by counsel, who assured the court that all parties to the suit had consented to the withdrawal. The intervening petition of the Baltimore Club was presented by Attorney Janney, who entered his appearance in the suit before the dismissal order was announced.

EDDIE PLANK LOSES CASE.

Commission Refuses Application to be Declared Free Agent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The National Baseball Commission today denied the application of Pitcher Eddie Plank to be declared a free agent. Plank based his request on a paragraph in the Players' Fraternity agreement which relates to an unconditional release after a player has served ten years in one team, and because the Federal League no longer has a claim to his services.

The commission ruled that the first contention did not hold because Plank left the Philadelphia Americans before waivers had been obtained upon him and before he had been released by that club, which was contrary to the Players' Fraternity agreement.

In answer to the second contention the commission says: "His transfer to the St. Louis American League Club is a matter of record and his salary for 1916 is a matter for negotiation between him and that club."

JACK MURRAY A FREE AGENT.

Giants' Old Right Fielder Now Seeks Job with the Yankees.

Jack Murray, who formerly played right field for the Giants, may be seen out in that territory at the Polo Grounds next season, but he will not wear a Giants' uniform. Jack may become the right fielder of the Yankees. He had a long talk with Captain Huston of the Yankees yesterday, and Jack says that he is just as good now as he ever was.

Murray was with the Chicago Cubs last season, and Charles H. Weeghman, the new owner of the Cubs, tried to send him back to the minor leagues. Murray refused to go. According to the rules of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, having had ten years of service in the major leagues, Murray was a free agent.

Yesterday Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission and President John K. Tener of the National League talked Murray's case over, and decided that he was a free agent.

Then Jack went straight to the Yankees' offices. Fans of New York will never forget how Murray used to climb sky-high and pull down near home run hits. He may be doing that same thing with the Yankees this season.

RECORD DISTANCE PLUNGE.

Carl Lehmann of Pennsylvania Sets New Mark at 78 Feet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Carl Lehmann, University of Pennsylvania, made a new intercollegiate record in the plunge for distance in the dual swimming meet against the University of Pittsburgh tonight. He plunged 78 feet, which is six inches further than the mark set by Willis a few years ago. Pennsylvania won the meet by a score of 51 to 20.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO MEET.

Minor Matters to be Taken Up by Directors Today.

The Board of Directors of the National League will asemble at the Waldorf-Astoria at 12 o'clock today and two new members, Percy D. Haughton of Boston, the new President of the Braves, and Charles H. Weeghman of the renovated Chicago Cubs. At 2 o'clock the National League will meet and adopt the schedule for the coming season.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants returned yesterday from Indianapolis and announced that the sale of outfielder Ed Rousch had been ratified. No price was mentioned, but it is believed that the New York club paid $10,000 for the Newark Federal League outfielder.

Mr. Hempstead will make a motion at today's meeting to extend the player limit from twenty-one to twenty-two players. Manager John J. McGraw is in favor of extending it to twenty-five, under the former conditions, and now in vogue in the American League.

New York, Boston, and Chicago are in favor of extending the player limit, but it is understood that the other clubs are aginst such a move. President Tener of the National League is in favor of the twenty-one-player limit and as it requires a unanimous vote of the club owners to change the rule, it is expected that Mr. Hempstead's motion will be defeated.

TO VOTE FOR FOREST HILLS.

Philadelphia Wants West Side Club to Hold National Lawn Tennis.

Apparently there will be little or no opposition to again holding the national lawn tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. If the tournament was to change with each year as was at one time proposed, Philadelphia would be the logical successor to New York, but none of the Quaker City clubs will enter bids against that of the West Side Tennis Club at the meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association which will be held at the Waldorf Friday.

This was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia and District Lawn Tennis Association which met to consider the questions which would arise at the annual meeting of the national association in this city. A resolution was passed then complimenting the West Side Tennis Club on the admirable manner in which the last tournament was conducted and expressing the hope that the tournament of this year would be held on the Forest Hills courts.

The Philadelphians also took radical action on one other question which will probably be a bone of contention at the annual meeting. This was in relation to the amateur rule and its application to such men as Bundy and McLoughlin. While it is generally believed that a more stringent interpretation will appeal to many of the delegates, the Philadelphians will advocate just the opposite. It was the unanimous sentiment of the Philadelphia tennis meeting that McLoughlin and Bundy had in no way compromised their amateur status by opening a sporting goods store and that instead of applying a more strict interpretation of the amateur rule, greater elasticity should be allowed, so that the term professional should apply only to those who actually play tennis for money.

While Philadelphia will not seek the national championships, the delegates will ask to have a Middle States sectional doubles event held in Philadelphia and will advocate holding a junior all-comers championship of the United States.

FENCE FOR SALTUS MEDALS.

New York A. C. Wins Through Van Buskirk's Good Work.

Largely through the brilliant individual work of H. Van Buskirk, former University of Pennsylvania champion, the New York A. C. won the junior team competition for the Saltus medals, held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America at the Fencers' Club last night. Van Buskirk scored six of the ten victories credited to the Mercury Footers in the final bout, winning every one of his tilts.

The French Y. M. C. A. won and lost the same number of bouts in the final round as the New York A. C., but triumphed over only one team, whereas the New York A. C. defeated the Y. M. C. A. and Morningside Fencers squads. The latter are Columbia University students, but could not get permission to compete under the Columbia emblem.

Six Teams Tied in Chicago Race.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Six of the nine teams remaining in the six-day bicycle race had covered 1,172 miles and three laps at the end of the fifty-fourth hour. Hanley of the Hanley-Madden team was in the lead. The Wohlrab-Kopsky team was one lap behind; the Lawson-Corry team, two laps, and the Grimm-Rudi-Russi team, three laps behind the leaders. Ohrt, owing to an injury to his partner, Madonna, after riding six hours without relief, withdrew.

Jones Outplays Otis at Billiards.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Frank Jones defeated Charles Otis tonight at the Regent Academy in one of the shortest games ever played in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League. The total of 50 points was run out in 57 innings while Otis was collecting 37. Had the men been out to hang up a record they might have finished in 48 or 49 innings, as from that time to the finish both resorted to deliberate, safety play. Each player made a high run of four

AMATEUR GOLFERS FACE DISBARMENT

Entrants in Western Tourney at Del Monte May Be Dropped if They Accept Free Fare.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that any golfer who takes advantage of the offer of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club to furnish a special train from Chicago to the coast for the Western amateur championship free to contestants would be barred from participating in golf tournaments that are held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. Specifically this means that the first punishment for such action would be disbarment from participation in the national amateur championship, with the ultimate punishment of being disqualified as an amateur.

Before the annual meeting of the Western Golf Association which was held at Chicago, Jan. 15, one day after the meeting of the U. S. G. A., President Woodward of the U. S. G. A. expressed the opinion that the acceptance of the offer of the Del Monte Club would not be in consonance with the spirit of the amateur rule and the Executive Committee of the W. G. A. took the same view. At the meeting, however, the delegates overruled the Executive Committee and voted that the tournament be awarded to Del Monte, with an expression by a majority vote that it was the sense of the meeting that the offer be accepted.

Once more President Woodward, who is a member of the Denver Country Club, tried to avert a clash between the Western Association and the U. S. G. A. and he has not given up hope of influencing the Executive Committee of the W. G. A. to rule counter to the wishes of the majority of delegates as expressed at the annual meeting, for it is with the Executive Committee that the matter finally rests. He pointed out that if free transportation was accepted there would be no limit to the evils that might enter through this breach, and clubs would bid for the annual championship and give as inducements free transportation, free board, free caddies, free balls, and everything else that could be thought of in connection with golf.

One effect of the determined stand of the U. S. G. A. will be that if the train offer is accepted, most of the Western golf stars will not be among the starters in the tourunament, for it has been ascertained that in case of a clash these men will stand with the national organization. Bob Gardner, national amateur champion; Eben Byers, W. C. Fownes, and H. Chandler Egan, all ex-champions; Ned Sawyer and Chick Evans and other players of this calibre will not play in a sectional tournament which entails as a penalty a disqualification as an amateur and a disbarment from the national amateur championship.

W. J. TRAVIS GOLF LEADER.

Garden City Veteran Wins Test Round at Palm Beach in 71.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, won the qualifying round of the South Florida golf championship today in 71, leading a large field, composed largely of metropolitan golfers, and containing much better players than last week's tourney. Five divisions qualified.

The playing of Reginald M. Lewis, a young Wykagyl golfer, who has just arrived, caused keen speculation as to his performances in the match rounds of the tournament. He played to the turn in 34, two better than Travis, and finished in 73 in a hard rainstorm, which Travis just escaped. Lewis played a steady, consistent game until the storm struck him at the fifteenth hole, where he got into the rough, which cost two extra strokes.

James R. Hyde, South Shore, a former winner of the tourney, got third place. F. C. Vandusen showed an exceptional inward round of 37 on his card of 80. This is bogey for the last half of the course, and the best in which it was done today except by Travis, who made it 2 down. Scores of first three divisions:

First Division.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 71; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, 73; James R. Hyde, South Shore, 74; James F. Smith, Wilmington, 76; Vaudet C. Longley, National, 77; F. C. Vandusen, Minikahada, 80; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, 81; W. A. Larned, Somerset, 81; V. C. Spalding, Chicago, 82; William Rice Hochester, Deal, 82; F. D. Frazier, Essex C. C., 83; H. Pemberton, Caledonia, 83; P. S. Sheldon, St. Andrews, 83; Sidney Maddock, Palm Beach, 84; Russell G. Colt, Garden City, 84; H. S. Hungerford, Fox Hills, 84.

Second Division.—H. C. Clark, Myopia, 85; J. W. Allen, Montclair, 85; George W. Shaw, Toledo C. C., 85; E. A. Reid, Rivermead, 86; J. M. Hawkins, West Moreland, 86; S. E. Slaymaker, Apawamis, 86; W. W. Lyon, Scarsdale, 86; H. H. Logan, Midlothian, 86; Percy G. Legge, Philadelphia C. C., 86; H. R. Lowden, Exmoor, 86; W. B. Nelson, Bluehills, 87; Alexander Revell, Midlothian, 87; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 88; James B. Bell, Toledo, 88; W. M. Salisbury, Chicago, 88; Fred C. Inman, Rockaway Hunt, 88.

Third Division.—D. C. Murry, Yahnundasis, 88; W. D. Reese, Seaview, 89; W. J. Hyde, South Shore, 89; D. L. Smith, Wilmington, 89; J. C. Davies, North Shore, 89; Irving Schmelzel, Equinox, 89; B. H. Kroger, Hamilton C. C., 90; D. L. Luke, Englewood, 90; Harry Haskins, Garden City, 90; Alexander Julian, Cincinnati G. C., 90; Adam T. Luke, Ardsley, 91; W. L. Ball, Baltusrol, 91; Chauncey Olcott, Saratoga, 91; J. H. Duffy, St. Andrews, 92; D. W. Chalmers, Antlers, 92; H. W. Slocum, Rockaway, 92.

Pirates Sign Shortstop Smith.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—Shortstop James Smith has been signed to play with the Pittsburgh National League club next season, according to an announcement today. Smith played with the Chicago and Baltimore Federal League teams last season.

PRO. GOLFERS MEET AGAIN.

To Draft Constitution Similar to That of British Association.

A meeting of the seven professionals recently appointed to draw up a constitution for the proposed association of professional golfers was held yesterday at the Martinique. Those present were Gil Nicholls, James Hepburn, Herbert Strong, James Maiden, Jack Hobens, Jack Mackay, and Robert White. Hepburn presented a copy of the by-laws and constitution of the Professional Golfers' Association of Great Britain, of which he was Secretary for many years, and this will be made use of in drawing up the constitution for the American association. A sub-committee composed of Herbert Strong, Jack Mackay, and Jack Hobens was appointed to study the articles of the British constitution and to decide what revision was needed in view of the different conditions that exist in this country.

It is expected that the constitution will be ready for approval in the early part of next week, and then Herbert Strong, temporary Secretary, will mail notices concerning the proposed association to all of the 500 professional golfers in this country, and will receive applications for membership from them. An application is not the only qualification for membership, as it is planned to appoint a committee to investigate the character and professional standing of all applicants for membership. Copies of the constitution will be mailed to all the golf clubs in the U. S. G. A., and their co-operation will be invited in making the association a success.

Several well-known amateur golfers will be in the organization that will govern the policies of the new association, but the names will not be given out until the constitution has been completed, and it is seen that there is no conflict at any point with the authority of the U. S. G. A. In England, it was pointed out, the amateur clubs are strong in their support of the professional association, and every club donates from £1 to £10 each year for prize money at the annual tournament of the association.

WOMEN'S GOLF IN OCTOBER.

U. S. G. A. to Change Dates Following Urgent Requests.

H. Ehel Maule, Secretary of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia, has been instructed to send a letter to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association requesting that the dates of this year's championship tournament at Belmont Springs be changed from the September dates chosen to the first week in October. The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association started this agitation for a change in dates at the annual meeting recently, and the women also voiced a desire to be consulted in regard to their preferences as to the selection of the course for the event.

The Philadelphia women have approved the requests of the New York players, and it is probable that the women in the Boston Association will do likewise. These three organizations are by far the most important bodies in women's golf, and it is stated on good authority that the U. S. G. A. will meet all their requests, even to the changing of the date of the tournament for this year.

LEROY AND McLEOD WIN.

Lead in Handicap Two-Ball Match at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 7.—Stuyvesant Leroy of Newport and John McLeod of Boston were the winning golfers today in a handicap two-ball match. They had a card of 78 net. The scores of the leading pairs were as follows:

S. Leroy, Newport, and John McLeod, Woodland, 90, 12—78; R. C. Shannon, Brockport, and J. D. C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, 93, 13—80; G. T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, and T. B. Boyd, St. Louis, 94, 13—81; C. W. Middletown, Torresdale, and G. Brown, Huntington Valley, 97, 16—81; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, and R. H. Hunt, Worcester, 94, 12—82; C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, and M. B. Johnson, Cleveland, 98, 16—82; C. L. Becker, Woodland, and J. G. Nicholson, New Bedford, 93, 11—82; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, and W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, 95, 12—83; J. A. Dupuy, Rochester, and J. S. Brown, Montclair, 99, 15—84; James Barber, Englewood, and P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 102, 17—85; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, and C. C. Morse, Rochester, 96, 11—85.

Ouimet Not to Play in Tourneys.

Francis Ouimet, national open golf champion in 1913 and national amateur champion in 1914, has announced his intentions of retiring from all tournament play for the coming season. He gives no reason for his action except that he has been overgolfed for two seasons and he desires to spend more time on his business. This places the U. S. G. A. in a peculiar situation as far as Ouimet is concerned, as he was one of the golfers whose amateur status was to be brought into question under the new ruling. If Ouimet abstains from competition it is unlikely that any action will be taken in his case, and it is probable that some other player will be taken as a test case.

EXTRA PERIOD GAME WON BY YALE SEVEN

Washburn's Long Shot Breaks Tie in Hockey Match with Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7.—Ira Washburn, on the Yale hockey team, drove a diagonal goal more than half the length of the rink this afternoon, thereby giving his team a 4 to 3 victory over Dartmouth in the third overtime period.

Washburn took the puck as it bounded off the side of the rink and lifted it for a long shot. It slipped through the Hanover defense and bounded past Holden into the netting for the deciding score.

At the end of the regular periods the score was tied at 2 all, and the sevens agreed to play two additional five-minute periods. When these closed the score stood at 3 all, and the teams agreed to allow the next goal scored to decide the contest. After four minutes Washburn's sensational drive ended the contest.

The game was played before Yale's junior promenade crowd. Neither side was able to score till the first period was half over, when Captain Burges of Yale dodged through the Dartmouth defense for the first tally. Dickey followed five minutes later with a spectacular shot from the side of the rink for Yale's second goal.

Tyler of the visitors baffled the Yale defense in a long run and scored the first Dartmouth goal with only three minutes of the half remaining. Tyler tied the score after eight minutes of play in the second half with another brilliant run through the entire Yale defense.

Neither side scored in the first overtime period. In the second Van Nostrand of Yale, who had just entered the game, carried the disk half the length of the rink and scored when close in. With less than a minute to play Raycroft tied the score on a pass from Captain Murchie. Washburn's score won the game for Yale. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Dartmouth.
York	Goal	Holden
Murray	Point	Murchie, (Capt.)
Washburn	Cover Point	Currier
Burgess, (Capt.)	Rover	Geran
Dickey	Centre	Tyler
Gould	Left forward	Holmes
Armour	Right forward	Smith

Goals—Tyler, (2,) Raycroft, Burgess, Dickey, Van Nostrand, and Washburn. Substitutions—Raycroft for Smith, Gale for Currier, Jacobs for Burgess, Buchanan for Dickey, Gould for Jacobs, Bierwirth for Gould, Van Nostrand for Bierwirth. Penalties—Tyler, 2 minutes. Stops—York, 12; Holden, 14. Referee—Mr. McKinnion, New Haven. Umpire—Mr. Ford, New Haven. Time—Twenty-minute periods.

GETTING READY FOR CREWS.

Rowing Machines Placed in Columbia Gymnasium for Candidates.

Preparations for inaugurating the 1916 crew season at Columbia began yesterday, when a force of men was set at work on the new indoor quarters which have been provided for the oarsmen in the gallery of the main gymnasium. Three rows of eight machines each were set in place, and today Coach James C. Rice and Captain W. Norman Bratton will superintend the location of the mirrors.

Although the new crew quarters are not so large as the former accommodations, there will be more secrecy, because no one except oarsmen will be permitted in the crew gallery. Adjoining the gallery is a large room that is being fitted out as a clubroom and which will be reserved exclusively for the crew candidates.

Tomorrow will mark the end of the long campaign to enlist a larger crew squad than Columbia has had in several years, and in addition to the actual rowing work of the first day, a mass meeting for all 'Varsity and freshmen candidates will be held in the evening. There will be informal speeches by the coach, Captain, and former Blue and White oarsmen, moving pictures of same of the recent dual and intercollegiate races, and a reception for the new men. Malcolm M. Roy, the new graduate manager of the crew, is in charge of the affair.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Negotiations are pending between the athletic authorities of the University of Southern California and "Don" Wallace, Harvard football man, which will probably result in the Crimson centre going to the Western institution as assistant coach. Wallace, considered among the best centres that ever represented Harvard, recently received an offer to coach the California team next Fall, and he expressed himself as favorable to the arrangement.

If the efforts of Louis Johnson materialize, Watertown will have the distinction next season of having a baseball team of one-armed players. Johnson, a one-armed youth, was formerly Captain of the Watertown High School baseball nine, and was considered by those who witnessed his performances to be possessed of considerable ability. He already has three nominees for his proposed team, and feels confident that by the time the baseball season is scheduled to open he will have a complete and representative nine.

The first figure-skating championships held in New York in seven years will be decided after the daily matinées on the stage of the Hippodrome on Feb. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and on continuing dates, in cessary. The titular events have been arranged by Charles B. Dillingham with the sanction of the Eastern Skating Association and the International Skating Union. The championships will be decided in the international style of skating, in classes for novice boys and girls under 16 years of age; men, women, pair skating and waltzing. Entry blanks are now out for the sports, and the list will be closed on Feb. 13.

At the annual election of officers of the Fort Washington Canoe Club, held recently at their clubhouse, the following men were elected for the season of 1916: Commodore, William McAnanny; Vice Commodore, William H. Hoeffer; Secretary, William Craig; Fleet Captain, Jules Lesoux. In the open event for single blade fours at their annual regatta, G. Von Dohlan, James Erlandsen, Fred Moinar, and Thomas Zuk, A. C. A. single blade champion, were selected to defend the Frank Presbrey trophy.

Claude Derrick, last year's shortstop for the Louisville Baseball Club, has been sold to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association. Derrick was accured from the Chicago Nationals.

Tommy Leach, a former National League ball player, yesterday signed a contract to manage the Rochester team of the International League, according to a statement made by President Chapin.

President Johnson of the American League last night announced that the schedule meeting of the organization would be held in this city on Feb. 17. Johnson said that by that date he expects to have the Cleveland Club in the hands of new owners.

Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Nationals, who will attend the annual meeting of the National League clubs in this city today, said he would ask the National League to make an amendment to the constitution allowing club owners to set aside one day as ladies' day, at present not permissible in the National League.

Leonard Biles, who has been golf professional and greenkeeper at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough-on-Hudson for the last four years, has left that club, and has been appointed to a similar position at the Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester, Mass., where he will take up his duties on March 1. Biles has had long experience in course construction and greenkeeping, and previous to going to Sleeepy Hollow held positions in England and Wales, where he built several courses.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday by the New York Athletic Club for holding the national interscholastic swimming championships in the Mercury Foot Natatorium on March 4. Notices of the meeting were sent to twenty of the biggest schools in the country, and entry blanks will be issued in a few days. The events to be decided are 50-yard dash, 200-yard swim, 220-yard swim, relay race, fancy dive, and plunge for distance. The meeting will decide both the individual and team championships.

Clayton Parker, regarded as one of the best young diving stars in the country, will become a member of the New York Athletic Club soon. He is at present one of De Witt Clinton's mainstays in the dual competitions for the P. S. A. L. championship, and is the best fancy diver in local scholastic circles. Captain Arthur McAleenan of the New York A. C. looks upon Parker as the most likely youngster developed in the East in his specialty in years.

Coach Harry A. Fisher of Columbia basket ball will use the regular squad tonight in the Williams game on the local floor, but plans to send in substitutes after the first half. Williams is not a member of the Intercollegiate League. It is expected that Jack Wagener, star centre when a freshman two seasons ago, will again be eligible for the next league game on Saturday night with Pennsylvania. Wagener had scholastic difficulties last Winter and did not play on account of ineligibility, but he has reported regularly for practice.

The Columbia hockey team had its first practice in three weeks yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Rink and will play there again this morning. Columbia will play Cornell tomorrow in Ithaca. Captain Torrey Webb will be at the rover position. The forward line will be Cleary and Bartow, veterans, and George King, a new man who has won prominence in the Columbia Fall tennis tournament. Meyers will be at his old post of goal tender and the points will be Kennedy and Kunhardt.

De La Salle Institute's basket ball team scored its sixth consecutive victory yesterday afternoon, when the five of Staten Island Academy was defeated on the Staten Island court by a score of 15 to 14.

In a basket ball game for the Newark high schools' championship at the South Side High School gymnasium yesterday the home team defeated the representatives of the Central High School quintet by a score of 34 to 16.

A change has been made in the card of bouts which will be staged at the Longacre A. C. in Grand Street on Friday night. In the second bout Wild Burt Kenny has been substituted for Jim Savage against Battling Levinsky. Savage finds that he has not recovered sufficiently from his recent battle with Charlie Weinert to undertake a bout with Levinsky.

The management of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club announced yesterday that the club has secured Wilbur Good, outfielder, from the Chicago Nationals. The waiver price was paid for Good's services, and he will join the Phillies for Spring training at St. Petersburg, Fla., on March 3.

The wrestling contests scheduled to be decided last night at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn were canceled. This action was taken by the management, it was announced from the mat, because of the failure of several of the wrestlers to appear.

PAT CONWAY RE-ELECTED.

Irish-American A. C. Choses President for Twentieth Term.

For the twentieth year in succession Patrick J. Conway was elected President of the Irish-American Athletic Club at the annual election of the Winged Fist organization last night. All of the major officers who served during the past year were re-elected. Thomas J. Cummins was chosen Vice President; Matthew G. Lyons, Financial Secretary, and Harry G. Bannon, Recording Secretary.

Representative Murray Hulbert was one of the three new members elected to the Board of Directors. J. Barrett and John Scott are the other members.

The old Directors re-elected are Peter A. Broe, Martin Sheridan, M. J. McCarthy, Richard Bennett, Timothy Healy, and William J. Carey.

In a short statement concerning the success of the club during the year past President Conway said:

"In spite of depressing conditions during 1915 our financial report shows a big decrease in expenditures, with only a slight decrease in receipts. With the exception of the national track and field championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, the club's athletes won their customary share of championships."

No action was taken on the re-engaging of Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., but he will be tendered a new contract at a meeting of the Board of Directors late in this month.

The annual dinner of the club will be held in Terrace Garden within three weeks. At that time a Captain will be selected to succeed Abel R. Kiviat, who recently lost his amateur standing for demanding excessive expense money to compete in games.

STARS IN N. Y. A. C. GAMES.

Buermeyer Special One of the Features of Tonight's Program.

Few athletic meets have drawn a more representative list of high-class contestants than the annual games of the New York Athletic Club, which will be held tonight at the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers Armory. Leading track and field performers from Canada as well as the United States will compete, and a series of keenly contested events seems assured.

The Buermeyer Special, a 500-yard race, with the pick of American and Canadian middle-distance runners, takes a prominent place in the program. Ted Meredith is the present holder of the Buermeyer trophy, and to retain it for another year he will have to defeat Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A., Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, New England half-mile champion; Jack Tressider of Toronto, one of the fastest quarter milers in the Dominion; Tom Halpin of Boston, and Billy Moore, captain of the Princeton track team.

The return meeting of Loomis, Drew, and Morse in the 100-yard event will be another feature, and George Goulding will compete in the mile handicap walk against the best American heel and toe men.

4,000 PLAY HANDBALL.

Public Schools Start Boys' Tournament Throughout City.

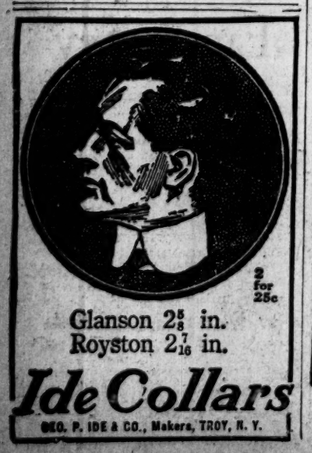
The courtyards of nearly every grammar school in Greater New York were turned into handball courts yesterday at the inauguration of the first handball tournament held by the Public Schools Athletic League. More than four thousand boys in forty-four schools throughout the city took part in the opening competition, assuring the Public Schools Athletic League of successful competition.

Handball, considered by physical trainers one of the best exercises for man or child, received recognition from the Public Schools Athletic League only a few months ago. When its benefits to the young students were considered by the Elementary Schools Games Committee there was little hesitancy in arranging the competition which started yesterday and will last for nearly six weeks.

About four thousand boys came out yesterday. No prizes are at stake, not even for the successful classes, for after the elimination tests the competition will develop into an interclass meeting. There will be no interschool matches.

Doble to Remain at Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7.—Gil Dobie, with eight successive undefeated years to his credit as football coach of the University of Washington, agreed today to remain as coach for another season. Previously he had declined to do so. Mr. Dobie recently was considered for the position as coach of the Wisconsin University footfall squad.



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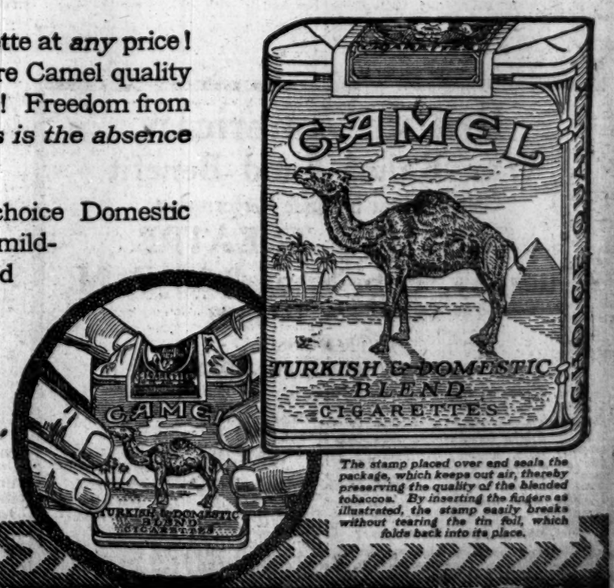
are wide-open for comparison with *any* cigarette at *any* price! Most sensitive smokers appreciate the pleasure Camel quality offers. They prefer it to premiums or coupons! Freedom from tongue-bite and throat-parch is as welcome *as is the absence of any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste!*

Camels are *blended* choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos; you'll prefer their *new* flavor and mild-smoothness to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! *That desirable, satisfying "body" is all there—without any come-back!* No matter how many you smoke!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton for $1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.



The stamp placed over end seals the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the fingers as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which folds back into its place.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

E. T. APPLEBY MAKES CLASS B BILLIARD RECORDS

BILLIARD RECORDS BY EDGAR APPLEBY

Makes New High Run and High Average for Class B Competition.

Class B Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	5	1	74	9 21-31
E. T. Appleby	4	1	86	12
C. E. White	3	2	42	6 9-43
F. C. Burnham	3	3	69	7 27-39
C. P. B. Clarke	2	4	69	7 13-41
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	4	41	6 24-46
F. Loewenthal	1	5	33	6 18-47

Two Class B billiard records were broken yesterday afternoon by E. T. Appleby in his match with G. B. P. Clarke in the national amateur billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Academy. He established a new high-run mark of 86, and also made the best average ever compiled in a Class B tournament, exactly 12. The score of the game was 300 to 112.

Appleby took twenty-five innings to run out the necessary 300 points. When thirteen innings are deducted, in which the young Columbia student made seven misses and six counts of one, it will be seen that he virtually compiled his points in twelve innings. Another feature of the contest was that it was played in an hour, the shortest match of the tournament.

In the evening game Francis S. Appleby defeated C. E. White by 300 to 268. The championship now rests between the Appleby boys. The winner will be decided by tonight's game, when Edgar Appleby plays C. E. White. If the former wins he will be tied for first place with his brother. Should he lose, Francis will become the title-holder and Edgar Appleby will meet White once more to decide second place.

The afternoon game, in which Edgar T. Appleby made his record, was replete with sensational plays by the young Columbia student.

He was at the top of his game and lost very little time in settling down. He started off with an opening run of 21 points, his second attempt was to miss an easy draw shot, and he smiled at his failure to bring the balls together. Clarke did not seem to be able to get under way, and his first two innings resulted in blanks.

It was in his third effort that Appleby made his record run of 86. He played in faultless style, with confidence in every stroke. He seemed to have his mind made up what to do and just how to play the next shot before the ivories had finished rolling. It took exactly ten minutes, according to one enthusiastic spectator, who held a stop-watch on the player, for Appleby to make his 86 points, which gives a good illustration of the speed at which he was traveling.

The record-breaking run was almost entirely composed of close play. Throughout the inning he did not drive to the upper rail more than half a dozen times and the balls were always under perfect control.

Clarke played poorly and did not show his usual form. He missed a number of shots which usually he would have made. It was not until the seventh inning that the veteran really got into his stride, when he compiled 21. This was his only count in double figures, until the fifteenth inning, when he made 22, his high run of the game.

Meanwhile Appleby, while he frequently fell down on a comparatively easy shot, partially through overconfidence, continued to show brilliant form. In the seventh inning he made 25, then followed a number of blanks or small counts, but he made a good run in the thirteenth, when he put together 46.

This was followed by innings in which he could not get the balls into position and he either scored one or was not able to add to his total.

The ivories rolled unkindly for Clarke, and Appleby never left them in position, where he could make more than four or five points without a long hazard, being necessary, to bring them together again, and it was on these shots that he generally failed.

Appleby made another brilliant run in the twenty-first inning, when he compiled 48, his second highest effort of the match. In this run, he showed a more diversified style of play, and a number of his shots were loudly applauded by the spectators. At the end of his twenty-second inning he needed only five, to run out, and in view of his fine performance throughout the match, it was supposed he would make these few points in his next attempt, but instead it took him three innings. In his efforts to finish quickly he missed easy shots.

Score by innings follows:

Edgar T. Appleby—21 0 86 0 1 14 25 0 0 1 0 14 46 0 1 1 4 0 1 13 48 19 0 4 1. Total, 300. Average, 12. High runs, 86 48 and 46.

G. B. P. Clarke—0 0 4 2 1 5 21 0 2 8 4 3 3 0 22 10 2 0 2 7 1 0 5 0 10. Total, 112. Average, 4 12-25. High runs, 29 21 and 10.

Referee—G. T. Moon, Jr.

The Francis Appleby-White match in the evening was slow compared to the performance in the afternoon. At the start Appleby gave promise of beating his brother's high-run record, as in the second inning he compiled 60. He assumed the lead early in the match, but White soon struck his pace, and in the eleventh inning the players were tied at 111. From then on it was nip and tuck.

In the thirteenth inning, when he had made 8 and had the balls in position, White fouled the red ball and he lost the stroke. Appleby frequently got himself in difficult positions, where an around-the-table carom was necessary to extricate himself, and get the balls once more in position.

At times the game dragged. In the thirty-third inning Appleby made a run of 36, which once more gave him the lead, which he maintained until the end of the game. Score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—0 69 1 9 0 3 3 0 16 0 10 7 0 25 0 9 0 8 36 5 4 8 0 1 4 1 2 6 0 15 2 0 0 0 20 4 15 0 0 5 0 7 0 2 4. Total—300. Average—6 36-44. High runs—69, 36, and 25.

C. E. White—2 9 5 5 4 0 19 0 1 0 1 0 20 17 8 9 18 5 12 3 5 6 3 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 7 12 0 0 1 4 5 1 5 8 0 21 0 2 0. Total—268. Average—6 10-40. High runs—84, 21, and 19.

Referee—Joseph Dalton.

Tonight's game—Edgar Appleby and C. E. White.

WILLIAMS HELD TO DRAW.

Herman on Even Terms with Champion in New Orleans Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Kid Williams of Baltimore, world's bantamweight champion, and Pete Herman of New Orleans, fought twenty rounds to a draw here tonight. The decision was given by William Rocap of Philadelphia, who refereed the fight.

DUNDEE WHIPS MURPHY.

Philadelphia Boxer Poor Match for New York Lightweight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Johnnie Dundee, the little Italian boxer of New York, convinced more than 4,500 boxing fans that he is about the best lightweight performing in the ring at present, when he administered a severe trouncing to Jimmy Murphy, Philadelphia's foremost 135-pounder, in the feature attraction at the Olympia A. A. tonight.

In four of the six rounds Dundee passed out everything that he had in stock, and Murphy proved to be a willing receiver. He was helpless before the attack. His guard was easily penetrated, and Dundee's flying hands never failed to land, and when his blows struck Murphy gave ground. Dundee got a few stingers, but they came so seldom that they had no apparent effect upon him.

From the start Dundee went after his man, and the battle waged furiously for the six rounds. Dundee was the speedier, and his jumping, leaping, and dancing carried him away from Murphy so fast that the West Philadelphia boy was as a loss to find his man most of the time.

AZEVEDO WINS IN THIRD.

Bennett No Match for Californian in Bout at Pioneer Club.

Joe Azevedo, the California boxer, made short work of Billy Bennett of Ireland in the main bout scheduled for ten rounds at the Pioneer Sporting Club last night. He punished Bennett severely about the body, occasionally alternating his attack with blows to the face.

Several times before the end Azevedo staggered his opponent with blows to the jaw, and he had Bennett holding on almost continuously from the beginning of the contest. In the third session the Westerner floored the Irish boxer with a left to the jaw, and when the latter regained his feet he was met with a hard right under the heart. This blow hurt Bennett, and when Azevedo landed another left to the jaw, the Irish boxer's seconds threw a towel into the ring.

GARDEN CLOSED TO FIGHT.

Willard and Moran Bout May Be Staged in an Old Car Barn.

Tex Rickard, who, with Sam McCracken, is promoting the bout here between Jess Willard and Frank Moran on March 17, decided, after a conference yesterday, that Madison Square Garden would not be available for the contest. Manager Jimmy Johnston of the Garden stated that the arena had been engaged for the week including March 17, and that the society which engaged it would not give up its lease.

Rickard stated that he had half a dozen places in view in which he could stage the bout. The old car barns at 225th Street and Broadway are available and this site may be decided on when the promoters meet here tomorrow. Tom Jones, manager of Willard, will come here today, and the final signing of the articles between the boxers will take place at the Claridge tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Meyers Lasts Only One Round.

The bout between Tommy Lyons and Jack Meyers at the Olympic Club last night was brought to a quick termination in the first round, when Lyons swung a hard right hook to his opponent's jaw, which put Meyers out. In the second bout Willie Jackson and Young Wagner fought through ten rounds without serious damage, Jackson winning on points. In the final bout Marty Cross, weighing 145 pounds, outpointed Johnny Kid Allen in a fast ten-round session. Allen was on the aggressive all the way through, but Cross displayed the cleverer work and scored the only knockdown in the tenth round, when he put Allen to the mat for the count of eight.

EIGHT MEN LEFT IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Favorites Come Through Third Round of National Championship at Harvard Club.

The play for the national squash tennis championship was reduced to eight men yesterday. The Heights Casino and the Harvard Club have each three contestants remaining in the event, while the Princeton Club and the Yale Club have one each. Those who came through the playing of the third round of the tournament on the Harvard Club courts were E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club; Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club; A. Dana, Harvard Club; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, and R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino. Williams won his way to the third round by playing his match with S. I. Grinnell of the Harvard Club Sunday.

Winston, the title holder, had no difficulty in defeating J. Walker of the Yale Club, 15—7, 15—6. The champion was superior in every point of play, his placing being good and his drives hard. He played the ball low, and was never forced to show his true ability. E. du Pont Irving, one of the other Harvard men to win, did not have such an easy time. He was opposed by Lyle E. Mahan of the Columbia Club, and, while Irving was the more clever wielder of the racquet, he was pressed closely by Mahan. The match was won in straight games, 15—13 and 15—13.

Mahan had a powerful stroke, but it could not offset the superior court work of Irving. The first game went to a comparatively quick conclusion, but the second was hard played to a finish. With the score 14—12, Irving was forced to six additional hands before he could gain the winning ace. Irving made some wonderful gets, and the match was marked by a number of brilliant rallies. Mahan, however, was not so fast in covering the court, and many of the aces scored by Irving were the result of placing.

In the second game Mahan was leading at 7—6 and 8—7, but then Irving went to the front when he scored three aces on his eleventh hand. Mahan, however, brought it to 10—all, and a little later again assumed the leading position at 12—10. Irving made three more aces on his sixteenth hand, and eventually ran out to a victory.

The scores of the Irving-Mahan match were:

FIRST GAME.

Irving	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	0	1—15	
Mahan	1	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	1—13	

SECOND GAME.

Irving	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	3 0
	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 1—15
Mahan	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	2 0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1—13

Charles M. Bull, Jr., scored a victory over S. H. Johnson of the Yale Club, the Heights Casino contestant being pressed closer than in any of the other matches that he has played. The score was 15—10, 15—12, Johnson putting up a fast game that made Bull play at his best. Bull had played only one match before this, as he won in the first round as the result of a default.

R. E. T. Riggs of Heights Casino was nearly defeated in his match with R. E. Fink of Englewood. The latter took the first game by 15—1, completely outplaying his rival in every way. Riggs was decidedly off form and hit into the telltale frequently. He did not get his stroke until the middle of the second game, and when Fink had only two aces to make to insure victory Riggs came from behind and took the game, 18—13. Fink was too anxious in the deciding set and made many poor strokes. His brilliancy was gone before the recuperative play of Riggs and he lost the last game.

The match between A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club and P. M. Morrison was marked by much brilliancy of play and more closely contested than the score indicates. Cordier won, 17—16, 15—8. A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club had to fight out three games with W. H. Vanderpool of the Squash Club, finally winning, 15—12, 5—15, 15—9. A. Dana played a three-game match against J. W. Appell of Harvard and won, 15—10, 10—15, 15—4. The summary:

Third Round.—E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, 15—13, 15—13; E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated I. Walker, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—6; C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—12; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club, 15—12, 5—15, 15—9; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, 17—16, 15—8; A. Dana, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Appell, Harvard Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—4; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood, 1—15, 18—13, 15—7.

Eight to Play for Gold Racquet.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Entries closed yesterday for the gold racquet championship for 1916, which will be held under the management of the Tuxedo Club here beginning Feb. 10 and ending Feb. 13. The entries are C. C. Pell of Tuxedo, who has two legs on the trophy; Stanley G. Mortimer, and George St. George, both of Tuxedo; J. W. Ware, Philadelphia; Joshua Crane, Boston; Malcolm D. Whitman, W. W. Hoffman, and Cyril Hatch of New York. On Sunday, in addition to the finals for the gold racquet, there will be an exhibition match at racquets between the world's champion, Jack Soutar of Philadelphia and J. Mullins of New York.

Caldwell to Race Here Saturday.

Following the victory over Joe Ray of Chicago, the national one-mile champion, in the Hunter Mile at Boston A. A. games last Saturday, many of the experts acknowledge Dave Caldwell to be a second Lon Myers. Caldwell has run remarkable races at all distances from 300 yards to one mile. He has defeated Meredith, Higgins, Halpin, Baker, and other cracks at the shorter distances, and his victory over Ray and Devanney shows his ability at the mile. On next Saturday night, at the annual games of the Second Battalion Naval Militia in the armory in Bay Ridge, Caldwell will measure strides with Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion, in the 1000-yard event. Baker has rounded into form, and the race between the former Mercury Foot flier and the Boston A. A. crack is expected to be closely contested.

Sanborn Crescent A. C. Winner.

Fred Sanborn won the opening game of the 18.2 billiard tournament for the championship of the Crescent Athletic Club last night, defeating Dr. H. D. Jennings by a score of 250 to 234. The winner made a high run of 48 and an average of 4 18-58. Dr. Jennings averaged 4 1-58, and made a high run of 24. In the play for the pocket billiard championship, Samuel Drummond defeated William M. Evans by 150 to 140. J. D. MacLennan scored a victory over J. MacFarlane by 250 to 104, in one of the games of the English billiard tournament.

CAPABLANCA OUTPLAYED.

Chajes Has Winning Position Against Cuban Chess Champion.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	12½	1½	Kupchik	9	5
Janowski	9½	4½	Chajes	8	6
Kostic	9½	5½			

Playing splendid chess, and successful in capturing his opponent's queen on the twenty-ninth move, Oscar Chajes played a sensational game against José R. Capablanca in the second round of the final stage of the masters' tournament at the Café Boulevard yesterday.

The game was not completed after six hours of hard play, being adjourned at 10 o'clock in the evening, when Chajes had a queen, bishop, and three pawns against Capablanca's rook, knight, and bishop and three pawns. The Cuban was outplayed in the middle part of the game after an indifferent opening. Placed on the defensive, he struggled to stave off defeat, or to make his opponent's victory as difficult as possible.

His ultimate defeat was conceded by the experts present when Chajes sealed his fifty-fourth move. Capablanca played the black side of a French defense, which followed the lines of the McCutcheon variation. In order to castle in safety, Chajes gave up two of his pawns, while Capablanca's pieces were either misplaced or undeveloped. A concerted attack upon the black king resulted in a most uncomfortable position for the Cuban champion.

Finally Chajes saw his opportunity to win the queen for two pieces, after which there was little left for the Cuban except to play doggedly on in the hope that Chajes might trip. The game will be finished on Thursday.

Kostik and Kupchik played a colorless game at the queen's pawn opening, Kupchik defending a bit irregularly. They drew after sixty-three moves.

In the third round at the Café Boulevard today the pairings will be: Chajes vs. Kupchik, Janowski vs. Capablanca, Kostic a bye.

Penn May Lose 2 Veteran Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Captain Chickering of the Pennsylvania crew, who has been suffering with an infected foot, was operated on this afternoon at the University Hospital by Dr. Eldridge Eliason, in the hope of preventing blood poisoning. If the operation is successful Captain Chickering will be lost to the squad for only ten days; if not, he may be out for the season. Roger Garvin, a veteran of last year's eight, may have to give up rowing for the rest of the season because of deficiency in his studies.

Brooklyn Veterans Going to Springs

The Brooklyn club's veterans will thaw out at Hot Springs, Ark., this Spring, before going to Daytona, Fla. Yesterday President Ebbets ordered Rube Marquard, Jack Coombs, Larry Cheney, Ed Pfeffer, Nap Rucker, Smith, Miller, and Zack Wheat to report at the health resort and get into shape before reporting to the club in Florida.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

Motorists are being rounded up every night for failure to comply with the tail-light regulation. Six members of the traffic squad, working in pairs, are on the lookout from 5:30 P. M. for delinquents. After a month of warnings strict enforcement began last Thursday night. Sixty operators were summoned to court that night. The following night thirty-two were caught in the net. Saturday night the haul amounted to sixty-four. Sunday night the traffic squad men took a night off. Of sixty cases heard, all were convicted with the exception of two, who were discharged, and one case is pending. The total of fines for these cases was $130. They ranged in amount from $1 to $5. Of the total of 156 summonses, eighty-one were in Manhattan, thirty-eight in the Bronx, and thirty-seven in Brooklyn.

The number of arrests to date is considered at Police Headquarters to indicate a high proportion of poor lights. "We call it educational work here," said a representative of the department yesterday. "The fines, so far, on the average are light, and there is no purpose to make the enforcement of the regulation obnoxious, but we are going to keep at it until there is a close compliance with the requirement that the rear number plate be so lighted up that it can be read at a distance of fifty feet. The wise thing for a motorist to do is to see that his lights comply with the regulation. Those who fail to do so will have to face a Magistrate sooner or later, as no excuse of any kind will be accepted."

A new national organization of garage men, repair men, and auto supply store men has been formed. It will be known as the National Automobile Trade Association, and is the successor of the Associated Garages of America. The organizers expect to have a membership of 50,000 in one year.

Radical changes in the Rhode Island highway law are up before the Legislature of that State. One, indorsed by the State Board of Public Roads, requires a motorist to report any serious accident in which he is involved to the State Board, and in case of fatal accident the board shall forthwith suspend the operator's license.

Reports of the Federal Department of Commerce for November show what a great gain in automobile exports was made in one year. The exports of passenger cars in November last amounted to 3,690, valued at $2,791,507; for the November preceding the totals in these items were 778 and $684,659.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 9, SS Baltic, and at 5:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Cameronia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 8, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 9, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Feb. 8

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ..... Feb. 9

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Feb. 10

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Feb. 11

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Seattle Maru ..... Feb. 13

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Manila Maru..Feb. 13

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Feb. 24

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai..Feb. 25

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:59|Sun sets..5:21|Moon sets..11:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:05	11:09	5:08	5:23
Governors Island	11:41	11:29	4:37	5:19
Hell Gate	1:35	1:47	7:31	7:48

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 7.

SS Tenadores, Cristobal, Jan. 31.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, Feb. 2.
SS Winterswijk, Rotterdam, Jan. 31.
SS Trinidadian, Tuxpam, Jan. 24.
SS Oreland, Havre, Jan. 14.
SS Polamhall, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
SS Hatumet, Oran, Jan. 16.
SS John D. Archbold, Savona.
SS Esperanza, Tampico, Jan. 26.
SS Kolonia, Boston, Feb. 6.
SS Roxburgh, Shields, Jan. 14.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Feb. 6.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 6.
SS Stephano, Halifax.
SS Floridian, Bordeaux, Jan. 22.
SS Rijswijk, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Ponce, Guanica, Feb. 1.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo, Feb. 1.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Feb. 4.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Feb. 1.
SS El Paso, Galveston, Feb. 1.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 2.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Feb. 3.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 3.
SS Laurenberg, Rotterdam, Jan. 15.
SS Bellagro, Baltimore, Jan. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Kirklee	Leith	Jan. 21
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
Caldergrove	Barry	Jan. 24
Scottish Prince	Victoria	Jan. 8
Hubert	Bardaboe	Jan. 22
Comanche	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Edith Cavell	Lisbon	Jan. 20
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 21
Saxon Monarch	London	Jan. 23
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	Jan. 27
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb. 2
Iroquois	Samana	Feb. 2
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 5
Alphard	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Anglia	Lisbon	Jan. 22
Den of Ogil	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Idaho	Hull	Jan. 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 6
Medina	Galveston	Feb. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 2
Touraine	Bordeaux	Jan. 30
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Kroonland	London	Jan. 30
Kelvina	Manchester	Jan. 25
Muskegee	Copenhagen	Jan. 20
Giorgios	Oran	Jan. 20
Elena Margaritta	Oran	Jan. 20
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 3
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 6
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Kentigern	London	Jan. 27
Pacific	Hull	Jan. 26
Cameronia	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Italia	Gibraltar	Jan. 27
Appenine	London	Jan. 27
Santa Marta	Kingston	Feb. 5
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 7
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 3
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Feb. 2
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 30
Sibiria	Gibraltar	Jan. 28
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Northern	Havre	Jan. 26
†Oscar II	Christiansand	Jan. 29
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Zulia	Porto Rico	Feb. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 8
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 5
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 5

DUE SATURDAY.

Galileo	Middlesb'gh	Jan. 27
St. George	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Snowdonian	Naples	Jan. 26
Batsford	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 9

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Queen Margaret, London	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Montebello, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Chincha, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hesperides, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Francis, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	——	2:00 P.M.
Harpagus, Gibraltar	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stephano, St. John's	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*Cameronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Sarah Monarch, London	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 7.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was reported 1,500 miles E. at 6 P. M. 6th; due Friday morning. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 320 miles S. at 6 P. M. 6th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 71 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,112 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 72 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 105 miles N. of Charleston Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 425 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 162 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 115 miles S. at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, Savona to New York, was 65 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 23 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Eilaline, at Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
SS Ethelwolf, at Kirkwall, Feb. 5.
SS City of Agra, at St. Lucia, Feb. 6.
SS Tsushima Maru, St. Lucia, Feb. 6.
SS Levnet, at Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
SS Roma, at Lisbon, Feb. 3.
SS Hannington Court, at Pauillac, Feb. 3.
SS Drammensfjord, at Kirkwall, Feb. 3.
SS Mijdrecht, at Rouen, Feb. 3.
SS Charilaos Tricoupis, at St. Michael, Feb. 5.
SS Chalister, at St. Lucia, Feb. 6.
SS Sverre, at St. Lucia, Feb. 6.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, Feb. 7.
SS V. Constantinos, at Gibraltar, Feb. 5.

Sailed.

SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, Feb. 6.
SS Matoppo, from London, Feb. 6.
SS Orduna, from Liverpool, Feb. 5.
SS Mathilda, from Table Bay, Feb. 4.
SS Tetori Maru, from Cape Town, Feb. 4.
SS Barendrecht, from Fayal, Feb. 6.
SS Lother Castle, from Manchester, Feb. 6.
SS Wharkarna, from London, Feb. 5.

Passed.

SS Constantinos, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Strathtay, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Roselands, New York for Naples, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Samnanger, New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head.
SS Aros, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.

Cold Wave Predicted

High winds and bitter cold are hard on health and vitality. Don't risk a possible breakdown by exposure to them. Go South and enjoy the balmy air of summer. It costs less than you think if you go by the comfortable steamers of the Clyde Line.

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LA TOURAINE . . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
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CAMBRIA CONTROL GOES TO MIDVALE

W. E. Corey and Associates Will Take Donner-Replogle Holdings at 81.

SYNDICATE NETS MILLIONS

Stockholders Outside the Principals in Deal to Get in on Same Terms.

NEW FLOTATION RUMORED

Wall Street Gets Big Surprise When News Comes from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—An unexpected climax to the long-pending negotiations to dispose of control in the Cambria Steel Company developed today in official announcement that the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company had signed an agreement to purchase the entire capital stock of the Cambria company for a cash price of $81 a share. Par value of the stock is $50 a share. As the Cambria Company has 900,000 shares outstanding, the purchase will involve $72,900,000 in cash.

All stockholders of the Cambria Company will get $81 for their holdings. Payment will be made on and after Feb. 23 at the office of Drexel & Co. of this city. A majority of the stock, as represented by the W. H. Donner, E. T. Stotesbury, and J. Leonard Replogle interests, already has assented to the sale.

It was learned that the purchase was arranged formally at a conference held here late Saturday night at the residence of E. T. Stotesbury, at which were present William E. Corey, President of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company; Mr. Stotesbury, Arthur B. Newbold, William H. Donner, and J. Leonard Replogle. Sale of the Cambria company was not arranged until it had been learned that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank, proposed underwriters for the big merger which was to include the Cambria, Youngstown and Lackawanna Steel Companies, had refused to go further inn that matter.

It was not known generally that the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company was a bidder for the Cambria property, and the announcement that the sale had been made as announced today furnished one of the most surprising developments to local financial circles in years.

Wild Buying Follows News.

The unexpected news brought about wild and spectacular buying of Cambria Steel stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, in which transactions ran to an aggregate above 194,000 shares. The stock advanced 5 points, to a high for the day of 80, and closed at 79¼.

There was a twofold reason for this movement. After running up $3 on Saturday, to 79½, on circulated rumors that the big merger was to put Cambria in with the Youngstown and Lackawanna companies, announcement came overnight that New York banking interests had withdrawn from the undertaking. This was confirmed Sunday night by Mr. Donner, President of the Cambria, who added that merger plans were "all off," and would not be taken up again. He said further as a note of reassurance to his stockholders that other plans were under consideration which would greatly benefit the stockholders.

Such was proved to be the case, but when stockholders learned that merger plans had been abandoned they started to sell their holdings and the scramble to unload created much activity on the floor of the Exchange and in brokers' offices, during which the price of the stock quickly dropped to 75, as against a final price on Saturday of 77½. Then came official announcement of the sale of the company.

"While it is true, as reported, that the negotiations for the combination of the Cambria Steel Company with other steel companies has been abandoned," the announcement said, "it is desirable that the stockholders should be advised immediately that other negotiations looking to the sale of the stock have been practically consummated at $81 per share in cash."

This brought about sharp recovery in the price of the stock, and when later it became known that the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company was the purchasing interest buyers came in by hundreds, with the result that the price quickly advanced to 80. This movement was supplemented by the admitted fact that a floor broker, acting for a banking firm prominent in the sale of the company, was openly buying the stock and ordering delivery at the office of his principals. Such purchases of the stock as were made by these bankers indicate a quick turnover at 81, and consequent large profits for the bankers.

The unexpected wind-up to the so-called Cambria deal was heralded with acclaim by stock and brokerage offices here. It was pointed out that according to the terms of the sale every stockholder who held to his stock now has opportunity to get out at a profit. As for the promoters of the merger, they stand to make millions in profits, while William H. Donner, President of the Cambria company, is in position to clear several millions. The Replogle syndicate is prepared to turn over at 81 some 350,000 shares, 240,000 shares of which it purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad at 66, which would give its members a profit of some $5,000,000, and the remaining 110,000 shares, assuming they were purchased at an average of 70, would give an additional profit of $1,222,000, making total profits for the syndicate well in excess of $6,000,000.

Mr. Donner purchased 112,000 shares of Cambria from the Pennsylvania Railroad and has sold some 87,000 of these at a reported average price of 70 in the open market, netting him a profit of approximately $740,000.

Millions Cleared in Profits.

His remaining 75,000 shares will go in the Midvale sale at 81, giving him profits of $2,325,000, or approximately $3,065,000 in all. Adding the Replogle syndicate and the Donner profits shows they stand to make more than $9,000,000 from the present sale of the Cambria Company less, of course, bankers' commissions for carrying them through the long-pending deal.

It is assumed here that the physical status of the Cambria Steel Company will not be changed as a result of the purchase. The company probably will continue as an operating unit of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the same as the Midvale Steel Company plant is now being operated. Whether or not William H. Donner will remain as President of the company remains to be seen. It may be that he will step entirely out of the Cambria management and form a combination of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in which he holds a large individual interest, and the Donner Steel Company, which he recently purchased.

Elated over the successful conclusion to the big deal, financial circles regarded these and other matters as minor details. They were, however, as a matter of course, interested in details as to how the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company would furnish its $72,000,000 cash for the purchase.

New Stock Issue Expected.

Concerning this there was no information available at the offices of the company here, inquirers being referred to President Corey at the New York offices. It was the final conclusion here that the purchase would be financed by an additional stock issue, with offering to stockholders at par.

Midvale has $100,000,000 of authorized stock, of which $70,000,000 has been issued. It was pointed out that a stock allotment of 100 per cent. at par, $50 a share, would provide $70,000,000 toward the purchase and that the balance could be financed easily on notes. Another course advanced as probable was that the total capital could be increased to $150,000,000 and $80,000,000 offered to stockholders on allotment. Further, it was suggested that as Midvale has no bonds outstanding, it could create a collateral trust mortgage, putting up the Cambria stock as security.

Midvale stock on the New York Curb today declined to 73 from an earlier price of 73¾ when it became known that the Cambria Company had been purchased. It is known that the present Midvale plants are operating to capacity, largely on war orders from European Governments, and it was reported today that an additional contract had been received from the French Government, involving $80,000,000.

Acquisition of the Cambria plants will place Midvale on a plane with Bethlehem as far as gross business is concerned. Cambria's large holdings of ore deposits in the Northwest will add to Midvale's supply of raw materials. The purchase also will afford to Midvale a diversity of production which it could not otherwise obtain except through large expenditures for new construction, which would require several years to complete.

The future of the Youngstown and the Lackawanna Companies, which were left out in the cold, is undetermined. Lackawanna stock had a sharp slump on the New York Stock Exchange today when it became known that merger deals were ended. Both Lackawanna and Youngstown companies are making large earnings.

The principal plant of the Cambria Steel Company is at Johnstown, Penn., and the company has full stock ownership in the Penn Iron Mining Company, the Cambria Inclined Plane Company, and the Manufacturers' Water Company, and owns valuable iron ore properties in the Lake Superior district, and has partial stock ownership of the Mahoning Ore and Steel Company, the Cambria Steamship Company, the Mahoning Steamship Company, Johnstown Water Company, and the Juniata Limestone Company, Ltd.

The company earned about $6,400,000 in 1915, which is equivalent to 14.2 per cent. upon its stock.

WALL STREET SURPRISED.

Interests on Inside Had Kept Information Secret.

The change in the Cambria Steel situation came with a dramatic suddenness which left Wall Street breathless yesterday. The interests who knew of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company's offer to buy the Replogle-Donner holdings of the Cambria had kept the matter well under cover, although the proposal, it was learned, was made to J. Leonard Replogle more than a week ago. The announcement in THE TIMES on Sunday that negotiations between Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank and the steel men for the underwriting of the Cambria, Lackawanna and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Companies had fallen through was so quickly followed by news of the new deal that the stock trading community was amazed.

Some of the parties to the proposed merger were so sure of their success that they believed last Saturday morning the terms would be announced this week. Then something in the way of an ultimatum came into play. It was learned yesterday that on Monday of last week the Replogle interests told the banking group that they had an excellent offer for their stock, and would have to know by Saturday noon whether the merger would be underwritten. Mr. Replogle got into communication with the bankers early Saturday morning and learned that the plan had been abandoned.

Mr. Corey declined to talk about the purchase yesterday, but the views of many persons interested in the defunct merger were expressed by Moses Taylor, Vice President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, who said:

"The Lackawanna people entered upon these negotiations several months ago in the belief that the merger would be of benefit to the company's stockholders. While the negotiations were pending, however, the company's business was greatly increased, and the officers have been of the opinion for some time that more advantageous arrangements than those originally contemplated should be undertaken if possible. For this reason the company's officers are pleased with the breaking off of negotiations."

He added that in the last eight months of 1915 a surplus had been earned large enough to show a net balance for the year of 6 per cent. on the company's stock.

The Street was treated to a flood of rumors in explanation of the Midvale's sudden acquisition. One story was that the company was arranging with the German Government for a huge contract for war munitions, to be delivered after the close of hostilities. Because of rush work in contemplation on the order, the rumor had it, Mr. Corey and his associates needed additional plants capable of turning out steel bars and rounds for shelling at a faster rate than could be made by the Midvale organization or bought in the open market, and so the Cambria Company was bought. Another story described plans under way by the steel men for increasing facilities to take large contracts from the United States Government in case the preparedness program goes through Congress.

The Midvale-Cambria deal aroused speculation as to other possible combinations of steel companies. Directors of the Lackawanna Steel Company were averse to predicting as to what the future might hold for them, but plausible tales of a new line-up including Lackawanna were heard. It was recalled that large blocks of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's stock were in the hands of few individuals, including Mr. Donner, who bought the Pennsylvania Railroad's holdings several months ago. It was learned that Mr. Donner approached Charles M. Schwab last week on the matter of selling his Pennsylvania Steel interest to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab declined to talk business. The Bethlehem Steel man was a bidder for the stock when the Pennsylvania Railroad had it in its treasury, but refused to pay as much as Mr. Donner offered.

VALUES WRONGLY RAISED.

Where Goods Were Long Held in Rotterdam Before Release.

Blown glass electric shades and ceiling dishes, contracted for by New York importers through a firm in Berlin, were bought in Austria last June and were shipped to Rotterdam. They remained at that place until Dec. 28 when they were released, arriving here on Jan. 3 of this year. The invoice was dated Berlin, Dec. 13, 1915. With this before him the customs examiner added 15 per cent. to the cost price on the ground that the market price abroad had gone up. He was unaware, however, that the goods had been detained in Rotterdam.

The importers appealed from the decision of the Collector, based on the examiner's action, to the General Appraisers. Judge Sullivan, in reversing the Collector, said that, as the goods had been shipped nearly six months before the date of the invoice, the advance made by the examiner did not apply. He therefore sustained the entered values.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.06	Mexican	.24
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.45	Ophir	.20
Confidence	.26	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.09	Seg. Belcher	.04
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.23
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.43
Jacket Con.	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Comb. Fraction	.08
Halifax	.50	Diam'd'd B. B.	.03
Jim Butler	.06	Diam'd'd Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.49
Midway	.15	Gold'd Con.	.80
Mispah Ext.	.17	Gold'd Kewanas	.18
Montana	.25	Gold'd Merger	.18
North Star	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.23½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Ext.	4.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.10
West End	.73	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.04
Atlanta	.20	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.40	Rochester Mines	.58
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.51

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Isabella	23½	24
Elkton	36½	37½	Jackpot	6½	9
El Paso	94	98	McKinney	44	48
Gold Cycle	212	215	Portland	170	185
Findlay	5	4½	Vindicator	240	245
Gold Dollar	3	5	Rav. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov.	5	5½			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Sixty corporations chartered today had aggregated capitalization of $35,804,850. They include:

United Drug Co., Inc., consolidated with Riker & Hegeman Co., real and personal property, live stock, grains, fruits, agricultural, horticultural products, brokerages, $84,245,350, which is the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises, and rights of the consolidated corporations; common stock, $20,050,000; H. Masters, J. S. Alley, G. M. Gates, Great Neck.

Haig & Haig Trading Co., Inc., wines, spirits, merchandise, $500,000; M. R. Schuyler, W. A. Gibbs, S. M. Roosevelt, 44 West 77th St.

Williamson Electric Co., Inc., mechanical, electrical devices, machinery, $150,000; S. B. McNeil, G. S. Hice, L. A. Williamson, 149 West 129th St.

Mineralized Rubber Manufacturing Corporation, condensite, bakelite, rubber, other substances, $100,000; H. T. Randall, S. C. Worthen, T. E. Larson, 227 Bowne St., City Island.

Grand Twenty-five Cent Stores, Inc., department stores, $100,000; L. D. Schwartz, J. P. Tolins, M. Finkelstein, 223 West 112th St.

Crescent Color and Chemical Works, Inc., pulp colors, aniline dyes, paints, for use on wall paper, textiles, $100,000; W. J. and A. Alexander, 450 West End Av.

Boco Products Co., Inc., vegetable and mineral products, compounds for beverages, $25,000; J. C. Becher, H. E. Meduick, A. Alexander, 291 Broadway.

Central Metallic Products Co., Inc., machinery parts, tools, screw machine products, forgings, tubings, $25,000; G. L. Dinnebell, J. Landers, B. Korman, 307 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

Prudential Lithograph Co., Inc., lithographing, publishing, printing, $60,000; A. Frimack, L. E. Sisson, Dub Beale, 31 Nassau St.

Ocean Life Preservers Co., Inc., Bronx, life preservers, water wings, devices, $60,000; J. R. and J. Altieri, N. Martino, 879 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

P. & S. Holding Co., Inc., motion picture, vaudeville, supplies, devices, opticians, $50,000; S. M. Kelleher, B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 B'way.

J. Guffanti, Restaurant and Table d'Hote Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $20,000; D. Caserio, J. and A. Guffanti, 274 Seventh Av.

National Ferro Concrete Co., Inc., Syracuse, contractors, builders, $50,000; P. D. Judson, J. Miller, A. D. Eldred, New Hartford.

Merritt Chemical Co., Inc., Roscoe, wood alcohol, wood acid, $40,000; G. Garrison, J. C. and G. W. Merritt, Arena.

Herz, Sulen and Friedman, Inc., cloth garments, $25,000; G. Canales, S. Schulein, A. L. Shakman, 253 West 90th St.

Wallach and Behrend Co., Inc., crockery, kitchen utensils, hardware, $20,000; H. A. Kaplan, H. Behrend, D. Wallach, 450 Stratford Road, Brooklyn.

Trinacria Investing Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, personal property, investments, $15,000; P. Zaccaro, T. Bonomolo, F. Billeci, 51 East Houston St.

Fishkill Construction Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, construction, contracting, $10,000; W. A. and G. W. Krieger, Jr., M. Stow, Highland.

S. Schiller, Inc., millinery, novelties, supplies, $20,000; P. Siff, F. and S. Schiller, 106 West 69th St.

Manhattan Motors Corpn., motors, engines, machinery, autos, tires, $10,000; S. B. Howard, H. K. Wood, E. F. Miltenberger; Hotel Marseilles.

Corning Sporting Goods Co., Inc., Corning, $10,000; G. W. Cheney, R. Sinclaire, H. J. Wheeler, 207 Pearl St., Corning.

Pearman Novelty Co., Inc., leather pillows, novelties, $10,000; P. Simon, P. Morrison, C. Avnet, 191 Bay 23d St.

Rogers Amusement Co., Inc., motion pictures, vaudeville, $10,000; H. K. Stockton, B. A. Laselle, E. E. Rogers, 1,718 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Riker & Hegeman, Inc., drugs, medicines, chemicals, merchandise, livestock, agricultural products, $10,000; H. Masters, J. S. Alley, W. J. Rash, 934 Ogden Ave., Bronx.

Cummings Confectionery Supply Co., Inc., confectioners' supplies, merchandise, $5,000; C. V. Tountas, O. Baehren, G. Cummings, 10 Kenmore St.

Lewis Sear Cover Co., Inc., auto, vehicle, upholstery covers, autos and parts; $5,000; I. Weinstein, A. Pearlman, B. Lewis, 654 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

World Sales Corp., Buffalo, agent, all sorts of articles, $5,000; F. Dobmier, H. L. Bodamer, R. Reinhardt, Buffalo.

Richard Hellman, Inc., Astoria, delicatessen, grocery, liquors, $10,000; Thomas M. L. Knoepke, R. Hellman, 127 West 82d St.

Eclipse Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., Brooklyn, fireproof, building supplies, metals, $10,000; S. Lipshitz, B. and A. Cohn, 34 Broome St.

Hudson Taxicab Co., Inc., autos, $5,000; L. Frank, B. Rothstein, M. Freiman, 1 West 125th St.

McAdams Shoe Co., Inc., Penn Yan, department store, $6,000; J. Gavin, G. H. Excell, M. C. McAdams, Penn Yan.

Wid's Films and Film Folk, Inc., motion-picture publications, exhibitions, vaudeville, $10,000; J. Harvey, H. F. and F. C. Gunning, Times Building.

The R. S. & T. Engineering Construction Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; M. Muller, G. A. Turvey, J. H. Skinner, 10 Lotus Av., Evergreen.

The Eassausee Silk Shop, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. H. Walter, A. W. Clayton, C. Schottenfels, 80 St. Nicholas Av.

Heimsoth Trading Co., Inc., exporting, importing, furniture, property, $10,000; M. Bell, J. H. Regan, A. Heimsoth, 264 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

Norton Appliance Co., Inc., merchandise, realty, development, $5,000; L. Nelson, A. Hyman, R. F. Hart, Jr., 261 East 150th St.

Lion Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc., $5,000; P. Schnoll, S. Wiesen, H. Schwartz, 62 Avenue B.

Lesenberg Order Co., Inc., gold and silversmiths, fountain pens, smokers' articles, $5,000; S. and A. Auder, J. Luxenberg, 1 West 114th St.

Consolidated Cake Baking Co., Inc., general baking, $6,000; J. Cohen, A. Cohen, C. Engelberg, 305 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

Joseph Elfenbein, Inc., cloaks, suits, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; S. D. Lasky, L. Cohen, J. Elfenbein, 110 West 17th St.

Clara Toy Shop, Inc., dolls, novelties, art objects, $5,000; M. Gollubier, C. M. and I. T. Theuman, Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park.

Authorizations: Bass Construction, Inc., Chicago, Ill., engineering, construction, $5,000. Representative, M. A. Monahan, 64 West 88th St.

F. C. Austin Drainage, Excavator Co., Inc., Ansonia, Conn., $100,000, as given. Representative, P. P. McCormick, Jr., 30 Church St., Manhattan.

Aldridge & MacFarlan, Inc., Wilmington, Del., warehousing, auction, agency, shipping, $100,000. Representative, A. MacFarlan, 50 Maiden Lane, Manhattan.

Bamberson Japanning Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., manufacturing, jobbing, contracting, $5,000. Representative, A. C. Troy, 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

Carbic Mfg. Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn., calcium carbide, apparatus, equipment, $50,000. Representative, G. B. Van Buren, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Capital increases: Wood Auto Supply Co., Inc., Utica, $25,000 to $75,000; Miller & Crozier Co., Canisteo, $25,000 to $50,000; Transatlantic Commercial Co., Inc., New York, $2,000 to $20,000; Little Falls Dairy Co., Inc., Little Falls, $10,000 to $20,000; Citizens' Milk Co., Inc., Buffalo, $15,000 to $30,000; Vitoria Undergarment Co., Inc., New York, $7,000 to $10,000; Metropolitan Paper Box Co., Inc., New York, $3,250 to $10,000; Stapleton Produce Co., Inc., Richmond, $2,000 to $6,000.

Capital reduction: M. W. Robinson Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $40,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: American Tool Chest Co., Manhattan; Paul Grimm, Inc., Manhattan; Waverly Creamery Co., Inc., Waverly; Young Brothers & Ross, Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 7.—Charters filed here:

South America Land and Cattle Company, to carry on a general stock raising and cattle business in South America, $2,000,000; incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Enger.

Railway Appliance Association, to manufacture, sell, and deal in life-saving devices of all kinds, $1,000,000; Daniel B. Beard, Watertown, Mass.; Alfred L. Walker, Leominster, Mass.; Wilbur F. Goodrich, Somerville, Mass.

The O'Connor Corporation, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor vehicles of all kinds, $1,000,000; Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

American Textile Woolen Co., to operate industrial plants for the manufacture and sale of yarn, cloth, hosiery, &c., $500,000. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty.

Universal Motors Company, to manufacture, sell, and deal in motor vehicles, including automobile trucks, &c., $1,000,000. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Enger.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Charters were filed:

Cinaloid Refining Company, Newark, to deal in celluloid goods, $10,000; William K. Lewis, New York; James A. Hoon, Brooklyn; George C. Kerr, Newark.

Quality Mills, Newark, to deal in coffee, tea, and spices, $50,000; Charles S. Reed, Anna Y. Reed, Newark; Carl V. Siebert, New York.

Fireproof Realty and Construction Co., Jersey City, real estate; Frank O'Donald, Willsey City, real estate, $2,000; Frank O'Donald, William A. Guilick, Jersey City; Oscar P. Lippe, New York.

Cut Theatre Treasurer's Head.

Two women, who said they were Mary and Anna Smith, sisters, of Brooklyn, and who admitted that the address they gave to the police was fictitious, were arrested in the lobby of the Belasco Theatre last night after a row in which it was charged one of the women threw an ink well at Charles Lyon, the Treasurer of the house, cutting his head and soiling his clothing. The trouble arose, it was alleged, because Mr. Lyon failed to redeem seats, which the women did not like, as quickly as they wished.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Spring samples; up to $5; will place quantity orders all day. 51 West 24th St., 9th floor.

INFANT WEAR.—Wanted for the fine trade; small line of infant wear for Chicago and vicinity, by resident representative with Chicago office; commission proposition only. X 372 Times Annex.

JOBS Coats, Suits, Dresses; open to buy; spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

MESSALINES wanted, any quantity, for cash. 27 East 22d, 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber open for snappy models in Spring suits. 4th floor, 14 East 33d St.

SUITS.—Jobber buying smart silk suits; call between 9 and 12. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS and COATS.—Call with samples, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

POPLINS.—American woolen or others; opened to buy. Fauer, 160 West 29th St.

SILK WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. 22 W. 21st St., 4th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Cash paid for all shades. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

UNDERWEAR.—Jobbers looking at Jersey silk and crepe de chine lines. Room 609, 33 to 39 West 34th.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4342.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Looking at samples all day. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHALLIE.—Checked and striped wool challies sell. Federal Costume, 20 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Our $3.75 shepherd check suit with brocaded lining and our $7.50 poplin suit with peau de cygne lining are the talk of the town. Adams Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our $3.50 shepherd check suit, brocaded lining, and our all wool poplin suits, $7.25; also white chinchilla coats, $3.75 up. P. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, Spring, from $3 up; nifty models at low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, sport, new model, in quantities; $8.25. See Plager, 48 West 27th.

CONTRACTOR wishes to connect with waist and dress manufacturer or jobber. Opel, 3022.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta dresses on hand for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 158 West 25th. Farragut 8830.

DRESSES.—Latest clever models in crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, plain and striped taffetas. Eagle Dress Co., 120 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Street, evening, and graduation dresses to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES, white; 500 children's, juniors' graduation samples to close out. Bubin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Five hundred serge dresses to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

GORGETTES.—300 pieces to sell. Federal Costume Company, 20 West 20th.

MATERIALS.—1,000 yards Spring worsteds, mannish serges, other fancies; cheap. M 44 Times.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—New styles; strictly $9 values, at $7.50; 3-16. Appel, 31 West 31st.

SUITS from $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular-priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Neatly trimmed, of men's wear; serge; $6.75. H. Cantor, 15 East 26th.

WAISTS.—50 dozen to close out; crepe de chine, laces, and taffetas; regular price $27 to $45 per dozen, Swan Waist Co., 49 East 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

PROMINENT, long-established misses' and girls' dress house seeks a salesman personally controlling large business on medium and better grade misses' and ladies' dresses; an interesting, profit sharing proposition awaits the right person who can furnish convincing references and proof of ability. Communications considered confidential. C 7 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¾@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

A Permanent Machinery Exhibit.

Manufacturers of machinery will have a new help to trade expansion through the establishment of a permanent exhibition of machinery to be known as Machinery Hall, on the fifth floor of the Grand Central Palace. Besides the permanent exhibition it is proposed to hold an annual American Machinery Exposition. Special efforts will be made by the management of the exhibit to aid manufacturers in extending their foreign as well as their domestic business.

Wall Paper Prices Advancing.

While for some time the advancing costs of practically all kinds of paper stock and raw materials, including colors, have made it apparent to manufacturers of wall paper that prices must be raised, it is only lately that quotations on the finished goods have been raised. Even now it cannot be said definitely that all prices have been advanced, nor can the average extent of the advance be told, but it is known that the ice has been broken in several instances and that other manufacturers are following suit. Business, which is composed largely of re-orders from the jobbers and big retailers, is good enough from all accounts, but the principal trade activities of the moment consist of the preparation of new lines for the 1916-1917 season and the delivery of goods on orders taken late in the Summer and Fall.

Toy Fair Opens Here.

The annual wholesale toy fair opened here yesterday at the Hotel Breslin, where representatives of about thirty prominent manufacturing concerns showed their new offerings to the jobbers and the retailers. Notable among the samples shown was the large number of mechanical and educational toys, particularly building sets of one kind or another. The vogue for these playthings is expected to be bigger than ever this year, as is business on all kinds of domestic toys and dolls. American toy manufacturers have a great opportunity this year, it is said, as the dearth of foreign toys, particularly German ones, will be more marked than at any other time since the war began, and retailers' stocks are generally low. Higher prices will feature many kinds of toys this year, it is said, the various raw materials, ranging from steel to glycerine, having advanced quite sharply.

Burlaps Were Bought Freely.

The lack of spot merchandise, particularly in the heavier weights, is all that has kept buying of burlaps from being very active here of late. As it is, buying has been better in the last few days than for quite a while, all kinds of goods being in demand and firmer as to price. Not only were spot and nearby goods contracted for when they were to be had, but quite a little buying in Calcutta for the forward shipments is told of. Reports of a German raider being free have had the effect of raising war risk insurance, which naturally has to be added to the landing cost. Actual selling prices, as a result of the buying movement spoken of above, are now coming closer to the quotations that have been current in the last few weeks, available spot and nearby arrival forty-inch goods being held as follows: 7⅞-ounce, 7.10@7.15c.; 8-ounce, 7.25@7.30c.; 10-ounce, 11¼c., and 10½-ounce, 11¾c.

Wash and White Goods Sell.

Predictions that were made some time ago, regarding the amount of business that was to be done this season on wash and white goods, are rapidly being fulfilled. Well-known local wholesalers report the largest business in years, if not ever, one of the features of the buying being the wide range of merchandise taken up. While voiles, both plain and seed, and in all kinds of novel effects, apparently stand out more than anything else as the favored fabrics, there are by no means being bought to the exclusion of other cloths, either in white or colored goods. Another feature of the demand is said to be the increasing call for awning stripes, effects of this kind in cotton and other textiles apparently having considerable of an inning now with the cutting-up trade.

Popular-Priced Suits Scarce.

An executive connected with a large retail clothing organization believes that it will be very difficult, with the constant advances which have taken place on woolens, to offer suits at retail from $18 to $22. This concern sells nothing but all-wool garments, and will not make a change in its policy. Not only have the prices of raw materials increased, but the manufacturing costs of the clothiers as well. There is talk now in the clothing trade of further labor troubles, and, if manufacturing costs are to be further advanced, there will be a gap in retail prices hard to fill between the all-wool suit and that made of cotton and wool.

The Styles and Prosperity.

A dress goods selling agent said yesterday that, from what the garment manufacturers whom he sounded out had to say, it does not seem as if there would be any immediate change in the amount of skirt yardage required. While certain manufacturers are not designing skirts as full as they were, the difference in the amount of material required is not important. "The style idea," he said, "seems to be linked up with prosperity. There is a lavish use of material because times are good, and nothing is being stinted. We can hope, I feel sure, for the same large amount of yardage per skirt for some time to come."

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Aside from quite active buying of 39-inch 80 squares at 6¼ cents for delivery during the remainder of this month, there was not much feature to the local gray goods market yesterday. Trading was not active, sellers not being willing in all cases to meet buyers' ideas of prices for spot deliveries. For instance, 6 cents is quite freely bid for prompt deliveries of 39-inch 72-76s, but very few, if any, of these goods have come out yet at that price. The same is true of 38½-inch 64-68s, which, while they have sold of late for 4 11-16 cents, are for the most part being firmly held at 4¾ cents. Sheetings and other staples were not overactive yesterday, but there was little sign of falling off in the demand for fine goods and specialties. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c
39-inch, 72-70s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

Why Not Make Quarter Sizes?

The question was raised here yesterday by a buyer of hosiery as to why manufacturers of these goods do not make their merchandise in quarter sizes, after the manner of makers of men's collars, instead of halves and full. The reason for making them that way would be the same as that for making the collars in quarter sizes—to insure a better fit. "There are a lot of men and women," he said, "who are unfortunate enough to have feet that come about half way between hosiery sizes as they are now. I am one myself. A 10½ sock is often too snugly, while size 11 leaves a nice little, uncomfortable bunch either at the toe or heel. It would seem to me that there is a place for quarter sizes if they can be made, especially in women's goods, which are pretty sure to be worn under a snugly fitting shoe. For that matter, there should be a place for quarter sizes in shoes, too, particularly women's."

TEXAS & PACIFIC PLAN.

Minority Holders Organize a Protective Committee.

A plan is under way to organize the minority holders of the Texas & Pacific Railway second mortgage income bonds, on which no interest has been paid for a number of years. It was announced yesterday that a protective committee had been formed. Mortimer N. Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company, is Chairman. The other members are Owen F. Roberts and Edward Schaffer.

There are about $25,000,000 of the Texas & Pacific second motgage bonds oustanding, and of these approximately $24,000,000 are held by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which accepted them in exchange for its own 4 per cent. bonds. The holders of the remaining $1,000,000 bonds did not elect to exchange them for the Iron Mountain bonds. When the receiver for the Iron Mountain recently filed an application for a receivership for the Texas & Pacific on the ground that the second mortgage bonds had defaulted interest, the minority bondholders had no voice in the application.

A hearing on the receivership application is set for Feb. 16. Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the new protective committee, said yesterday that the committee had not decided what action it would take with reference to the attemp o throw the Texas & Pacific into receivership.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change. Net
25 railroads	78.19	77.78	78.06	+.43
25 industrials	99.08	97.65	98.50	+1.34
50 stocks	88.63	87.71	88.28	+.89

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change. Net
Feb. 7	88.63	87.71	88.28	+.89
Feb. 5	87.64	86.91	87.39	+.02
Feb. 4	87.60	87.00	87.37	+.74
Feb. 3	88.55	87.57	88.11	+.47
Feb. 2	87.84	86.32	87.64	+1.02
Feb. 1	86.92	85.40	86.62	+1.45
Jan. 31	85.91	84.47	85.17	+1.12

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
February—					
1916*	88.55	3	85.46	1	88.28
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	62.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	88.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	76.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The third annual smoker of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, Inc., to be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Martinique. The evening will be devoted for the most part to the entertainment of the members.

S. Solomon, resident buyer, of 470 Fourth Avenue, is now representing H. H. Butler, who has a chain of twenty-two specialty stores in this State and New England.

A. Alexander, resident buyer of 303-305 Fifth Avenue, has added the following accounts to his list: Intersdorf's, Terre Haute, Ind.; Blum Bros., Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and J. Jo

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Incomes Will Be Pro-Rated by Fractional Parts of a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An amendment to the Treasury regulations in regard to the pro-rating income was announced today. The provision to the effect that fractional parts of a year are not to be considered has been amended to read as follows:

"In pro-rating, the actual time property has been held will be ascertained in months, a fractional part of a month in the actual time being counted as a whole month when the fraction is fifteen days or more and discarded when the fraction is less than fifteen days."

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gain or loss to be shown in returns of income, arising in connection with property which was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, in the case of individuals, or prior to Jan. 1, 1909, in the case of corporations, the total gain or loss will be ascertained as provided by the rule.

This total gain or loss will be divided by the actual time the property was held, and this quotient will be multiplied by the time in months subsequent to March 1, 1913, in the case of individuals, and subsequent to Jan. 1, 1909, in the case of corporations.

The fractional part of a month within the tax period will be treated as a whole month when the fraction is fifteen days or more and discarded when the fraction is less than fifteen days.

"Queen Quality" AT Low Prices COATS SUITS

A. ROSENBERG

COATS 1333 BROADWAY SUITS

The L. B. Schindler Shoe Co.

TRADE MARK

If you are in need of immediate men's welt shoes, be sure to call when in town. We are jobbers of $2.00 to $2.60 snappy mdse. Shoes unbranded.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 99 DUANE ST. Telephone 2457 Worth.

ATTENTION Visiting Merchants

ON THE RACKS: 1000 Dresses in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteors, from $7.50 to $16.50.

BRONNER MFG. COMPANY 16 to 20 W. 32d St.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY

BLACK CAT HOSIERY

For Men, Women and Children.

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc. 140 Fifth Avenue.

ATTENTION, VISITING MERCHANTS!!

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS. ALL COLORS.

$18.00 Per Dozen.

BRONNER MFG. CO., 16 TO 20 WEST 32D ST.

BAER'S Maternity Skirt PATENTED

THE BEST IN THE MARKET HIGH GIRDLE NO ELASTIC NO STRINGS $2.25 TO $6.75

GUSTAVE BAER, 310 Sixth Ave. (nr. 31st St.)

SPECIAL VALUE in Ladies' All-Wool Poplin Suits, Peau de Cygne Lined, at $7.50.

S. STEINFELD & CO., 43 West 23d St.

Silk Coats

Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.

LION EMBROIDERY CO., 15-17 West 26th St.

STYLISH STOUT SUITS

THAT'S ALL

For women of large dimensions. They embody styles as well as fit.

Prices $12.50 to $20.00.

M. GROSS & CO., 1182 Broadway.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST COAT SUITS

"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figure. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.

William J. Hussey & Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

WHAT WE SAY IS SO And WE DELIVER THE GOODS.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS OR SEND FOR SAMPLES.

NEW YORK COAT CO., 145-149 West 30th St. NEW YORK CITY.

One Minute Ahead.

Richard Roth, Ladies' Neckwear & Novelties. 156 Fifth Avenue.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats

LIDS for KIDS

S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway. Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway. Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

"Bestmaid"

Middies	2 to 20	$4.50
Bloomer Dresses	2 to 8	$12.00
Dresses	2 to 14	Per Doz.

Room 406, 1270 B'way. Phone 8798 Madison Sq.

From $2.25 Dresses to $3.75

Messalines—Poplins—Silks Taffetas—Crepe de Chines

IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET.

SOLD

Our Suits to All Those Who Have Looked at Them. 145 West 28th Street. COOPER & GRAPES, WHY NOT YOU?

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss A. L. Fife, ready-to-wear, ladies' furn. goods; 41 Union Square.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; W. G. Chamberlain, men's clothing; Waillick's.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — C. Ifeld Co.; A. Stern, dry goods, &c.; 75 Leonard; Continental.

ALLENTOWN, Penn. — Zollinger-Harned Co.; Miss M. C. Weiser, notions, laces, embroideries, trimmings, handkerchiefs, &c.; Great Northern.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. & L. Bergman; S. B. Nathan, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; New Strand.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; Miss A. B. Szink, laces, embroidery; 23 East 20th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; C. Mark, cloaks, suits; Flanders.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. — Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Breslin.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Moore-Wilson Co.; Mrs. D. M. Wilson, millinery, ready-to-wear; D. L. O'Moore, millinery; Imperial.

ATHENS, Ga.—S. Joel & Sons; C. Joel, millinery; J. B. Joel, men's clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; 1,261 B'way; Gerard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; J. A. Rolleston, white goods, linens, blankets, &c.; 1,170 Broadway; Brotzell.

ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.

ATHENS, Ga.—S. J. Boley Co.; S. J. Boley, dry goods, ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. Kierst, rugs, trunks; 1,170 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, white goods, linens; J. A. Carr, hosiery, underwear, gloves, neckwear, umbrellas; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

AUSTIN, Texas — Women's Toggery Shop; Mrs. M. Estes, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; M. C. Smith, hosiery, sweaters, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, skirts; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, women's, misses' suits, skirts, dresses, cloaks, furs; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Brothers Co.; Miss N. D. Powell, Miss S. A. Wolff, Miss McNulty, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—E. Meyer & Co.; S. E. Reinhard, woolens; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

BAY CITY, Mich.—H. G. Wendland & Co.; J. A. Wendland, cloaks, suits, waists; F. A. Wendland, dress goods, silks; R. J. Wendland, furnishing goods; Flanders.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.; Miss A. Enright, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoen Bros.; Miss Vick, millinery, 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. F. Durant, clothing, boys' furn. goods; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.; McAlpin.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Lewis, trimmed hats; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed hats; Mr. Michaels, jewelry, basement; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Schroeder, ladies' underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Thompson, house dresses, corsets; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White & Co.; F. H. Crocker, men's, women's shoes; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Lace Shop; H. Herman, embroidery, trimmings; Grand.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery, laces, curtains, portieres; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Allen, Hall & Co.; C. S. Preston, interior decorations, carpets, upholstery, rugs, &c.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON — Crawford, Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, women's, misses' coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 West 31st.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—M. Sabel, dry goods, millinery, carpets, shoes, general mdse.; Woodward.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, dressing sacques, kimonos; J. C. Schafer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; J. Herman, domestics, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, muslin, knit underwear, waists, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.; J. N. Adam & Co; R. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Dooley, Miss E. Gray, muslin underwear, corsets; Miss A. L. Hess, girls', infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear, umbrellas; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Wm. Mutter, domestics, blankets, wash goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 220 8th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; Miss R. Klump, millinery; J. J. Glaser, notions, art goods, ribbons; H. Stumpf, imported toys, carpets, draperies; 1,239 Broadway.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. Wilson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings; Miss Myhan, laces, trimmings; 220 8th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wiesseman & Eiss Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, ready-to-wear; Miss R. Altman, ladies' wear; Herald Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss H. Kylander, gloves; Mr. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

BUTLER, Penn.—Joseph S. Cohn, women's children's ready-to-wear; Claridge.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; Miss A. B. Murray, ready-to-wear; Prince George; C. E. Alexander, ready-to-wear, basement; 23 E. 26th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; A. L. Killian, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Noel & Engle; H. H. Noel, women's ready-to-wear; Bristol.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; S. Phillips, women's ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miss M. Fry, millinery; Imperial.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Brothers Co.; S. C. Deakins, linings; J. C. Henderson, clothing, furnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway; Grand.

CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Kaufman, jobs boys' wash suits; 152 West 21st.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Shane, ribbons, bdkfs.; S. Shane, women's, misses' suits, basement; E. McEdwards, silks; Miss Lambert, gloves; M. Koritzky, linens; P. Rinkin, china, glassware; W. Paton, toys, trunks, bags; Mr. Jacobson, men's hats; E. Kolacek, notions; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss Carney, dresses; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; B. Hillman, notions, ribbons; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; H. Reinberg, character dolls, leather goods, knit goods, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Woolf & Marden Co.; B. Woolf, clothing, furn. goods; Continental.

CHICAGO—J. Shillito Co.; H. Bayer, toys; 432 4th Av.; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. Thomas, corsets, notions; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO — Abrahamson & Co.; C. S. Goldberg, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way, R. 810.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardner, fancy leather goods, umbrellas, silverware; W. E. Nesbitt, rugs, carpets; Miss Embury, representing; 116 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahey, laces; Miss Steiner, men's underwear; Miss H. G. O'Conner, corsets; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO — S. Klein; L. H. Wiederman, laces, carpets, rugs; 308 5th Av.

CHICAGO—12th St. Store; D. Cohen, carpets, rugs; 308 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; M. Franzel, gloves; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 12th St. Store; C. D. Cohen, rugs, draperies; 308 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss B. Collins, waists, petticoats, skirts, negligee, kimonos; Miss Faulkner, junior, children's coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Weber Dept. Store; H. L. Weber, dry goods, carpets, house furn. goods, &c.; Navarre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Boston Store; Miss R. Lambert, gloves; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; D. C. Hill, books, stationery; 43 West 23d; Wallick.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Perry, Mueller & Co.; O. F. Griedenhagen, woolens, &c.; Imperial.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Muller & Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Everett Mfg. Co.; W. R. Everett, gen'l mdse.; Imperial.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Bernstein, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Brotzell.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. Tope, children's, juniors' coats, suits, dresses; D. H. Devaney, notions; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mothschild & Co.; H. Salomon, toys, bags, trunks; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy goods; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; Mrs. E. Brennan, china, glass, lamps; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; C. C. Gunn, ready-to-wear; H. M. Hillman, Miss Epstein, waists, misses', children's wear; Miss Cannon, infants' wear; J. J. Seehof, Miss Larger, millinery; F. J. Kicker, Mr. Kaiser, men's furnishing goods, underwear, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; P. McLain, notions; W. Dolomore, cloaks, suits; A. L. Dhonan, drug sundries; D. C. Hill, infants' wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, embroideries, hdkfs., neckwear; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; Miss J. Coughlin, millinery, basement; Miss Epstein, women's neckwear; Mr. Van Buren, notions; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; A. J. Frick, hats, ready-to-wear; 621 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss L. Baker, juvenile dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Irwin Cloak Co.; Mrs. Shea, suits; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Corheis-Miller Co.; J. S. Storrs, clothing; Imperial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Moen, Berman & Co.; A. Moch, mfrs. clothing; Ansonia.

CINCINNATI—Burkhardt Bros. & Co.; L. F. Bossard, clothing; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Warner, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Warner, millinery; J. F. Hoppen, piece goods; Prince George; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair; Miss K. Krager, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—J. Anisfield Co.; J. Braff, cloths, findings; 1,133 Broadway; Waillick's.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Strauss Bros. Co.; Miss L. Karger, millinery; Apthorp.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—H. Karger; Miss R. Karger, millinery; Apthorp.

CLEVELAND—Goldsmith Bros.; L. Goldsmith, notions; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—G. H. Bowman & Co.; W. M. Oddie, housefurnishing goods; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; G. J. Baum, silks, dress goods; F. Schnelby, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, men's furn. goods, umbrellas; 2 Walker.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Mr. Stephens, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss S. Thompson, infants' wear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Vance-Winans Co.; C. C. Winans, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Hempstead, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings; Miss Burns, millinery; Mr. Schnepf, housefurnishing goods; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss M. McKay, corsets; 1,170 Broadway.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—P. Joseph Co.; M. Levinson, cloaks, suits; 212 5th Av.

CORNING, N. Y.—Wing & Bostwick Co.; H. R. Stever, cloaks, suits; Continental.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; Miss H. Wolfe, muslin, knit underwear; 148 W. 23d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; W. Rike, dress goods, silks; W. J. Roetter, linens, blankets; J. O. Davis, domestics; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics, linens, flannels, white, wash goods; H. Walker, dress goods, silks, linens; L. Hunkler, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; J. W. Scott, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, ribbons; 2 Walker.

DAYTON, Ohio—Tiffney & John; Miss L. Tiffney, laces, embroideries, &c.; Collingwood.

DAYTON, Ohio—Conkle Cloak Co.; Miss A. J. Conkle, ready-to-wear dresses, costumes; Collingwood.

DAYTON, Ohio—The Paris; E. Margolis, coats, suits; D. Jacobs, dresses, waists; 39 W. 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Miss T. Rothlender, ribbons; Miss M. Maher, laces, trimmings; Miss C. A. Rowland, notions; J. P. Shaffer, shoes; 220 5th Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Fair; H. A. Smith, women's garments; Imperial.

DENTON, Texas—The Williams Store; W. Williams, dry goods, shoes; Park Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Maidlebaum & Sons; Miss C. Hemenway, laces; Miss T. Murray, hosiery; Woodward.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris, Emery Co.; Mr. Sprague, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, handkerchiefs; 1,270 Broadway.

DETROIT—Himmelhoch Bros.; H. Himmelhoch, millinery; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—H. A. Blackwell Co.; T. A. Brennan, boys' clothing; Brotzell.

DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; H. A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linens; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, shawls, waists; J. B. Woolfenden, notions, toilet goods, mdse. manager; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Krenning, millinery; Mr. Frazier, linens; G. Mayhew, ladies' underwear; Mr. Schrafnun, jewelry; Mr. Desendorf, art goods; Mr. Rich, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Schovner, white goods; 354 4th Av.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—S. Schiff, dry goods; Breslin.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, mdse. manager; 41 Union Square.

ELKHART, Ind.—W. F. Stanton Co.; H. M. Stanton, ladies' ready-to-wear; Somerset.

ENID, Okla.—Lowenhaupt & Dressauer; M. Lowenhaupt, men's, women's garments; Strand.

ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; Miss E. Osborne, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way; Park Avenue.

FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; G. R. Jackson, dry goods, notions, women's garments; Breslin.

FLINT, Mich.—Smith, Bridgman & Co.; Miss H. Carey, Miss Patterson, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Keiser, millinery; Imperial.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; G. B. Monnig, domestics; O. B. Wandry, linens, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets; Somerset.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss K. Banks, gloves; 1,239 Broadway.

GLASGOW, Ky.—Terry & Co.; C. Terry, women's ready-to-wear, furnishing goods; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor; D. W. Magee, housefurnishing goods, china, glassware; 353 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS — Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. D. Biers, millinery; 621 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; J. J. Bess, rugs, furniture; 23 E. 26th.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; J. A. Wood, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.

GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; Mrs. Langley, millinery; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.

GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; E. G. Geiselman, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, boys' children's, infants' wear; P. M. Jones, carpets; Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommers, women's, children's, infants' ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; J. Trankla, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; Mrs. E. Rumsey, petticoats, children's wear; G. W. Hampton, notions; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; G. Moore, shoes, 23 E. 26th.

GREAT BEND, Kan.—Henry Born, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss A. A. Rolston, representing; 75 Spring.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 13 Walker.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; F. Montel, housefurn. goods; 353 4th Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss G. K. Lawrence, women's hosiery, corsets, underwear; 31 Union Square.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss G. K. Lawrence, ladies' furnishings, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Square.

HAZELTON, Penn.—P. Delworth's Sons; Miss F. A. Wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 315 5th Av.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—H. P. Ducharme Co.; Miss M. Ducharme, corsets, muslin underwear, neckwear, furs; Murray Hill.

HOUSTON, Texas—Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; I. C. Hahn, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. Nathan, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Claridge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—E. Raines, men's clothing; Bonta-Narragansett.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; L. J. Goldstein, women's, misses' suits; 1,133 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; P. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—F. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, gloves, hosiery, underwear, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. M. Schuman, white goods; 220 5th Av.; Longacre.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; G. D. Sleigh, notions, toilet, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.

INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; Miss L. Blum, waists; W. J. Rice, men's furn. goods, (basement;) 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Bros.; S. J. Goldstein, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, children's junior garments, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Marlborough.

JACKSON, Mich.—Glasgow Bros.; E. W. Glasgow, millinery, general mdse.; Marlborough.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; E. E. Cohen, general mdse.; G. B. Jenawine, linens, white goods; M. E. Morrow, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.

JOLIET, Ill.—New York Wholesale Millinery Co.; H. J. Sheaman, millinery; 809-811 Broadway.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Merc. Co.; D. Bartholomew, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; A. Miller, dress goods, silks, velvets; J. T. Beck, representing; Miss L. M. Parr, hosiery, underwear; 315 5th Av.

KALMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Gilmore, general dry goods; Mr. Chapman, representing; 315 5th Av.; Grand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—P. Kessel Millinery; Wellington.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods, silks, velvets, wash goods, merchandise mgr.; 2 Walker.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; G. B. House, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; B. B. Barnes, jobs, basement; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. Coventry, millinery; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. W. Hoffman, infants' wear; 23 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird & Thayer D. G. Co.; G. H. Glenn, men's furn. goods; Miss Hoffman, infants' wear; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Mrs. M. K. Little, ready-to-wear; N. W. Pugh, dress goods, silks, cotton goods; 48 West 34th, R. 1102.

KNOXVILLE, Ten.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; P. W. Newcomber, notions, ribbons, stationery; E. R. Eberly, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 45 West 34th.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; D. D. Sishman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

LA GRANGE, Ga.—La Grange Dry Goods Co.; I. C. Doe, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes; Grand.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Ulitz; Miss Turner, millinery; 148 West 23d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; C. M. Kirchner, E. Hunnelbach, representing; 432 4th Av.

LARNED, Kan.—Mark Krouch, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.

LA SALLE, Ill.—W. F. Stanton Co.; J. R. Barnes, ladies' ready-to-wear; Somerset.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—R. Rosenwald & Son; D. E. Rosenwald, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland & Co.; Miss Snow, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

LAURENS, S. C.—S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co.; S. M. Wilkes, carpets, rugs, china, glass, lamps, &c.; Collingwood.

LEBANON, Penn.—A. G. Zimmerman & Son; A. C. Zimmerman, carpets, rugs, draperies; Bristol.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; P. McNicol, notions, leather goods, jewelry, ribbons, 2 Walker.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.— Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES — Bullock's; J. A. Galvin, white goods; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. S. Balzer, jewelry, leather goods, clocks, silverware; C. R. Kenniff, toys, trunks, sporting goods; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Straus & Sons; A. L. Straus, skirts; 1,133 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman Co.; H. P. Selman, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; B. H. Strauss, furn. goods, boys' clothing; I. A. Strauss, skirts; 1,133 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—John C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; M. J. Cagney, domestics; 18 West 35th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks, velvets; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, women's waists; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; J. G. Kirkpatrick, fancy goods; 18 W. 38th; Prince George.

McPHERSON, Kan.—Grand Dry Goods Co.; V. E. Atkinson, manufacturer, general buyer; Great Northern.

MADISON, Wis.—S. A. Woldenberg, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

MARINETTE, Wis.—Lauerman Bros. Co.; L. T. Plouff, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MARION, Ohio—C. M. Landon; dry goods, shoes, crockery; Longacre.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. P. James, notions, stationery; F. Goldsmith, merchandise manager; 148 West 23d.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; E. H. Eldredge, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Herzfeld - Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, fancy leather, toilet goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. M. Crowfoot, clothing; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; Broadway and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods, silks; F. J. Amiuxen, linens, cotton piece goods; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—New England Furniture & Carpet Co.; H. Dant, mdse. manager; L. A. Dinsmore, carpets, rugs; E. A. Lindlom, draperies, curtains; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS.—McDonald Bros. Co.; J. F. Gable, holiday goods; Longacre.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; E. A. Upham, notions, laces, leather goods, ribbons, neckwear, umbrellas; Mrs. Mears, millinery; 71 W. 23d.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; E. A. Upham, laces, neckwear, gloves, notions; L. L. Phipp, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. S. Knowles D. G. Co.; Miss D. Moore, infants' wear, cloaks, waists; 23 East 26th.

MONTREAL, Canada—Sabba & Shattila Bros.; A. Shattila, jewelry, leather goods; 1,367 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss L. Brandon, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. R. B. English, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE—National Hat and Glove Co.; A. Eskind, D. Bogatsky, hats, gloves; Wallick's.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Johnson, Karmon & Co.; A. R. Johnson, dry goods; Breslin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Mrs. L. Brandon, ladies' furnishing goods, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—J. J. Cole & Co.; J. J. Cole, hosiery, gloves; Breslin.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; D. M. Lamitie, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, rugs; P. H. Burke, upholstery goods; W. H. Flack, dress goods, silks; Mrs. M. A. Fitts, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss L. Flaherty, millinery; 621 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; A. P. Mengelle, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 15 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison-Blanche Co.; I. Solomon, notions, jewelry, leather goods, toilet goods, silverware, umbrellas; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Kraus Co., Ltd.; M. Mayer, waists, ladies' underwear; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—Leon Sellman; S. Keller, ladies' ready-to-wear, waists, dresses; J. Levy, young men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—Levy-Loeb Co.; M. W. Feingold, dry goods, notions; 320 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; B. Cohn, silks, laces; 353 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; E. S. Malvern, dry goods; Brotzell.

NORFOLK, Va.—Killian Co.; A. T. Hutchinson, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Quinn, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, Jr., laces; 432 4th Av.

OGDEN, Utah—Last & Thomas; J. H. Last, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Briskly on Lusitania Settlement News and Steel Merger.

Two factors combined to infuse renewed strength into the stock market yesterday. The news from Washington that a settlement of the Lusitania case upon terms acceptable to this Government was almost certain within a few days supplied the groundwork for the upward movement. It was much accelerated, and the particular direction in which it was exerted was largely controlled by another item of news, much less important from a general point of view, but of large influence from a stock market point of view. This was the announcement of the acquisition of the control of the Cambria Steel Company by the Midvale Steel Company, itself the product of a recent merger.

This announcement followed closely upon the news that the other merger in which the Cambria was to have figured had been definitely abandoned. Its abandonment, in fact, seemed to have supplied the opportunity for this new merger. This news worked both ways in the market, for Lackawanna Steel, which was to have been a unit in the previously proposed Cambria deal, was put under selling pressure upon official confirmation of the fact that the Lackawanna was not to play a part in any consolidation. The main effect of the steel merger announcement, however, was to create enlarged demand for industrial shares, some of them profiting by supposed availability for participation in other mergers, and others rising in sympathy and in response to the favoring general news.

The market was strong without being very active, for the transactions did not quite reach 600,000 shares. That was 30 per cent. less than the dealings on the same day last week, when the January downward movement culminated. The news regarding the expected Lusitania settlement was in keeping with the Washington dispatches last Saturday, but it gave much more precise indication of the probable early removal of this question, which has on several occasions threatened to bring about a rupture between this country and Germany. The positive results of settlement of this case are not likely to be large so far as American business or financial affairs are concerned, but the closing of the case will remove what has been a threatening situation, and one which on more occasions than one has become acute enough to lead to heavy selling of stocks.

Such liquidation served a useful purpose, however, rather than a disturbing one, for some such check upon speculation was needed to keep it from running too freely to excess. With the possibility of trouble over the Lusitania case out of the way, other factors, and most of them are very favorable, will have freer play. Count must always be taken, however, of the fact that Wall Street has lately been found to be over-well supplied with speculatively-held stocks, and any increase in buying on margin is very apt to accentuate the conditions in this respect, which were only partly cured by the selling which was under way throughout January. The opportunity for public participation on a considerable scale will necessarily depend, in part, upon the ability of brokerage houses to make further commitments in the shape of Stock Exchange loans.

To the extent to which outright purchases of stocks may be encouraged by the removal of a question which has contained the possibility of international complications, the settlement of the Lusitania case will prove a positive as well as a negative factor favorable to the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	5½	5½	5
Chicago	5		3½	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	
Minneapolis	5	5½	5½	5
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	—.00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76¾	4.76½	+.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.89¾	5.90¼	5.90	...
Cables	5.89	5.89½	5.89¼	—.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	74.75	74.25	74.75	—.00½
Cables	74.87½	74.37½	74.87½	...

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.90	5.89¼
95.28 Berlin	74.75	74.87½
20.20 Austria	13.25	13.37½
26.70 Scandinavia	27.65	27.75
19.29 Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22	5.25
40.19 Holland	41.87½	41.93¾
19.295 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	6.76¼	6.75½
China—	....	29.75
Hongkong	46.70	46.80
Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44 Rio	22.50	22.62½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $274,209,586; balance, $17,246,865; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $831,690.

The local banks here lost $2,067,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, $3.43¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d., off 1-16d.; New York, 56¾c., off ¼c.; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,114,518	$116,729,316
Ord. int. rev. receipts	6,116,084	227,941,682
Income tax	643,276	17,236,426
Miscellaneous	852,805	27,726,527
Total receipts	11,727,585	389,633,953
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disb.	1,783,530	.....
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	.....	51,219,784
Excess of total receipts over total disb.	2,989,807	.....
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	.....	48,975,189
Expenditures	8,944,055	440,853,718

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Money In Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Money was in good demand, and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was dull at $4.76⅜ for cable transfers. Paris rates were firmer.

During the early dealings on the Stock Exchange fair numbers of week-end investment orders were executed in colonial issues, consols, and the war loans, but business later was confined to Kaffirs and rubber and oil shares, which were moderately active at steady prices.

American securities were dull with the exception of Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. Several bonds changed hands privately, and a good turnover was reported under the mobilization scheme.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 10 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	591,482
Year to date	212,490
Same period last year	19,791,747
Average price and change 50 stocks	5,559,198
Same day last year	88.28 + .89
	61.94 + .53

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Same period last year	91.87	Jan. 3	84.42	Jan. 31
Range year 1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23	23⅜	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅝	24¼	22⅝	24	+1⅜
9½	9⅝	300	Alaska Juneau	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	...
28	30	9,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	30½	28	29⅞	+1⅞
80¼	81	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79	80⅝	79	80¼	+1½
96½	97⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	−1¼
67	67¼	3,100	Do., odd lot	97	97	97	97	...
94¾	95	120	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅝	67½	66⅝	67¼	+2¾
62	62⅝	7,900	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	...
60⅝	60¾	6,910	Am. Can	62½	62½	61⅝	62¼	+½
166	167½	300	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	70⅝	67¼	69	+1⅞
115¾	118	100	Am. Coal Products	165	167⅞	165	167½	+4¼
55	55⅝	1,200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	...
99½	100¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	56	54⅝	55	...
51⅜	52	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
29	29⅛	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	52	52	52	52	+¼
23¼	23½	300	Am. Linseed	29	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+⅜
41½	42½	100	Am. Linseed pf	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+⅜
67½	68	10,000	Am. Locomotive	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	...
102	103	300	Am. Locomotive pf	66⅝	68¼	66⅝	67¾	+1¾
101¼	101⅝	12,550	Am. Locomotive pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	+⅞
114	114⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	102⅜	100¼	101⅝	−2
92¾	93⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114	114½	114	114½	+½
...	55	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+⅜
55½	56	800	Do., s. 30 f	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	...
113¾	113⅞	3,000	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55⅞	55	55⅞	+1⅛
126⅞	127⅛	600	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	114⅜	113½	113⅞	+⅛
205½	207	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127	127	127	127	+⅛
50½	50¾	3,200	Am. Tobacco	205¼	205¾	205	205¾	+⅛
97¼	97½	100	Am. Woolen t. r	49¾	51	49¾	50½	+1½
69¼	69⅝	400	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1
86½	86⅝	11,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69¾	+1
66¾	66¾	1,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87⅜	86⅝	86⅞	+1
103¾	104	1,400	Associated Oil	65	68	65	66½	+1½
100	100¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	104	103	103⅞	+⅛
113¼	114	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100½	101½	100½	100⅞	+⅛
117⅝	117¾	64,800	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	112	112	...
108⅜	110	1,200	Baldwin Loco	113	118½	114½	117½	+5½
88⅝	89	1,400	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	108	108¼	+¾
75¾	76½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88⅞	88⅜	88⅝	+¾
...	...	35	Baltimore & O. pf	77⅛	77⅛	76	76	−1
2½	2⅝	700	Bank of Commerce	170½	171	170	171	...
465	472	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	...
465	472	20	Bethl'm Steel cash	475	475	475	475	...
87	87¼	415	Do., odd lot	470	470	470	470	...
50¼	54	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	+⅜
84¾	85½	900	Brown Shoe	51	51	51	51	...
118½	125	500	Burns Brothers	85	85½	85	85	−¼
79	79⅝	7,800	Bush Terminal	116	120	116	120	+4
33	33¼	9,700	Butte & Superior	78⅝	79½	78⅜	79¼	+1½
64¼	65⅛	4,000	California Petrol	33	34½	32½	33¼	+1½
170¼	170½	400	California Pet. pf	63¾	67½	63½	65⅝	+3¾
85	88	100	Canadian Pacific	170	171	170	171	+1
53½	53¾	900	Case, J. I.) Co. pf	87	87	87	87	+1
62¾	62¾	400	Central Leather Co	53	53½	53	53¼	+⅜
12⅝	13	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	+⅜
35¾	35⅞	200	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	+⅛
97⅝	98¼	900	Chi. Mil. & St. P	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛
132½	133	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	98	98	97¾	98	+⅛
130¾	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	132½	132½	132½	132½	+⅝
209	209⅜	26,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	+1¼
22⅞	23⅛	1,100	Chile Copper	19¾	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+¼
54¼	54½	4,200	Chino Copper	23	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+¼
46¾	46⅞	6,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	53⅞	54⅜	53½	54¼	+¼
46	49	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	45¼	46⅜	45	46¼	+1⅛
137½	138¼	100	Consolidated Gas	48	48	48	48	...
80¼	80⅜	400	Continental Can	137⅜	137½	137	137½	+¼
22¼	22½	3,400	Corn Products Ref	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	+¼
96	97	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	−⅛
82⅜	82⅝	42,800	Crucible Steel	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+⅜
114⅜	115⅛	300	Crucible Steel pf	83¼	84	81⅝	82½	−⅜
202	204	1,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115¼	115¼	115	115	−1½
11	13	100	Den. & Rio Grande	205	205¼	203	203	+3½
138	140	15	Detroit Edison Co	113¾	118	113¾	118	+4
77½	80	100	Detroit United Ry	138	138	138	138	...
103¼	103½	100	Diamond Match	76½	76½	76½	76½	+½
49	49⅜	13,400	Distillers' Secur	105¼	105¾	105¼	105½	+½
28½	28⅝	2,500	Dome Mines	49¾	49¾	48¾	49	...
62	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅛
38¾	38⅞	6,000	Erie	62	62	62	62	+⅛
53⅞	54	1,000	Erie 1st pf	38	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+⅛
39	39	2,100	Federal Min. & S	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+⅛
55	55⅝	1,446	Federal M. & S. pf	39	39¼	39	39	−⅛
172	173½	1,800	General Electric	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+1⅛
111	113	100	General Motors pf	171½	173¾	171½	172½	+1⅝
73⅜	73⅞	16,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1⅛
93⅝	94	800	Granby Consol	72¼	74½	72	73⅞	+2⅜
121½	121⅝	600	Great Northern pf	94	94¼	94	94	+⅛
45⅜	46	3,825	G. N. certs. ore prop	122	122	121¼	121½	+⅝
47⅝	47¾	300	Greene-Cananea	48	48	48	47¾	+⅛
22⅜	23⅛	9,000	Guggenheim Explor	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23	+½
128	133	100	Homestake Mining	132	132	132	132	+1
44½	45⅜	7,600	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅜	+¼
18¼	18½	700	Interboro Consol	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	...
74½	75	280	Interboro Con. pf	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	+¼
61¾	63	100	Int. Agricultural pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	+1
110½	111⅝	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	111	111	111	111	+¼
17⅜	17¾	6,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	18	17	17⅝	+⅛
76⅜	76⅝	28,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	75½	78	75	76⅝	+⅝
208	210	1,300	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	206	213½	206	208	+2
10½	11¼	2,200	Int. Paper	11	11¼	10½	10⅝	−⅛
44	46	400	Int. Paper pf	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	+1¾
27	27¼	1,200	Kansas City South	27	27¼	27	27	+⅛
130¼	131	15	Kings Co. El.L.& P	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	...
77¼	77½	7,425	Lackawanna Steel	77⅜	79	75⅝	77¼	−⅜
105½	106	200	Ladede Gas	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅜	+1¼
14	14½	100	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	...
70½	71½	300	Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77	...
16½	20	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120	120	120	120	...
180	194½	500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	197	197	197	197	−½
124¼	125	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	192	193	192	193	+2½
81	83	200	Louis. & Nash	124½	124½	124½	124½	+⅜
71½	71⅝	3,600	Mackay Cos	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	+⅜
87	88½	200	Maxwell Motors	71½	72⅝	71¼	71½	+⅜
53½	54¼	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+⅛
100¾	110	44,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	54	54½	54	54	...
38⅜	38⅞	1,600	Mexican Petroleum	100	111⅞	108¼	110	+3½
15¾	16	100	Miami Copper	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+⅛
6	6⅜	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
76	79	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
...	...	35	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	+⅝
25½	26½	225	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112⅜	112	112	112	...
71¼	71⅝	7,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+½
15¾	15⅞	100	Nat. Lead Co	70⅝	72¼	70⅝	71½	+2
146	147	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	+½
106	108¼	1,500	N. Y. Central	145	148	145	147½	+3½
60	64	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	+1
67⅜	68	1,500	N. Y. N. H. & H	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	−1¾
117	117½	1,000	Norfolk & Western	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	−⅝
113¾	113⅝	800	Northern Pacific	117	117½	116¾	117½	+1
8	8½	100	Ontario Mining	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+⅛
16¼	17	1,600	Pacific Mail	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+⅛
56⅜	56⅝	3,500	Penn. R. R.	15	17⅛	15	16½	+⅜
106	106	500	People's Gas, Chi	56	56½	56	56⅝	+⅛
92⅜	93	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	+½
42½	43	100	Philadelphia Co	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+⅛
33¼	33¼	1,480	Pittsburgh Coal	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+¼
86⅜	86⅝	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83	83½	83	83¼	+⅛
57⅛	57½	900	Pressed Steel Car	107⅜	108½	107⅜	108½	+1⅝
54⅝	54⅞	100	Quicksilver	55⅞	57⅝	55¾	57½	+2
40¼	40¼	100	Railway Steel Sp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
24½	24⅝	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	40	40	40	40	+⅛
77½	77¾	800	Reading	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅜
53½	54	5,210	Rep. Iron & Steel	77¼	78	77¼	77¾	+⅜
109	110	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	53	54	53	53½	+½
...	...	100	Rock Island Co	110¼	110¼	110	110	...
...	...	600	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
180	181	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
...	58⅜	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	179	179	179	179	+¼
155	160	400	Southern Pacific	58	59	58	58¼	+¼
103	107	20	So. Porto Rico Sug	100	100½	99¾	100¾	+⅝
21½	21¾	2,500	So. P. R. Sugar pf	160	160	158	158	−2
60	60¼	700	Southern Railway	106	106	106	106	...
153	153¾	13,800	Southern Ry. pf	21¼	21¾	21	21¼	+⅝
56½	57⅛	2,500	Studebaker Co	60	60¼	60	60¼	+⅝
208	209	1,900	Tennessee Copper	152	154¾	150½	153¼	+3⅝
7	7¼	1,300	Texas Co	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝	+⅝
60½	60⅞	200	Texas & Pacific	205¾	205¾	205¾	205¾	+3¾
133⅞	134½	2,200	Third Avenue	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	−⅛
83⅛	83½	100	Union Pacific	60½	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	...
9¼	9¼	800	Union Pacific pf	134	134½	133⅝	134	+¼
139⅜	139⅞	2,700	United Cigar Str	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+¼
31½	32¼	200	United Fruit Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
15	19⅜	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	139⅜	140¼	139⅜	140	+1¼
155½	156	7,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	31½	32	31½	32	...
...	...	100	U. S. Ind. Alco	15	15	15	15	...
2¼	2¼	1,400	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	154	156	154	156	+⅜
2¼	2⅜	1,900	U. S. Red. & Ref	107	107	107	107	−1
52⅜	52⅝	900	U. S. Rubber	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+⅛
100	107	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	2	3	2	2⅝	+⅝
84¼	84¾	58,600	U. S. Steel	52¼	52¼	51½	52⅛	+1
116¼	116⅝	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+⅛
79¼	79⅝	2,900	Utah Copper	82½	84¾	83½	84¼	+1⅛
19⅜	20	1,400	Utah Securities	116	117	116	117	+1
48	48¾	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	78¾	79½	78¾	79⅜	+⅞
15¼	15¼	200	Wabash	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	...
44½	44⅞	1,000	Wabash pf	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞	48⅝	+1½
28¼	28⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. B	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	+⅛
27⅜	28	300	Western Maryland	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	+⅛
88	88¾	400	Western Union Tel	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	+⅛
67¼	67½	15,300	Westingh. E. & M	28	28¼	28	28¼	+⅛
227	230	500	Willys-Overland	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	+1½
105	106	400	Willys-O. pf. full pd	68¾	67⅝	66⅝	67¼	+1½
124	124¼	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	226¼	230	226½	230	+5
				105⅜	106	106½	106	...
				123	123	123	123	...

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Risky Road for Venturing.

The trader who goes short of stock with the Lusitania note situation as his chief foundation for action takes more risk, perhaps, than the short seller who works on any other current factor in financial affairs. The markets of recent days have reflected quick alterations of sentiment regarding Washington affairs, some of them hardly to be expected in view of the news. When traders have felt things were gloomy and growing more gloomy, suddenly on several occasions prices have turned about. Steel has been one of the issues most puzzling to persons who try to guess the riddle of the ticker. The trader who put out a line of short Steel Saturday, believing that over Sunday developments would not clear the Administration's problem got little satisfaction from yesterday's price record.

***

Lackawanna's Ups and Downs.

From 28 Lackawanna Steel shares sold up to 94¾

We Execute Orders in

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Buenos Aires & Pacific
Buenos Aires & Gt. So.

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Semet Solvay
Solvay Process
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

Chicago West Michigan 5s, 1921
Kan. City, Mem. & Birm. 4s & 5s
Galveston Terminal 6s, 1938
Pere Marquette 4s, 1951 & 1955
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

MERCANTILE MARINE TRUCE IS CALLED OFF

Preferred Stockholders' Committee to Support Bondholders in Favoring a Foreclosure.

PLATTEN TO FIGHT BOTH

Each Side Issues a Statement Explaining Its Attitude—Court Action Begins Soon.

Formal announcement was made yesterday by both the Preferred and Common Stockholders' Committees of the International Mercantile Marine Company that negotiations for a peaceable settlement of reorganization differences had been terminated. There was no disposition to make a last attempt to get together, and the broadsides issued during the day by the two committees were interpreted in the financial district as indicative of a "fight to the finish."

The first step in the legal battle will be staged in the Federal Court on Feb. 14, when the original motion to foreclose on the International Mercantile Marine Company's principal mortgage will come up for a hearing. This motion has been on the calendar a number of times, but in each case a postponement was obtained.

An extraordinary incident in the pending battle is that the Common Stockholders' Committee will be in the position once occupied, but now vacated, by the Preferred Stockholders' Committee. Instead of opposing the foreclosure as illegal and unjustified, as was originally contemplated, the preferred stockholders will support the bondholders in asserting that there should be a foreclosure and sale of the property. The common stockholders, who will probably proceed in the name of the New Jersey receiver of the company, will demand that the company should be restored to its original status. They will maintain that there never should have been a default on the bonds.

The preferred stockholders' committee, of which James N. Wallace is Chairman, announced yesterday that more than 83 per cent. of the preferred stock had been deposited with the committee, which was in a position, it was stated, effectively to protect the interests of the preferred stock.

Explanation by Wallace Committee.

In explanation of the failure to agree on a plan of reorganization with the Common Stockholders's Committee, the Wallace Committee said:

"In view of the early maturity of the outstanding bonds, the validity of which has not been questioned, the committee deemed it advisable, in view of the present financial conditions, to formulate a plan of reorganization involving the retirement of the existing bonds. In formulating such a plan of reorganization your committee has been met with demands for recognition on behalf of the common stock in no wise based on any valuation of property, and of such magnitude that, in justice to the preferred stock (with accumulated dividends thereon amounting to 89 per cent. on April 1, 1916,) it was impossible to accede thereto, notwithstanding your committee was desirous of recognizing and liberally treating any potential or prospective value in the common stock.

"In order that the rights of the various interests may be determined, your committee will endeavor to have the legal questions involved in the foreclosure suit speedily litigated and determined. If the pending proceedings result in a determination that the bonds are not due and restoration of the property to the possession of the Marine Company the present large earnings should give to the holders of the preferred stock reasonable expectation of an early payment on account of the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. If a sale of the property is directed by the court, the existing financial situation warrants the expectation of your committee that it will be able to acquire the properties at the sale in the interests of the preferred stock pursuant to a reorganization plan for the benefit of the preferred stockholders."

Members of the Wallace Committee expressed themselves as well satisfied with the new turn of affairs. They would be well satisfied to air everything in the courts, they said, and stood no chance of losing whether the case went in their favor or against them.

It was said yesterday that the final offer made to the common stockholders was that they should have a one-ninth interest in the new company. This was a considerable way from the demands of the Common Stockholders' Committee, it is understood. Members of the Platten Committee also expressed satisfaction with the new status.

John W. Platten Replies.

John W. Platten, Chairman of the Common Stockholders' Committee, replied last night to the Wallace statement through Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the Platten Committee. Mr. Platten said:

"I confirm the press reports of the last two or three days of the serious differences between the views of the two committees. The position of the Common Stockholders' Committee is stated in my letter of Feb. 3, 1916, to Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, from which I quote as follows:

"'The company is now in a position to pay its debts and this should be done forthwith and the property returned to the company and put under the control of its stockholders without change in the status of the stock. We shall be very glad to cooperate with you for the purpose of arranging the payment of the debts and securing the prompt return of the property. When this has been completed we shall be pleased to take up with you the question of the adjustment between the two classes of stockholders.'

"If the property is so restored, it will be returned to the company under the control of the stockholders without change in the status of the stock.

"The position taken by the Preferred Stockholders' Committee as expressed in today's statement is apparently in accord with that committee's earlier position as announced in its published letter to the preferred stockholders, dated Sept. 29, 1915, in which the statement was made that: 'The committee is advised that the pending foreclosure suit can be successfully defended; that the present receivership was unnecessary and that it could have been avoided by the Board of Directors of the Marine Company.'

"The restoration of the property to the company would leave an important point on which we still differ with the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, namely, the continuation of the existing bonded indebtedness to its full amount. This, we think, in view of its amount and early maturity (1922) would be a mistake. The Preferred Stockholders' Committee's last proposed reorganization plan, now abandoned, provided for the reduction and refunding of this indebtedness; such proposed treatment of the debt was the one feature of that plan which had our approval. The former and wiser counsel should prevail, and the present large current earnings should be devoted to the reduction of the bonded debt rather than to the payment of dividends in arrears, and in such reduction and refunding of the bonded debt we are ready to co-operate.

"The investigations of both Stockholders' Committees lead them to the same conclusion, i. e., that there ought to be no foreclosure, but that the property should be restored to the company and the debt refunded, using the present cash in the Treasury to reduce the amount, but they have been unable to reach an agreement as to the ratio of distribution of securities between the two classes of stock under a reorganization plan. The course to be pursued seems clear, namely, to reduce the debt to a point at which it ceases to be a menace to all securities holders and leave the two classes of stock undisturbed."

The new alignment of forces will league the Wallace Committee with the Bannard Bondholders' Committee, headed by Otto T. Bannard. The Platten Committee will have to fight these combined forces.

TILT ENDS SO. PAC. INQUIRY.

Line Accused of Discriminating by Means of Reconsignments.

The hearings on the application of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to retain operation and ownership of the Morgan Line of steamships under the Panama Canal act were concluded in this city yesterday after A. H. Elder, lawyer for the Interstate Commerce Commission, had made a vigorous effort to prove that the rail-and-water carrier discriminated against certain shippers by a system of reconsignments at Galveston. R. S. Stubbs, General Freight Agent for the Southern Pacific, refused to admit that the condition suggested was true.

The final hearing was conducted before Myron A. Patterson, Special Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, who presided in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the place of Commissioner B. H. Meyer, who had been called to Washington.

The cross fire of questions and answers between Mr. Eder and Mr. Stubbs drew a hot objection from Lewis Wood, counsel for the Southern Pacific, who asserted he had not received notice that this line of examination was to be conducted. Examiner Patterson refused to interfere, and Mr. Eder hammered away at the witness, but without winning any admissions.

Shown numerous bills of lading and asked to explain why certain rates were lowered, Mr. Stubbs said they had been made necessary by competition or by special conditions. The system of reconsignments was not peculiar to the Southern Pacific, but was common to all steamship lines, including the Mallory Line.

"The rates of the Southern Pacific are general and open to the inspection of all shippers," said Mr. Stubbs, "and are open to everybody. No one is treated differently from the others."

German Iron Cross in Thieves' Loot.

While assorting the $30,000 worth of loot which was recovered on Saturday night by detectives from the Seventh Branch in their raids on the so-called antique dealers in Brooklyn, the police yesterday discovered an Iron Cross, which, from its inscription, was presented by the Kaiser for bravery during the first drive of the Germans through Belgium. The names of the cities of Amiens, Rheims, and Louvain are engraved on the face of the cross. The police do not know who received the decoration.

TO UNDERWRITE OIL STOCK.

Syndicate Will Handle Pan-American Petroleum Shares.

William Salomon & Co. are forming a syndicate to underwrite $10,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, recently incorporated to consolidate a number of properties, including the Mexican Petroleum Company. The company has an authorized issue of $25,000,000 preferred and $125,000,000 common stock, and the syndicate will take an option on $5,000,000 more preferred, which must be exercised before March 10. Of the common shares $30,494,750 will be issued.

In addition to the Mexican Petroleum Company, the Petroleum Transport Company, the Caloric Company, and the Buena Fe Petroleum Company will be included in the combination. The stocks of these concerns to be acquired by the new organization are $17,500,000, or 44.63 per cent., of common, and $9,035,000, or 75.29 per cent., of the outstanding Mexican Petroleum preferred; $2,900,000, or 96.66 per cent., of the Petroleum Transport Company; $505,200, or 58.60 per cent., of common and $262,300, or 65.57 per cent., preferred stock of the Caloric Company, and all the $10,000 stock of the Buena Fe Petroleum Company.

The contemplated sale of stock will provide funds to meet present requirements and to provide $3,750,000 of cash working capital. The valuation of the properties to be taken over is placed in a letter sent out by President E. L. Doheny of the Mexican Petroleum Company in excess of $45,700,000.

Edward Steinhardt Left $341,496.

An appraisal of the estate of Edward Steinhardt, filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, in Brooklyn, showed a total value of $341,496. It consisted mainly of 150 shares of stock in the firm of A. Steinhardt & Bros. of 860 Broadway. Mr. Steinhardt died on Aug. 4, 1915, and left a widow and two children, who reside in Hamburg, Germany. To the widow, Amelia, was left a life interest in a fund of $210,496, the principal to revert to a daughter, Mabel, at the death of her mother. To the daughter was given $60,000 and to the son, Samuel O. Steinhardt, $50,000, while $6,500 was to be divided among nine Jewish charities in Brooklyn.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Ahmeek	98	99½	98	99½
560	Alaska Gold	23	24¼	23	24
9,907	Alas. Gold rts.	6c.	11c.	6c.	11c.
50	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Allouez	71¼	72½	71	71½
1,000	Am. Zinc	69	69¾	69	69¾
196	Anaconda	87	87½	86¾	87
535	Ariz. Coml.	8½	9¼	8½	9
1,555	Butte & Bal.	5¾	5½	5	5
2,080	Butte & Sup.	78½	79½	78½	79½
340	Cal. & Ariz.	70	70¾	69¾	70¾
61	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	560
60	Centennial	17	17	17	17
8	Chino	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
300	Copper Range	64	64½	64	64¼
10	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	East Butte	15¼	15¾	15½	15¾
310	Granby	94	94½	94	94
215	Hancock	17	17	16¾	16¾
50	Inspiration	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
50	Island Creek	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
15	Island Cr. pf.	89	89	89	89
10	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½	27½
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Kerr Lake	3	3	2¾	2¾
230	Lake	18	18¾	18	18½
35	La Salle	4¾	5	4¾	5
100	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
100	Miami	37	37	37	37
300	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
70	Mohawk	91¾	92½	91¾	92½
340	New Arcadian	9	9½	9	9¼
25	New Idria	20	20	20	20
265	Nipissing	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
130	North Butte	28½	29¼	28½	28¾
710	Old Dominion	67½	68¼	67¼	68¼
264	Osceola	90	91	90	90¾
85	Pond Creek	12	12	12	12
170	Quincy	91	92	90½	92
15	Ray Con	24¼	24⅝	24½	24⅝
50	Santa Fe	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,405	Shannon	9¾	10	9¾	10
1,845	Shattuck	33½	34	33½	33⅝
400	South Utah	34c.	38c.	34c.	35c.
380	St. Mary's	64	66	64	66
295	Sup. & Boston	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
315	Superior	21½	22¼	21½	22
119	Tamarack	50	51½	49	51½
241	Trinity	10	10	9¾	9¾
200	Tuolumne	22c.	22c.	22c.	22c.
980	Tn. Cop. Ld.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
2,255	U. S. Smelters	57¾	59⅝	57¾	59¼
300	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50¼	50	50
150	Utah Apex	3¾	4	3¾	4
60	Utah Con	13½	13½	13½	13¾
10	Utah Copper	79½	79½	79½	79½
100	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
215	Wolverine	64	64¾	64	64¾

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
2	Boston & Alb.	194	194	194	194
8	Bost. Elevated	85	85	85	85
1	Bost. & Lowell	135	135	135	135
170	Bost. & Maine	38	38½	38	38½
4	B. Sub. El. pf.	40	40	40	40
2	Ch. J't. & S. Y. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Concord & M.	97	97	97	97
10	Fitchburg pf.	80	80	80	80
10	Maine Cent.	101½	101½	101½	101½
15	Mass. El. pf.	37	37	37	37
68	N. Y., N. H. & H. R.	68½	68½	67¼	67½
10	Nor. N. Ham.	99	100	99	100
10	W. E. St. R.R.	65½	65½	65½	65½
10	W.E.St. R. pf.	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

138	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	97½	97	97	97
5	Amoskeag	69	69	69	69
370	Am. Sugar	113½	114½	113½	114
180	Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾
875	Am. T. & T.	127	127½	126¾	127½
200	A. G. & W. I.	29½	29½	29½	29½
505	A.G. & W.I.pf.	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45
30	Cum.P. & L.pf	93½	93½	93½	93¾
10	East Bost L.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
29	Edison	244½	244½	244¼	244½
5	Ga. Ry. & El.	126½	126½	126½	126¾
31	Mass. Gas.	85	85	84½	84½
45	Mass. G. pf.	87	88	87	88
20	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Mergenthaler	165	165	165	165
17	N. E. Tele.	136	136	135¾	136
50	Nipe Bay	119½	119½	119½	119½
3	Pullman	164	164	164	164
20	R. Burdon	16	16	16	16
18	Swift	126	126½	126	126¼
25	Torrington	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
742	United Fruit	139½	140¼	139½	140¼
2,550	Un. Fruit rts.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
411	Un. Shoe Mac.	55	55½	55	55¼
139	U. S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
657	U. S. Steel	82½	84½	82½	83¾
80	U. S. St. pf.	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼
450	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¾	9	9¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s.	102½	102¼	102¼	102½
2,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	106	106	106	106
2,000	A.G. & W.I.5s.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾
2,000	C.B. & Q.Jt.4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	Swift 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
715	A. W. G. Mach.	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
50	A. W. G. M. pf.	139	139	139	139
35	Am. Sew. Pipe	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
145	Columbia Gas	15	15¼	15	15¼
200	Caney R. Gas	41½	41½	41½	41½
100	Crucible St. pf.	115	115	115	115
10	Cons. Ice	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Harb. & Walker	83	83	83	83
80	Harb. W. pf.	101	101	101	101
200	Ind. Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Ind. Brew. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
400	La Belle I. & S.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
150	La B. I. & S. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½
40	Mfrs. L. & Heat	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
1,925	Nat. Fire Proof.	10¾	11¾	10¾	11
825	Nat. F. P. pf.	21¾	23	21¾	23
20	Ohio Fuel	39	39	39	39
25	Pitts. Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
70	Pitts. Brew. pf.	18	18	18	18
400	Pitts. Coal	33	33½	33	33½
110	Pitts. P. Glass.	116	116	116	116
1,555	Pure Oil	20½	20½	20¼	20¾
9,600	San Toy	18	18	18	18
70	Union Sw. & S.	120	120	120	120
25	U. S. Glass	30½	30½	30½	30½
90	W'house A. Br.	136	137	136	137
70	W'house Elec.	67	67	67	67

BONDS.

$3,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	67	67	67	67

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ar. Sand & G.	37	37	37	37
10	Alabama Co.	19	19	19	19
5	Bank of Balt.	158	158	158	158
25	Balt. Trust	156	156	156	156
1,538	Balt. Tube	97	100	92	94½
803	Balt. Tube pf.	90	92¼	90	91
25	Canton Co.	143	143	143	143
22	Cons. Coal	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
20	Cons. Power	113	113	113	113
1,456	Cosden	20	20½	20	20
1,415	Davison Chem.	68	68¼	66	66¼
100	Houston Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½
15	Houston O. pf.	64	64½	63	63
50	Mfrs. Finance	43	43	43	43
120	Mfrs. Fin. pf.	27	27	27	27
60	Merch.-M. Bk.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
10	North. Central	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
600	Pa. W. & Pow	75	76¾	75	76¾
615	Sapulpa Ref.	11	11¼	11	11
440	U. Ry. & El.	27	27¼	27	27¼
240	W'land O. & G	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
50	West'n Bank.	37	37	37	37

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. Line 5s.	77½	77½	77½	77½
2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	100	100	100	100
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,200	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	89½
34,000	Cosden 6s.	109½	110	109¾	109¾
4,500	Dav. Chem. 6s.	105½	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Jam. C. & C. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	M. & M.Tr. 6s.	101	101	101	101
7,000	Milw. Gas 4s.	92	92	92	92
2,000	M.&St.P. Jt.5s.	102	102	102	102
3,000	N.Or. G. N. 5s	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
5,000	Pw. W.& L. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
8,600	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	86	86½	86	86½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radiator	397½	397½	397½	397½
310	Am. Ship.	38¼	38¼	38	38¼
10	Booth Fish	28	28	28	28
30	C. C. & C. R.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	C. C. & C. R. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
250	Chi. Pn. Tool	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
205	Com. Edison	144¾	145	144¾	145
25	Ill. Brick	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
42	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	55	55	55	55
200	Lindsay Light	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
270	Mont.-Wd. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
10	Carbon	180	180	180	180
25	Pacific Gas	62	62	62	62
222	People's Gas.	105¾	106	105½	105½
120	Pub. Service	115	115¼	113½	113½
5	Quaker O, pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½
400	Sears-Roe.	180	180½	179¾	180
250	Stew.-Warner	87	87½	87	87¼
288	Swift	126	126	125¾	126
25	Gen. Roof. pf.	102	102	101½	101½

BONDS.

$1,000	City Rys.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
6,000	Chi. Ry.	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅝
1,000	Fish 6s.	84	84	84	84
1,000	Met. gold 5s.	73	73	73	73
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
10,000	So. Side 4½s.	89	89	89	89
1,000	Swift 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Telephone 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Railways	30½	30½	30½	30½
40	Buff. & Susq.	41	41	41	41
11	Buff. & S. pf.	60	60	60	60
204,621	Camb. St. 75 to 76	80	80	75	79¼
315	Elec. St. Bat.	63½	63½	62	62½
5	Gen. Asphalt	33	35	33	33
15	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72	72	72
9	Ins. Co. of N. A.	26	26	26	26
450	L. Superior	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
26	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
593	Penn. R. R.	56¼	56¾	56	56⅜
31	Penn. Salt M.	100	100	100	100
50	Penn. St. pf.	83	83	83	83
1	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
200	Phil. Electric	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Phila. Trac.	70¼	70½	70¼	70½
210	Tono. Belm.	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
156	Un. Gas Imp.	90	90¼	90	90¼
20	Union Trac.	42½	42½	42½	42½
27	Un. Cos., N.J.	227	227	227	227
120	Warw. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
54	Westm. Coal.	68¾	68¾	68	68

BONDS.

$500	Am. G. & E. 5s.	92½	92¼	92¼	92½
6,000	Elec. & P. T. 4s.	81½	81½	81½	81½
4,000	Harw. Elec. 6s.	103	103	103	103
10,000	L. V. gen. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	92½
2,000	L. V. g. 4½s.	103	103	103	103
5,000	P. R. R. con. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
20,000	P. R. R. 4½s.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3,700	Phil. Elec. 4s.	84	84	83¼	83¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Sp.-Am. Ir. 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Stan. Gas 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s.	73	73	73	73

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1½	Majestic	1¼	1¾
Bay S Gas	.22	.23	McK.-Dar.	.38	.45
Bingham	7¼	8	Mex Mets.	.42	.43
Bohemia	2¾	2½	Mines of A.	3	3¼
Boston Ely	.50	.60	N Baltic	3½	4
Butte & L.	.36	.39	N Cornelia	12	12¼
B & N Y.	2¾	3	Nev Doug.	.80	.85
Bos & Mon	.38	.39	Ohio Cop.	.18	.25
Calaveras	3¾	3¾	Old D rcts.	.50	.70
Chief Con.	1½	1¼	Oneco	.60	.90
Con Ariz.	1¾	1¾	Onondaga	1½	2
Cortes	.65	.75	Riker-Heg.	5½	6
Crown R.	.57	.60	S W Miami	1	1¼
Cal Corbin	6	6½	Stew Min.	.50	.55
D-Daly	1¼	1⅝	Tono Min.	6¾	7
E & B B.	1⅝	1¾	Tono Bel.	4½	4¾
First N C.	6¾	6¾	Truro	.10½	.13
G'd'd Con	.85	.95	Un V Est.	8¾	9
Houghton	2½	3	Utah Mets.	8¾	8¾
Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅝	Yuk Gold.	2½	2⅝
La Rose	.60	.65			

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Feb. 5, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 31		$24,778,871.07
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,142,445.97	
Miscellaneous	37,972.77	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds	5,000,000.00	
	6,180,418.74	
		$30,958,989.81
Payments—		
General administration	$5,611,489.85	
Redemption of city debt	150,700.00	
Interest on city debt	19,007.25	
	5,790,197.10	
Balance Feb. 5		$25,168,792.71

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Jan. 31	$4,477,461.00	
Receipts	654,845.57	
	$5,132,306.57	
Payments	26,813.32	
Balance uninvested Feb. 5		5,105,493.25
Aggregate balances Feb. 5		$30,274,285.96

INVESTORS

Believing that many investors are now seeking DISINTERESTED advice regarding their securities, we invite inquiries for information on any listed or unlisted stocks or bonds.

Our firm and its predecessors have acted as brokers and advisors for conservative investors and institutions since 1853.

Personal attention to all orders regardless of size.

Send for booklet describing 33 well-secured railroad bonds having a ready market.

Jones & Lanman
(Successors to Ludlow Thomas)
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
6 Wall Street.

A Short Time
First Mortgage Railroad Bond
due May 1st, 1917
yielding over 5%

These bonds are a first mortgage on a very important part of the main line of the road. We recommend them as a well secured short time investment.

Details on Request

Brooke, Stokes & Co.
Members Philadelphia

Riker and Hegeman

We specialize in this stock as well as in

United Drug

Common
First Preferred
Second Preferred

We offer our services to intending purchasers as well as to **Riker** stockholders who may wish to even up their holdings.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. Phone 5501 Broad

WE OFFER

Quapaw Gas Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6s

Authorized	$1,000,000
Outstanding	600,000
Retired	400,000

Another $100,000 will be retired May 1st, 1916.

EARNINGS

Gross Earnings	$774,719.32
Operating Expenses	596,968.07
Net Earnings	$177,751.25
Less interest on $600,000 outstanding	36,000.00
Balance	$141,751.25

Equivalent to nearly FIVE TIMES interest requirements.

Can supply a limited amount of 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 maturities.

Price par and interest.

ALFRED H. EBERT AND COMPANY
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312.

Guantanamo Sugar

Cent. Aguirre Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WILL BUY

Guaranty Trust Co.
Astor Trust Co.
Brooklyn City R. R.
Remington Type. 2d pfd.
Royal Baking Powder pfd.

WILL SELL

Preferred Accident Ins. Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Crocker-Wheeler Co. pfd.
H. R. Worthington pfd.

L. A. NORTON
Tel's Broad 2800-2805. 25 Broad St.

February Bond List

Our February list of 21 Bond Offerings, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, showing yields from 6 to 10%, is ready and will be mailed to investors on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
United Gas & Elec. (all issues)
American Public Utilities Com.
West Penn. Tract. & Water Power Pfd.
Northern Texas Elect. Com.
Central States Elect. Com. & Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 20 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Republic Ry. & Lt.
Virginian Railway
Western Power

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Aeol. Web.P. & P.Com. & Pfd.Stk.
100 Amer. Lithographic Pfd. Stock
25 Bankers Trust Stock
100 Cumberl'd Corp. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hooker Electro Chem. Pfd. Stk.
200 Kirby Lumber Com. Stock
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Upward Movement in Prices in Most of the Curb Stocks —Bonds Close Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 454,204 shares of stock and $210,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 135,203; oil, 60,444, and mining, 258,557. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Explo..	65	65	63	63
3,000	‡Aetna Ex.,w.i.	21	21	20¾	20⅞
3,500	‡Aetna Ex. rts.	6	6½	4½	5¼
300	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69	69	69	69
100	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	29	29	29	29
200	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	45	45½	45	45½
1,100	Balt. Tube Co.	91	98	91	94
300	Balt. Tube pf..	92	93	92	93
425	‡Can.Car & F.	77	77	75	76
1,300	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¼	2¼	2	2
45	‡Carbon Steel.	64	65	64	65
3,100	‡Carb.Lt. & P.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
400	Carwen Steel..	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1,400	‡Chandler Mot.	91½	92¼	91½	91¾
700	‡Chevrolet Mot.	129	131	129	131
1,000	Corp.of R.&H.	6¼	6¼	5¼	5¾
125	‡Crocker-W	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾
16,000	‡Cuba Cane Sugar	53¾-54	54½	52½	52¾
250	‡Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
478	Driggs-Seab'y.	144	*145	143	144½
500	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
60	Emerson Phon.	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Fed.Dyestuff & Chem., w. i..	46	46	46	46
5,700	Haskell & Bar.	*49½	52	*49½	51
210	‡Hopkins & A.	68	70	68	68
800	‡Int. Mer.Mar.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
5,000	‡Int.Nickel,new	52	53¼	51	51
200	Intcont. Rub ..	12½	14	12½	12½
500	Kath. Br. pf..	23¼	24	23	23
200	Jewel T. pf...	104½	105	104½	105
100	‡Lake T. B...	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	‡L. T. B. 1stpf	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,750	Lee Tire.....	50	50½	49¾	50¼
3,000	Man. Transit..	2	2	2	2
500	Mar. of Am..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	‡Max. Muni...	7¾	8	7¾	8
57,400	‡Mid. Steel..(71½-72)	73¼	74¼	70¼	70¼
1,420	‡Moj. Tung...	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	½	½	⅜	⅜
270	O. Eisenlohr B. pf., w. i....	100	100	99¾	99¾
400	P. T. & M. C.	26½	27	26½	27
520	Red. El., Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
500	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	70	70¾	70	70¾
4,500	‡Stand. Motors	7¼	9	7¼	9
800	Stand. Shipb..	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
800	‡St. Jos. Lead	15¾	15½	15	15¼
700	S. B. v. t. c.	37¾	38	37¼	37½
500	‡S. S. K., w.i.	16	16	16	16
3,000	‡Tex. Co., R..	16¾	17½	16¾	17¼
200	‡Tob. P. com..	35¾	35¾	35	35
700	Un. Profit S..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	‡U. S.L.& H.C.	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
800	‡Va. Railway.	21½	22½	21⅜	22½
650	‡W.-P. T.,w.i.	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2,500	White Mot. Co.	51	51½	51	51½
1,800	W. F. C.,v.t.c.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16½	16	16	— ⅛
40	Illinois P. L..	185	183½	185	+ 1
650	Ohio Oil	227	221	225	+ 5
60	Prairie P. L..	250	227½	230	..
5	S. W. P. P. L.	118	118	118	— 7
32	S. O. of N. J..	515	514	515	+ 5
2	S. O. of N. Y..	215	215	215	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

850	‡Barnett O. & G	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4,500	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refining).	20	19½	20	+ ¼
200	Empire Pet....	6	6	6	..
45,000	‡Federal Oil, (a prospect) ...	1	⅞	1	..
56	Midwest. Ref..	56	54	56	+ 2
800	‡Houston Oil...	19	19	19	— ⅛
2,600	‡Inter. Petrol'm	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
2,200	‡Sap. O. & R..	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼
2,500	‡Victoria Oil...	2¾	*2	2¼	+ ⅛
40	Ventura Con....	9	9	9	— ¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,400	††Am. Com.	10½	10½	10	10
2,700	††Atlanta	23	23	21½	21½
200	Big L. D. Co..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	††Booth	42½	43	42½	43
500	B.C. & Z.v.t.c.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	‡Calaverras Cp.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	Caledonia	94	94	93	93
500	‡Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	††Cashboy	6	6	5	5
40,000	C. de P. Cop..	41¾	41¾	41	41
600	††Comstock T.	14	14	13	13
800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
500	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	††Dia. Black ..	4	4	4	4
33,400	††Emma Cop..	50	55	50	55
8,200	††F Res. M. C.	20	20	18	18
3,500	First Nat. Cop.	7¼	7¼	6⅝	6⅞
20,000	Goldf. Cons...	90	90	83	88
9,500	††Goldf. Merg..	20	20	18	19
700	Howe Sound...	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6⅞
1,000	xHecla Mining.	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
1,000	††Int. Mines...	16	17	16	17
350	††Iron Blossom	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
1,000	††Jim Butler..	94	94	94	94
2,700	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,700	Kenn-cott Cop.	52¼	52⅞	52	52⅝
4,700	††Kewanaa	20	20	19	19½
600	Magma Copper	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾
6,000	††Marsh Min ..	36	36	36	36
700	‡Mines of Am..	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
1,500	Mojave Tung..	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½
2,000	†McK.-Dar....	46	48	46	48
1,600	††Mont. Cons..	⅜	⅝	½	⅝
17,100	††Mother Lode	22½	22½	21	21
800	Nip. M. Co....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,500	N. Butte Dev..	⅝	½	⅝	½
500	††Oatman Gold, (a prospect).	65	65	65	65
1,900	††Oatm'n Cres., (a prospect).	48	48	48	48
1,900	††Oatman Ex.. (a prospect).	14	14	14	14
2,500	††Oro	5	5½	5	5½
1,000	††Peters'n Lake.	26½	.26½	26½	26½
600	‡Ray Herc. M.	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,800	††Rex Con. M.	26	26	25	25
3,000	††Rochester M..	59	59	59	59
2,700	‡San Toy	20	20	.19½	19½
500	‡Santa Fe M..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
1,000	‡Scratch Grav. Gold Min....	75	75	75	75
2,700	††Sand. Kend..	5½	6	5½	5½
3,800	Seven Troughs Coalition	43	44	43	44
13,600	††Silver Tip, (a prospect).	17	18	17	18
1,000	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
1,500	Stewart	½	½	½	½
12,500	††Success Min.	77	77	75	75
4,500	††Sup. M. Co., (a prospect).	35	35	35	35
3,000	††Temiskam'g..	66	67	66	67
507	Tono. Belmont.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,200	Tono. Exten..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
240	Tono. Mining..	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
500	†Ton.-J.Butler.	94	94	94	94
1,000	†Tono. Midway	15	15	15	15
6,800	United Verdi..	8¾	9½	8¾	8¾
4,000	††U. S. Con. M.	8½	9½	8½	9½
500	†W. E. Con...	75	75	75	75
200	Yukon Gold M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$50,000	‡B. & O.,n. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
15,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s....	121⅞	121⅞	121	121½
3,000	‡C., M. & St. Paul 4s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
15,000	Con. Ariz. Sm. 5s.....	38	38	35	35
12,500	‡Erie Conv. 4s, w. i.....	88½	88½	88½	88½
2,000	‡Erie Rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. O..	15	16	15	16
British Am. T. O. B.	15	16	15	16
Guantanamo Sugar..	73	77	73	77
Hendee Mfg.....	28½	29	28½	29
Lima Locomotive....	20	23	20	23
Marlin Arms.....	32	34	33	34
Pyrene Mfg. Co....	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
Triangle Film.....	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
U. S. Light & Ht. pf.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass	255	265	258	265
Atlas Powder	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss, (E. W.).....	335	355	330	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg..	180	195	180	190
Canadian Explosives..	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Coit's Arms	810	840	810	840
Du Pont Powd., new.	362	372	360	370
Du Pont Powder pf..	107	110	106	110
Hercules Powder....	390	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms...	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co....	450	465	450	460
Winch. Rptg. Arms .	2,525	2,650	2,525	2,650

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.37½	..	41.50	..
Lead	6.10	..	6.10	..
Spelter	19.00	..	19.00	..
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$300.00	..	$300.00	..
Aluminium	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 26@26¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	97 10 0	96 0 0
Copper, futures	97 0 0	95 10 0
Tin, spot	179 15 0	180 0 0
Tin, futures	179 15 0	180 5 0
Spelter	89 0 0	88 0 0
Lead	31 5 0	31 0 0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A buying demand showed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange from the opening of business. It was stimulated by a growing belief that the Lusitania dispute would be adjusted, preventing a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. Initial prices reflected very general and substantial improvements compared with Saturday's closing figures, and in the subsequent dealings further gains were recorded.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold...	23	24	23	24
500	Alas. Gd. rts.	.05	.05	.05	.05
870	Allis-Chalmers.	28¾	30¼	28¾	30
120	Am. B. Sugar..	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
2,980	Am. Can.....	62¼	63¼	61⅝	62¼
540	Am. Car & F..	67½	70¼	67½	69½
40	Am. Ice Sec...	28½	29½	28½	29¼
320	Am. Loco.....	66⅝	68¼	66⅝	68
3,200	Am. Smelting..	100⅝	102⅜	100½	101⅝
20	Am. T. & T...	127	127	127	127
1,810	Anaconda C...	86⅜	87⅞	86⅜	86⅞
7,940	Baldwin Loco.	114⅜	118¼	114⅜	117⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio..	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	89
120	Batopilas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	B'klyn R. T...	87	87½	87	87½
620	Cal. Petrol....	33	34	32¾	33¾
40	Cent. Leather..	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
60	Ches. & Ohio..	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
50	C., M. & St. P.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,410	C., R. I. & P..	19¼	20½	19	20½
100	Chino Copper..	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜
620	Col. F. & I...	45¼	46¼	45¼	46⅜
70	Corn. Products	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
8,210	Crucible Steel.	83¼	84	81¾	82½
870	Dist. Secur....	49¼	49¾	48¾	49
890	Er.e	38⅛	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝
20	Erie 1st pf....	53½	53½	53¼	54½
40	Gen. Electric..	173	173	173	173
620	Goodrich Co....	72	74⅜	72	73⅞
220	Gt. Nor. Ore...	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅝
240	Inspir. Copper.	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
60	Int. Mer. Ma..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛
780	Int. M. M. pf.	75¾	77	75¾	76½
100	Int. Paper....	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅝
10	Kan. City So..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
50	Lack. Steel....	77½	78¼	77½	78⅛
20	Lehigh Valley.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
30	Max. Motors..	72⅜	72⅜	72	72
10,060	Mexican Pet....	108⅞	111⅜	108¼	110¼
70	Miami Copper..	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
30	Nat. En. & S..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
20	Nat. Lead.....	71	71	71	71
3	Nevada Cons..	16	16	16	16
10	N. Y. Central.	106	106	106	106
90	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	67¼
20	Norf. & West..	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
150	Ontario	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Pacific Mail...	16	16	16	16
20	Pennsylvania .	56½	56½	56½	56½
50	Pitts. Coal....	33	33	33	33
70	Quicksilver	5	5	5	5
340	Ray. Cons.....	24⅜	24¾	24¼	24⅝
180	Reading	77½	78	77½	78
420	Rep. I. & S...	53½	54¼	53½	53⅝
180	South. Pacific.	100¾	100¾	100	100⅜
10	Southern Ry...	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
820	Studebaker ...	152	154⅝	150¾	153½
10	Tenn. Copper..	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜
50	Texas Co.....	203¾	207	203⅝	207
580	Union Pacific.	134⅛	134⅞	133⅝	134
10	U. S. Ind Alc..	158¼	158¼	155¼	158¼
190	U. S. Rubber..	52¾	52¾	52	52½
12,820	U. S. Steel....	83¾	84⅜	83⅜	84
140	Utah Copper..	79	79½	78⅞	79½
40	Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
30	Wabash pf B.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
20	West. Un. Tel.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
620	Westing. Elec.	66⅝	67¾	66⅝	67⅝

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MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.23	.23	.23	.23
800	Comstock	.13	.13	.13	.13
500	Diamondf'd ...	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Elkton	.37	.37	.37	.37
200	Goldfield Con.	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Goldfield Mer.	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Jim Butler....	.93	.93	.93	.93
600	Jumbo Ext....	1.30	1.30	1.27½	1.27½
500	Little Chief...	.13	.13	.13	.13
300	Midway	.15	.15	.15	.15
400	Mizpah Ext....	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,000	North Star....	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
400	Ophir	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
200	Tonopah Ext..	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
350	Union Cons....	.61	.61	.61	.61

7,250

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..5		Oct. 15,'20	94¼	94⅝	6.37
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'16	101½	101⅞	3.75
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'17	101⅝	102	4.85
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	101½	101⅝	5.45
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.95
French Rep...5		Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	3.50
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt..6		Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.75
Switz. Govt...5		Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.85
Switz. Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6		Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.15
Am. Locomo..5		July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T.sun.5		Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. T. & T.4½		Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Ana. Copper..5		Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.40
Ark. V. L.&P.6		July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & O...4½		June, 1917	101¼	101¼	2.20
Balt. & O....4½		June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.20
B. R. T.....5		July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.50
Can. Nor Ry..5		Sep., 1917	99	99⅛	5.10
Can. Pac Ry.6		Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.35
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1916	94	96	13.70
C., P., R. & L.6		May, 1918	102⅞	103¼	4.45
Con. Pow.....6		May 1,'17	99⅜	100⅜	5⅜
E. Pr. & L.C.5		Mar., 1918	95	97	6.00
Erie R. R...5		Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R....6½		Apr., 1917	101⅜	102	4.05
Gr. Rap. Ed..5		May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.40
Gr. Rap. Ry..5		June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.60
Gen. Rubber.5		Dec., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.65
Gr. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.20
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅝	4.00
L. Gas & El..6		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.40
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.45
M. W. Util..6		Jan. 1,'25	95	99⅝	6.50
M. Gen. El..6		June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1916	93¾	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr...5		Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¾	4.90
N. E. Nav....6		May, 1917	99¾	100⅛	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.6		June, 1917	100⅝	101½	5.20
Penn. Co.....4½		June 15,'21	101½	101⅝	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.5		Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.90
Rem.Arms.Un. Met. C. Co.5		Feb., 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L..5		Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.5		June, 1918	101	101½	4.35
U.S Pub. Ser.6		Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit.6		May, 1917	101⅜	101⅝	2.25
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	101	101¼	4.45
West. E. & M.5		Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6		Mar., 1917	100¼	101	5.10
W. Va.T.& E.6		June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.6		Mar., 1917	99½	100¾	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100	101	6.00
Win. El. Ry..6		Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅜	5⅜

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Gas Co.....	120	128
American Light & Traction.....	377	382
American Light & Traction pf....	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power.....	22½	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	75

COTTON IS STEADY IN NARROW LIMITS

Rally Follows Saturday's Closing, but Gain Amounts to Only 2 or 3 Points.

FLOODS WORRY FARMERS

Trader Finds the Present Market Unsatisfactory—Most of the Business in Hedging Orders.

The cotton market yesterday was steady, but extremely narrow. There was a rally of about seven points over Saturday's closing, but part of this gain was lost before the close, and final prices represented a recovery of only two to three points. Liverpool was better than due and prices in the English market made no response to Saturday's weakness here.

There was some talk of the flood situation in the Mississippi Valley. Very high flood stages are indicated at Arkansas City and Greenville, Miss. The newspapers from Memphis and Arkansas are full of flood news. It is said that some of the farmers are sending their cotton to Memphis for storage, fearing overflows.

An interesting compilation of the statistical position is given by R. K. McLea in The Textile World Journal. Mr. McLea figures on a total supply, including carry-over from previous season and the last crop of 16,566,000 bales. He places the consumption in the United States at 7,216,000 bales; destroyed by fire, 50,000, and estimated reserves of 2,225,000; exports to Jan. 31, 2,918,000, making a total of 12,409,000 bales. This leaves a balance available for export of 4,156,000 bales. This authority does not think it is likely that the figures for the next six months will be below 3,000,000 bales, as the exports for the final six months last year amounted to 4,566,000 bales.

British Board of Trade returns for January make a favorable showing, as compared with last year. Exports of yarns amount to 14,000,000 pounds compared with 13,839,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth are placed at 424,000,000 yards, against 349,000,000 yards last year.

From a trading standpoint the market at present is very unsatisfactory. Most of the business consists of occasional hedging orders and some scalping operations by the local floor contingent. There is practically no public interest. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Galveston five points lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points advance, 11.95c for middling.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.89	11.80	11.84@11.85	11.81@11.82
May	12.08	12.00	12.04@12.05	12.01@12.02
July	12.22	12.14	12.16@12.17	12.14@12.15
Oct.	12.26	12.17	12.20@12.21	12.19@12.20
Dec.	12.36	12.32	12.33@12.34	12.32@12.33

Total port receipts, 18,753 bales; last week, 39,449 bales; last year, 61,019 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,827	10,941	10,201
Galveston	7,518	11,290	22,675
Mobile	..	628	967
Charleston	364	540	1,054
Savannah	3,274	3,542	12,139
Wilmington	118	321	3,059
Norfolk	3,987	4,414	6,157

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	439	647	1,520
Memphis	1,063	1,021	9,216
St. Louis	489	1,976	2,760
Houston	10,493	13,977	32,216

Exports, 13,233 bales; total thus far this season, 2,963,849 bales; total last season, 4,363,313 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250	Galveston	12.00	433,374	568,430
1,040	New Orleans	11.62	339,180	417,709
25	Mobile	11.25	29,672	48,399
868	Savannah	11¾	217,047	360,748
—	Charleston	11¾	55,405	104,000
—	Wilmington	11½	43,266	50,502
382	Norfolk	11.63	127,186	84,083
63	Augusta	11.44	178,089	149,130
400	Memphis	11.50	256,182	230,398
—	St. Louis	12.00	16,921	39,023
1,522	Houston	11.90	206,499	220,341

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.92d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 13,000, American, 5,000. Market closed steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United Cigar Manufacturers Company reports gross earnings of $3,582,581 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, a decline of $184,338 from the year before. The net income was $1,631,948, a decrease of $184,458. The surplus account was increased by $398,000.

The Indiana Pipe Line Company earned a net income of $1,271,416 last year, against $1,268,792 the year preceding. The surplus of $471,416 remained after dividends had been paid.

Directors of the Chandler Motor Company have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., placing the stock, which was recently offered to the public in connection with the company's expansion, on a 6 per cent. basis. The first dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 7.

It was announced yesterday that practically all of the $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Western Pacific Railway had been deposited in favor of the reorganization plan.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower court in Alabama holding valid the contract of the Montgomery Light and Water Power Company, with the Montgomery Light and Water Power Company, operated by Henry L. Doherty & Co.

The Directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. upon the common stock, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 18.

Russell Law has issued a circular containing the speech of Frank A. Vanderlip, delivered recently in New Orleans, on "Some Elements of National Trade Policy."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining	635	645	635	640
Borne-Scrymser	275	295	280	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	111	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	740
Colonial Oil	160	180	170	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	45	47
Cumberland Pipe L	60	65	58	60
Eureka Pipe Line	235	245	235	240
Galena Signal Oil	153	156	135	138
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	145	138	140
Illinois Pipe Line	183	185	183	185
Indiana Pipe Line	102	106	102	104
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
National Transit	52	54	52½	54¼
National Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	224	226	219	222
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	62	64	62	64
Prairie Oil Gas	413	417	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	289	292	290	293
Solar Refining	290	300	295	300
Southern Pipe Line	218	218	215	217
South. Penn. Oil	365	370	365	368
Southwest. Penn	115	120	115	118
Standard Oil of Cal	607	610	607	610
Standard Oil of Ind	498	502	497	502
Standard Oil of Ky	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of Neb	340	350	335	345
Standard Oil of Kan	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of N. J	510	513	510	512
Standard Oil of N. Y	210	212	211	213
Standard Oil of Ohio	545	555	550	555
Swan Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	95	85	95
Vacuum Oil	218	221	218	220
Washington Oil	48	53	48	50

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.12
Balt. & O.	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
Buff., R. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.35	4.20
Can. Pacific	1916-'23	4		4.50	4.30
Caro., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5		4.80	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.40	4.25
Chi. & E. Ill.	1916-'23	5½		5.75	5.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.20	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	5	@5½	5.25	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'25	5		4.85	4.20
Cin., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.50	4.35
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.30	4.15
Erie	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.40	4.20
Ill. Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.25	4.12
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5		5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		6.00	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.45	4.20
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.35	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.75
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	6		6.25	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5		4.60	4.35
So. Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.15
So. Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.50	4.25

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The bull structure in the wheat market which had been in the building for weeks past collapsed during yesterday's operations, and final prices were 4 to 5 cents below Saturday's close. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,341,000 bushels, while the total American visible showed a decrease of 3,101,000, against a decrease of 3,484,000 last year, in the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.42⅝; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.47⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.53⅛, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	1.35½	1.41½
July	..	..	1.28⅛	1.34½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.33	1.27⅛	1.27⅝	1.32⅝
July	1.24⅝	1.20⅝	1.20⅞	1.24⅞

CORN.

The corn market was weak and lower, closing with net losses of 1⅞ to 1¼c. The weakness in wheat exerted a bearish influence on the market, but there was also pressure of liquidation, prompted by larger receipts at primary points and more favorable weather for the movement. The cables were barely steady and Argentine news was more favorable, although on the decline there was some improvement in the export demand, and sales were estimated as high as 100,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 1,398,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,445,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86 cents, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	77¼	75½	76⅞	77⅝
July	77¼	75⅝	76¼	77⅝

OATS.

The oats market shared the weakness of wheat and corn and at the close values were 1¾@2c net lower. Longs sold heavily and sentiment was more bearish owing to liberal supplies and increased pressure. The visible supply showed a decrease of 602,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 509,000 last year. The local cash market was weak; No. 3 white quoted at 53¼@54¼c; No. 4 white, 52½@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	40⅝	47¾	47⅝	49⅝
July	46⅞	45	45	46⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision list showed some firmness early in the day, but the demand was not aggressive, and toward the close an easier tone developed, largely in sympathy with the decline in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 65,000; estimated for Tuesday, 34,000; Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 13,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	10.12	10.00	10.05	10.02
July	10.30	10.17	10.22	10.20
Ribs—				
May	11.02	10.92	11.00	10.95
July	11.15	11.07	11.10	11.10
Pork—				
May	20.40	20.15	20.32	20.27
July	20.45	20.25	20.37	20.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market experienced a moderate setback, closing with net losses of 5 to 7 points from the final of Saturday. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.27	9.31
February	..	..	9.27@9.45	9.32
March	9.31	9.27	9.26@9.28	9.31
April	9.20	9.20	9.20@9.21	9.20
May	9.20	9.17	9.16@9.17	9.21
June	9.20	9.19	9.15@9.18	9.21
July	9.20	9.18	9.17@9.18	9.22
August	9.22	9.20	9.19@9.20	9.26
September	9.21	9.19	9.18@9.20	9.26

COFFEE.

The coffee market yesterday moved within a narrow range, as there was sufficient profit taking on the part of those who had been carrying coffee ever since the bull movement, which occurred early in January, to take care of the buying orders, and at the close of the day values were 1 to 2 points net higher. The local spot market was quiet but firmer, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c and Santos 4s at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.44@7.46	7.43
March	7.58	7.53	7.56@7.58	7.55
April	..	..	7.58@7.60	7.57
May	7.61	7.58	7.60@7.62	7.59
June	..	..	7.65@7.66	7.63
July	7.70	7.65	7.69@7.70	7.68
August	..	..	7.74@7.75	7.72
September	7.80	7.77	7.78@7.79	7.77
October	..	..	7.82@7.84	7.81
November	..	..	7.86@7.88	7.84
December	7.90	7.87	7.90@7.92	7.88
January	..	..	7.93@7.95	..

SUGAR.

The unsettled conditions in refined sugar caused by labor troubles were responsible for only a moderately active market in futures today. First prices showed declines of 2 to 6 points, with rales on the call 500 tons. Late in the afternoon trade interests were buyers, and prices advanced a few points, closing 1 point net lower to 3 points net higher, with sales for the day 1,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.85	3.85	3.85@3.87	3.82
March	3.82	3.80	3.85@3.85	3.81
April	..	..	3.86@3.86	3.81
May	3.91	3.86	3.91@3.93	3.91
June	..	..	3.96@3.98	3.96
July	3.99	3.97	4.00@4.02	4.00
August	..	..	4.04@4.06	4.04
September	4.10	4.10	4.10@4.12	4.10
October	..	..	4.10@4.12	4.11
November	..	..	4.11@4.13	4.12
December	..	..	4.11@4.13	4.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,064 packages. Lighter supplies, present and prospective, and weather conditions rather more buying interest combined to give a stronger market yesterday for the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Other sorts rule generally quiet, but steady. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32¼@33c; firsts, 27@31c; seconds, 25@26¼c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 22@23½c; state dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; renovated, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,285 cases, not including 1,600 cases in transit for export. The market opened with continued light receipts of fresh-gathered eggs, and advices indicate light supplies in transit. However, restricted to current wants, which are very moderate. The supply of prime to choice qualities is comparatively small, and these show considerable firmness, with demand enough to take the offerings of such at fully sustained prices. But there is a good deal of secondary and lower grade stock on the market which has been more or less chilled and deteriorated by holding, and there is pressure to unload these goods, for which trade is dull at easy prices. Storage eggs are generally held with confidence, and the moderate trade reported is within the range of previous quotations. Near-by white eggs much more plentiful yesterday, and prices lower, with an unsettled and generally weak tone. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 26@28½c; thirds, 24@25c; refrigerator, firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18½@20c; thirds or poorer, 15@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 36@38c; mixed whites, ordinary to fine, 34@39c; small whites, 34@35c; hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@33c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., cooler in n. Wed. fair; moderate n. to e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer in interior Wed.; moderate e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy and warmer.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy and warmer, probably followed by snow; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. overcast and warmer, probably rain or snow.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably followed by snow Tues. night and in W. and warmer Wed.; variable winds, becoming fresh s. and increasing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; snow Tues. night and Wed.

Ill., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ill.—Unsettled and warmer Tues. with probably snow; Wed., cloudy.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues.

Wis.—Snow and warmer Tues.; Wed., probably unsettled.

Minn.—Snow and warmer Tues.; Wed., cloudy and probably colder.

Iowa—Snow and warmer Tues.; Wed., cloudy with colder in w.

N. Dak.—Snow Tues. with colder in n. w.; Wed., cloudy.

S. Dak.—Snow Tues. with warmer in e. and colder in w.; Wed., cloudy and colder.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues., probably snow and warmer in e., colder in extreme w.; Wed., fair and colder.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed., cloudy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Hillman<NY State Steel Co. Re Rosenthal. Wertheim<Lefkowitz. Same<Ritter. Guar Tr Co<Int Stm Pump Co.

Cons Rub Tire Co<Diamond Rub Co. Dana<Morgan. Hamilton Coal Co<Watts. Cooper<US. Re Salomon & Kats.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Staats<Biograph Co. Ward Lumber Co<Seeberg SS Line. Kearney<NY, N H & H RR.

Karpinski<Lehigh Valley RR. Whalen<Penn RR. Peake<Leh Val RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Fernald<SS Mohawk. New Eng SS Co<Tug Transfer 20. Toxaway Tan Co<Sulzberger. Reed Sons<same. Ladew & Co<Barber. Century Eng Co<Action, &c., Uto. Kennelly<F Starr Cont

Sloan<Prince Line. Dempsey<Atl, Gulf, &c, Co. Middlesex Transp Co<Tug May McGuire. Cunningham<Tug N Y Central 20. Penn R R<S S Adelaide. Quinn<S S Co<S S Helston.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Page<Seydel. Vietor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus. Lazer<Schavoir. Iron Stmboat Co<NY Edison Co. Ruminiskie<Bruck. Sbaratta<Schunemunk Const Co. Watson-Stillman Co<Mosaic Tile Co.

US<408 Bushels of Oysters. Same<622 Bushels of Oysters. Donahue<D, L & W. Costello<D, L & W RR Dszurenok<Penn Coal, &c, Co. U S<Goldberg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Moore<SS Zulia, (Act 1.) Myer<same. Moore<same, (Act. 2.)

Transatlantische<same. Nelson<J. Everard.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal: US<Rosen & Wagner.

Bankruptcy at 3 P. M.: Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith & Davis, J. J.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Hardings<US Zinc Co. Leibert<Byrne. Albrite<Thompson-Starrett Co. Ducas<Ducas. Queney<Will (2). Reeder<Ferguson. Park & Tilford Co.< Realty Adv. & Co.

Low<Swartwout. Streeter<Cloud. Court<Bankers Tr. Co. Williams<Wupperman. Franco-Am. Chem. Co. <Import Chem. Co. Novotny<Livingston Rad., &c., Co. Harris<Lawrence.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bank of N. Y.< Solomon. Ringuiescu<Linch. Re Needham Av. Lent<Duffy. Leshyanski<Penn Coal Kania<same. Rabitzka<same. Handalovska<same. Prokuf<same. Procter & Co.<Peter White Co. Morgan<Steinman. Re Needham Av. Proctor<Proctor, Jr. (2) Wahls<Guggenheim. Re Perez (Greenbaum.) Re Suenens. Oravoz<Ph & R RR. Binder<NY Cons. RR. Bednarski<Ederle. Gavrilutz<Savage. Gangi<Ulkish. Hirsch<Hirsch. Kurent<Rosenberg. Lane<100 E. 19th St. Co. Roth<Marx. Werner<Cohn. Schneider<Ershowsky (2). Rocher<Friedman. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank<Hoes. Buckley<Buckley. Knopf<Knopf. Shapiro<Clews. Creia<Hart, & N. Y. Transp. Co. City N. Y.<Anderson. Kutchner<Levy Bros. Realty Co. Stange<Supreme L'ge Knights and Ladies of Honor. Frishling<Frishling. Re Marenholtz< Levine. City of N. Y.<Colum. Circle Realty Co. Kaufman<Miller. Barber<Barber. Halpern<Funk. Usero<H. Sicuro, Inc. Tillman<De Beville. Codper< A C<Woods. Bernard<Dougherty. Schwartzman<Cuyler. Re Bassler (Gleason Av.). Wesche<Hahn. Re Wise. Bambara<Crisafulli. Kass<Kramer. Ament<Schubert Piano Hanson<Local 48 Int'l Marble Cut. Union.

Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal: US<Rosen & Wagner.

PART I.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions: Klondyke Gov Concession<Treadgold. Wells<Eckerson. D Antolini & Co< Yphoilem. Simpson<Simpson. Wessels<Typewriter Speed Key Co, (2.) Watson<Seybel. Morera<Morera. Magee<Beach. Bunnell<Chapman. Kenyeres<Kenyeres. Everet<Everett. Rothschild<Rothschild. Clarke<Clarke. Cent Trust Co<Ricker. Demurrer: McDonald<Sun P & P Assn. Preferred causes: Van Tuyl<Schwab. General calendar: Hoyt<Nathan.

Williams<St Christopher Club. Burnot Mfg Co< Hickey. Abraham<Braunstein. Davidson<Davidson, (3) Ziegler<Wadler. Ellior<Assoc Int Mfrs. Watts<Dodd-Miller Co. Brooklyn Struct Steel Corp<Levy Dairy Co. Toonkel<Purets. Ebbert<Miller. Ruman<Nat Slavonic Society. Davis<Davis. Duryea<Tuppin. Co. Mfg Co<Smith & Hemenway Co. Berger<Lowe. Wagner<Wagner. Cleary<New Nas Bank. Marmann<Marmann. Case on.

PART IV., (January Delehanty, J.—Case Adjourned

Term Continued.)—on-Stein < Warren & to Feb. 23.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V., (January Term Continued.)—Held in Trial Term. Part XIV.—Goigerich, J.—Case on—Barr<Ostrander Co.

PART V., (February Term.)—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases:

Krakauer<Purdy. Holzman<same. Goodkind<same.

Abrnham<same. Applegarth<same. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Kaplan. Cohen<Stuyiner Y M Benev Assn. Adder Mach<Ger F In

Knick Dist Co< Dutcher. Same<Scheidt. Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McMonigle<CNY. Fleischer<Mason & H. Loeb<5th Av Coach(2) Glukoff<Fitzgerald. Bloom<CNY (2.)

Stiefelband<Wenzel. Cooperman<NY Roya Connor<Yonkers RR. Case on.

PART IV.—R. L. Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Griffin<Nat Fireproof. Harrington<Mardesty. Ourakian<David Stevenson Brew Co. Peterson<Eighmie. Godina<Pittsbgh Con. Lawson<Graham. Sisti<B H RR (3.) Salzman<Weohsler. Coupe<Beadelston & Woerz.

Koenig<NY Cons Ry. Zuccaro<Nas Ry. RR. Meisel<Schwarzstein. Galasso<Third Av Ry. Cheeran<Welsenthal. Casselton<Steinman. Levine<Hopkin. Wekerle<Int R T. Eisenberg<NY Con RR Case on.

PART V.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Edison Co. Klubnik<Cutting. Same<Parr. Hockberg<Ninth St Garage. Riback<G B Raymond & Co. Armstrong<Straim. Wechsler<L I RR. B Mayer & Son< Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewery. Sawyer<Stone.

Donahue<Davenau. Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Relch<Sohnur. Obadie<Hyde. Kaufman<Singer. Kantrowitz<Bergman. Cist<Stancourt Ldry. Callaghan<McDonald. Fagano<Berger. Same.

Cent Theatres, &c, Co <CNY. Wang<Blair Tool, &c, Works. Palmer<Wilson. Clear.

PART VII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Klondyke Gov Concession<Treadgold. Wells<Eckerson. D Antolini & Co< Yphoilem. Simpson<Simpson. Wessels<Typewriter Speed Key Co, (2.) Watson<Seybel. Morera<Morera. Magee<Beach. Bunnell<Chapman. Kenyeres<Kenyeres. Everet<Everett. Rothschild<Rothschild. Clarke<Clarke. Cent Trust Co<Ricker. Demurrer: McDonald<Sun P & P Assn. Preferred causes: Van Tuyl<Schwab. General calendar: Hoyt<Nathan.

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Term Continued.)—on-Stein < Warren & to Feb. 23.

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PART V., (January Term Continued.)—Held in Trial Term. Part XIV.—Goigerich, J.—Case on—Barr<Ostrander Co.

PART V., (February Term.)—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

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Krakauer<Purdy. Holzman<same. Goodkind<same.

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Donahue<Davenau. Case on.

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Relch<Sohnur. Obadie<Hyde. Kaufman<Singer. Kantrowitz<Bergman. Cist<Stancourt Ldry. Callaghan<McDonald. Fagano<Berger. Same.

Cent Theatres, &c, Co <CNY. Wang<Blair Tool, &c, Works. Palmer<Wilson. Clear.

PART VII.—(January Term Continued)—Held in Trial Term, Part XV. Room—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Cook< Fagan. No day calendar.

Rothenberg<Rothenberg. Wentz<Malcka. Costanzo<Rankin. Fredin<Haskins, (2.) Streeter<Moore.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Indursky<NY Fhar As. Inq—Hewitt<Berney. Gross<Denbofsky. Boyle<B H RR. McCann<Jacobs & Davies. Kendrick<CNY. Peterson<Shapiro. Baker<Volzing. Olha<Cowperthwait. Zenfino<Abruzzese.

Kleiman<Tetfer. Same.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nelson<Dixon. Nasdal<Bradley Cont. V Summa<Fusco. G Summa<same. Jacob Ruppert, Inc< NY & L I Trac Co. Smith<Hess Realty. Chamberlain<Cochran. Clear.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levine<Schwarz. Schmidt<Harlem Ind Hygeia Ice Co. Bleecher<& McMullen & Hoff Co. Schlesinger<2d Av Ry. Russo<Witkin Truck. Wipf<B H RR. Weinhaus<Leopold. Poplinger<Budd.

Joyce<Washington Storage W & V Co. Mascola<Gallagher. Campbell<N Y Consol RR. Maxwe<Tim. M Walsh<Franklin Cont Co. A Walsh<same. Kenneay<Cutting. Case on.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R Kosoffsky<Connelly & Kosoffsky<same. Bayard<Butnitsky. Schaffer<Westcott Ex.

Ferrara<Rodgers & H. Wicks<McKenna. Clear.

PART XI.—Smeirn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Ortner<Katchen. Webb<Connors. Kiar<Rich L & RR. Crump<Bischof.

Henry Battermann, Alexander J Mayer, Helen I Mackay, Mary C Leary, Katherine C Woods, Everard G Toel, Henry B Hart, Richard A Canfield, Johanna McCauley, Moses Halle, Elise B Larche, James P Tuttle, Ellen Dee, Mary Cooney, Simon Bickart, &c, George Loewer, Sarah Rafftery, Estates of. Walter P Bigelow, Anna Goodman, Elizabeth S Morris, Peter Cant, John Roth, George Callas, David Temmer, Nathan Cohen, Rogers Gammino. Wills for probate: Marie L Poidebard, Rosine Herzog, Sophie Levy, Joseph Nargle, Samuel Green, Elizabeth C S Janeway, Frederick S Willson, Solomon Davis, Edwin R Root, Lily E Jones (2,) Pauline Ludewig, Robert C Titus, Florence N Wyeth, George K Shaw.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hodgins<N Y Rys. Klein<Barnett. Nutt<N Y Tele (3.) Cohen<Kretschmer. Kutchner<Levy Bros. Realty Co. Stange<Supreme L'ge Knights and Ladies of Honor. Frishling<Frishling. Re Marenholtz< Levine. City of N. Y.<Colum. Circle Realty Co. Kaufman<Miller. Barber<Barber. Halpern<Funk. Usero<H. Sicuro, Inc. Tillman<De Beville. Codper< A C<Woods. Bernard<Dougherty. Schwartzman<Cuyler. Re Bassler (Gleason Av.). Wesche<Hahn. Re Wise. Bambara<Crisafulli. Kass<Kramer. Ament<Schubert Piano Hanson<Local 48 Int'l Marble Cut. Union.

Small<Schwartz Marble Co. Whelan<Behre. Brennan<Confessor Scott Ice Co. McCarthy<Intl Mer Marine Co. Pecha<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Boller<Herbert. Starbuck<3d Av Ry. Carson<Int R T. Ackerman<5th Av Coach Co (2.) Case on.

PART XIII

LARGE PURCHASES FOR CHAIN STORES

About $3,000,000 Worth of Goods Bought Here by the J. C. Penney Company.

IS A SEMI-ANNUAL EVENT

Methods of the Concern in Selling and in Competing with Mail Order Houses.

More than fifty of the managers representing 125 stores of the J. C. Penney Company came to this market last week, and their combined purchases will amount in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. The visits of these managers are made semi-annually, and their orders are placed on goods selected for them by the eight buyers of the company, who make their headquarters permanently in this city at 354 Fourth Avenue. The chain of stores operated by the company differs in many respects from other organizations of the kind. Buying and selling is on strictly cash basis. Prices are maintained throughout the year, and sales are not resorted to as a means of stimulant to the business at any time. Because of these features the growth of this chain has been closely followed by merchandise men throughout the country. As the executive for one prominent concern put it, "The Penney people are doing what we would like to do if we had the nerve."

S. J. Bolger, general store manager, had a few things to say at the Hotel Breslin, where he was seen, regarding the methods of the company and what is being accomplished. He was very optimistic over the business outlook in the West, the 125 stores operated by the company being west of the Mississippi.

"The cities and towns in which our stores are located," said Mr. Bolger, "have only good things to say about us. Our competitors have frequently expressed satisfaction at our way of doing business. In many cases what we have done has been imitated, with the good results that are bound to follow, giving the utmost value possible for every dollar expended by the customer.

"I don't want my remarks to be taken as criticism. Most of the retailers who are now in hot water on account of the rising cost of doing business believe that nothing can be done to solve their problems through individual effort. If the other fellow will cut out this thing,' they say, 'I will be only too pleased to do what I can.' There is not a store going that wouldn't put a stop to the unjust return of merchandise if the others would only do the same thing. The trouble is, we think, that the fundamental policy of most stores is wrong. It doesn't seem to be how much value can be given to a customer, but how much profit can be made. Consequently, when merchandise is originally priced, the mark-up must be sufficient to take care of the usual sale that comes later. If the sale price were taken at the start, then the customer might be sure of getting value.

"As we have no sales, but one price to all at all times, the first price we set is the sale price and represents the cost of the goods, our selling cost and a legitimate profit. Frequently we are able to sell a woman's suit, for instance, at $14.50 that another store will ask $25 for."

Mr. Bolger was asked how the usual clean-up of unseasonable stock was made.

"We have no surplus of stock," he explained. "If there are five suits left in one store they may be distributed to our other stores. This rarely happens, however, as the gambling spirit is conspicuous by its absence in our organization. The ordinary buyer, you know, purchases a good deal more of a given article than he should. If he sees a ready outlet for 500 dozen ties he is more apt than not to order 1,000 dozen. The 500 dozen ties may be good value at $1, but the buyer has to take care of the sale of the surplus stock, and the original price is more often $1.50. Then, when half of the stock is exhausted, the price is brought down to below a dollar and the profits averaged. Where style enters in, the gambling instinct of the buyer asserts itself probably more than in other lines. By our cash system we can effect some wonderful savings, and a careful selection of styles and purchases that do not overestimate the demand mean that we soon dispose of everything we buy. Where branded goods are concerned we do not have the trouble that comes to the ordinary. We have built up our confidence in our merchandising ability. The customer who is told that an article is as good or better than a well-known brand takes the word of our salesman without question. We are now negotiating for supplies of a well-known and well-advertised article. With the label this article costs the customer the fixed price of 50 cents. With the label taken of we are going to sell it for 39 cents. How can you blame a woman for believing us and having confidence in us when we say an article is just as good as the well-known brand. It may be the same thing without the brand.

"The values we give are proved by the fact that in towns where mail order houses were rapidly gaining a monopoly of trade we have been able to go in and undersell their catalogue house. In one town the postmaster has informed us that, since our store was started a short time ago, the mail order business has been cut down by 75 per cent. We do not avoid comparison with mail order prices. In fact, we go after such comparisons. Every sales man and woman is provided with a mail order catalogue for illustrating to the customer how favorably our prices compare.

"The elimination of the sales evil and the other pets of present-day merchandising methods have to be accomplished sooner or later. Our success proves that the public is after value with no frills to it."

The assertion sometimes heard, that retail customers nowadays, particularly women, have lost some of their old-time ability to discriminate in their purchases is denied by Mr. Bolger.

"Women," said he, "are just as scrutinizing and careful to get what they want as they ever were. Of course where style is concerned, the material may be overlooked to some extent, but that is because we have more frequent style changes and the suit or dress is not designed to give as long wear as in the past. In the more staple lines the retail purchaser today is even more intelligent, due I suppose to the wide publicity that is being carried on by manufacturers of all sorts and kinds of things."

In regard to the nature of the demand in the West, Mr. Bolger said that the call has been for the better grades of merchandise.

"We have noticed that our old customers are taking the better sorts of merchandise. There seems to be an upward tendency in the values required. Prosperity has come and should continue, and it is natural that the demand should be of a more representative nature. There have been, besides this, no remarkable changes over previous years, in certain lines the retailers are confronted with a possible scarcity. As we operate a season to a season and a half ahead of the retail demand our needs have been well provided for. We do not expect serious trouble in regard to a shortage of necessities. Our orders have only been proportionately higher this year."

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3RD ST, 20 to 28 West; Raisler Heating Co. against James R. Roosevelt et al., Feb. 20, 1915 ..... $40

20TH ST, 11 West; Louis F. Bergman against 11 West 25th Street Co. et al., Nov. 26, 1913 ..... $30

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; S Trombatore & Son against Seabury Building Co. et al., Nov. 22, 1915 ..... $2,251

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

L. O. Timberlake, Buyer of Former James Plot in East Sixty-ninth Street, to Erect $75,000 Residence—West End Avenue Deal—Otto H. Kahn Sells Oyster Bay Estate—Business Leases.

Logan O. Timberlake of Brooklyn is the buyer of the property at 50 and 52 West Sixty-ninth Street, reported sold last week by Arthur Curtiss James. Plans were filed yesterday by Henry C. Pelton for erecting on the site now covered with two old houses a large five-story residence to cost $75,000. The combined plot has a frontage of thirty-seven feet near the southwest corner of Park Avenue and opposite the new home of Mr. James on the northwest corner of the avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, nearing completion.

Mr. James bought the two plots on the south side of the street now being improved by Mr. Timberlake over a year ago to prevent an objectionable operation opposite his new home. The immediate vicinity has been improved with some of the finest private dwellings in the city within the last few years. On the Seventieth Street corner of Park Avenue adjoining the James home is that of George Blumenthal and the easterly block front has been almost wholly improved with fine houses, one on the Sixty-ninth Street corner having been finished last year for Geraldyn Redmond.

West End Avenue Sale.

The five-story residence at 672 West End Avenue, on lot 17 by 84 and irregular, has been sold by Mrs. A. K. Wright. It is between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets. The sale was closed through the Philip A. Payton Company.

Leases Big Fifth Avenue Apartment.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., the banker, has leased an apartment to consist of one floor and a half, divided into twenty-four rooms, in the new twelve-story building under construction on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street. The suite has been taken for ten years and it is said the aggregate rental will be nearly $300,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Douglas L. Elliman & Co., were the brokers in the transaction.

Kahn Sells Oyster Bay Estate.

A tract of about 170 acres known as the Herman Harjes property, near Oyster Bay, L. I., has been purchased by Otto H. Kahn, by parks of the Holland-America Steamship Company from Otto H. Kahn. The estate is between Oyster Bay and East Norwich with large frontages on the North Hempstead Turnpike and the Yellow Cote Road, being at the southwest corner of those thoroughfares.

A large colonial house is on the highest part of the Kahn property, overlooking the Sound and Oyster Bay. Mr. Kahn bought the tract about two years ago. It has been held at $165,000. E. S. Willard & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have resold the premises 410 and 412 East 170th Street, each being a three-story three-family frame house, on lot 16.8 by 100, to Frank Kapfer and Joseph Jaeger, who gave in part payment a seventy-eight-acre farm, together with dwelling, outbuildings, and live stock, situated at Hopewell, N. J.

Kurz & Uren sold for the Katherine S. Du Bois estate the plot of land 50 by 132, on the north side of 151st Street, 100 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a builder.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold for Fannie L. Vanderhoef of Manhattan the half block on the southeasterly corner of Ridge Boulevard and Seventy-sixth Street to an investor. The associate broker in the transaction was H. O. Harris.

Conrad N. Vaughan sold for Dr. S. W. Bates a plot 100 by 100, corner of Fulton Street and Waverly Avenue, to a concern which plans to erect a building for its business.

Louis Gold has sold the three-story brick building at the northeast corner of East Fifteenth Street and Avenue U to an investor.

Martin A. Ansbro sold the six-family apartment house at 976 Fifty-fourth Street for Caspar Iba to an investor.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold a stucco and shingle dwelling, on plot 70 by 100, on Hillside Terrace, at Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J., to A. C. Holland, for occupancy.

Murray Apfelbaum has sold for Charles C. Cameron of Newark to Charles Levine of Paterson the three-story building, occupied by the Lauter Piano Company, and located at 185 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

H. C. Raynolds has sold for James Clinton his homestead tract on Littleton Road, near Morris Plains, N. J., railroad station, consisting of eight acres, to E. S. Burke, Postmaster at Morristown.

The property will be subdivided. It was held at $10,000.

Buys Westchester Acreage.

Seth Bliss Hunt of Manhattan has purchased through Julia Beverley Higgins five parcels of land between Mount Kisco and Bedford, held by Willis Clark, Merritt Clark, the estate of Jacob Miller, Magdalena Smith, and the estate of Jackson Light, about forty acres in all. Mr. Hunt, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company, expects to build a residence on the property.

$45,000 Greenwich Sale.

Charles Field Griffen & Co., in conjunction with L. Timmons, have sold for D. A. Calhoun one of his two new residences on Calhoun Drive, Greenwich, Conn., to Henry G. Warland. The property consists of about two acres of ground and a large colonial house and garage. It was held at $45,000.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Anna Hollander to Isaac Gerson the building at 249 Front Street.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry with Huberth & Huberth leased to the American La France Fire Engine Company a store in the Automobile Building at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The Nehring Company has leased the westerly store at 605-609 West 181st Street for $3,000 a year.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased to the Perfect Patent Folding Box Company for a term of years the store and basement at 30-32 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased the store, 993 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to M. Levides & Brother, dealers in Oriental rugs, for a long term of years.

The United Merchants Realty and Improvement Company has leased the store at 239 Broadway to Lawrence Riesner, haberdashery.

The store at 1,932 Broadway, in the Lincoln Square Building, has been leased by James J. Etchingham for Robert Goelet to the Economical Tire and Supply Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased to Elizabeth W. Ehrgott the three-story dwelling at 304 West End Avenue for the Paterno Construction Company.

Barnett & Co. have leased the dwelling at 64 West 125th Street to Axel Astren.

L'Eduse, Washburn & Co. have leased the James W. Jacobus house at Great Neck, L. I., to William Hodge.

Estimated Cost of January Building Plans Shows Decrease.

Plans for thirty-two buildings estimated to cost $4,588,950 were filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings during January. During the same month in 1915 plans for twenty-seven buildings were filed at an estimated cost of $7,830,100. The filings last month included: One dwelling, $300,000; sixteen tenement houses, $2,200,000; one loft building, $200,000; three factories, $1,004,000; two churches, $200,000; six stables and garages, $654,500, and one other structure, $450.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Contracts have been closed for the sale of the properties at 201 and 203 Broadway, the latter being the Mail and Express building, from the Elliott F. Shepard estate to the 195 Broadway Corporation, owners of the new Telephone and Telegraph building, adjoining on the site of the old Western Union structure.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park. H. C. Mathews was reported as the buyer of the former Layng residence at 931 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, sold last Saturday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 3,291 to 3,295, s w corner of 133d St, 74.11x125x irregular, six-story Bellmere apartment; adjourned to Feb. 15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Matilda Av, s w corner of 242d St, 100x100; August Melching against J. C. von der Linden et al.; G. A. Kues, attorney; C. P. Hallock, referee; due, $5,295.46; taxes, &c., $230.62; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Carpenter Av, e corner of 237th St, 20x100; same against M. E. von der Linden; same attorney and referee; due, $2,218.41; taxes, &c., $120.10; subject to mortgage, $1,500; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.

7th Av, 2,564 and 2,566, w s, 111 ft n of 148th St, 40x100, five-story flat; Caroline Stern, executrix, against F. O. X. McLoughlin et al.; Strasbourger & S., attorneys; F. G. Munson, referee; due, $35,859.01; taxes, &c., $2,300.90.

By Samuel Marx.

Manhattan Av, s e corner of 121st St, 25.11x95, five-story flat; G. M. Fowles against T. A. McKennell et al.; Gantz & T., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $2,289.90; taxes, &c., $1,153.40; prior mortgage $30,000. 129th St, 107 East, n s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement, with stores; Lilly Bodeck against Abraham Gabriel et al.; C. P. Northrop, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $11,291.75; taxes, &c., $724.13.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bryant Av, 1,564, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; M. A. Kent against Lavelett Construction Co. et al.; F. B. Makeplace, jr., attorney; A. N. Gliegerich, referee; due, $8,756.67; taxes, &c., $772.54.

By James J. Donovan.

177th St, 63 East, n s, 135 ft w of Morris Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; John Rogener and another against A. E. Barnett et al.; Elkus, G. & F., attorneys; C. M. Sheil, referee; due, $2,630.74; taxes, &c., $235.15.

235th St, 265 East, n s, 210 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100, two-story frame house; A. L. Buggeln against Building Association of Woodlawn Club et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; J. A. McEventy, referee; due, $2,259.42; taxes, &c., $179.20.

Boscobel Av, w s, 292.7 ft s of Boscobel Place, 50x140.9 ft to Ogden Av x85.5x128.4; Edward Ashforth and another, executors, against Jos. Halnes et al.; Montgomery & P., attorneys; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $1,079.48; taxes, &c., $836.27.

By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 882, e s, 68.9 ft s of Intervale Av, 88x100, five-story flat; Charles Neave and Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against C. C. Bliss et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $29,001.84; taxes, &c., $771.25.

By George Price.

137th St, 373 East, n s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100, five-story tenement; John Nageldinger against Richard Krother et al.; John Havorka, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $5,645.18; taxes, &c., $161.47; prior mtg $11,000.

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

69th St, 50 and 52 East, for a five-story dwelling, 37x94.5; L. O. Timberlake, 184 Clinton St, Brooklyn, owner; H. C. Pelton, 8 West 38th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

80th St, 222 West, to a five-story tenement; Mrs. A. Duffy, 200 West 72d St, owner; C. Volzz, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 20, n w corner of Pell St, 22.7x97.8x26.10x97; Esther Schnitzer, executrix and trustee of Hyman Schnitzer, to Canton Realty Co., 257 Broadway, mtg $33,500, all liens, Feb. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $55,000

SAME PROPERTY; Esther Schnitzer et al, to same, ¾ part, mtg $20,000, Feb. 5; same attorney $1

BROOME ST, 132, n e s, 25 ft n w of Pitt St, 25x100, to Dower; Lena, wife of Robert H. Hyman, 395 Palisade Av, West Hoboken, N. J., to Bella Moses, 1 West 70th St, and Martha Josephthal, 271 Central Park West, quitclaim, Jan. 26; attorney, Alex. Appel, 27 Cedar St $1

BROOME ST, 182, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100, foreclosure Oct. 21; James W. Hyde, referee, to Bella Moses, 1 West 70th St, and Martha Josephthal, 271 Central Park West, Feb. 4; attorney, Alex. Appel, 27 Cedar St $11,500

CHERRY ST, s s, 197 ft e of Catharine Slip, 25x129 to n w of Water St; Ellen G. O'Brien et al., 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, to James P. O'Brien, 449 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Feb. 1; attorney, B. B. Coyne, 29 Broadway $1

ELDRIDGE ST, 218, e s, 40.6 ft s of Stanton St, 24.6x87.6; Katie G. Brown to Harjo Realty Corp., mtg $28,700, Feb. 3; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway $1

GOERCK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Houston St, runs s 50 x e 100 n 25 x e 100 to w of Mangin St x n 50 x w 100 x s 25 x w 100 to beginning; Julius Rayner to Emma J. Smith, 807 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St ..... Gift

GOERCK ST, 128, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Julius Rayner to Emma J. Smith, 807 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St ..... Gift

LEXINGTON AV, 965, e s, 20.5 ft n of 70th St, 20x75.6; Bertha Lopez de Victoria to Bertha Baldo, 983 Lexington Av, mtg $14,000, Feb. 7; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $1

MADISON AV, 147 and 149, s e corner of 32d St, 28 and 30 East, runs s 49x e 100x s 40.4 x e 40x n 98.9 to 32d St x w 140 to beginning; Mary T. and Elisabeth V. Cockcroft to 149 Madison Acenue Co., Inc., 96 Broadway, mtg $180,000, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100,8 x87; August Oppenheimer to Fairside Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $190,000, b. and s., Feb. 4; attorney, Eugene G. Kremer, 100 Broadway $1

MANGIN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 100x100.1; Julius Rayner to Ida Hawkins, 1,174 Dean St, Brooklyn, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St ..... Gift

1ST AV, 2,267, w s, 71.11 ft n of 116th St, 29x76; Anginlina Parata to Henry V. Allien, 159 Glenridge Av, Montclair, N. J., all liens, Feb. 4; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 55 Liberty St $1

2D AV, n w corner of 122d St, 205 East, 71.8 x47.6; Marcella Markus to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, mtg $14,000, all liens, Feb. 4; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway $1

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 44th St, 22x91; James C. Eckert to Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., 38 West 86th St, quitclaim, all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, J. C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St $1

7TH AV, 301 to 305, n e corner of 27th St, 77.9x77.10x irregular, foreclosure Jan. 25; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., Feb. 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $150,000

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred L. Anderson to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $150,000, Feb. 1; attorney, same $1

52D ST, 217 East, n s, 192 ft e of 3d Av, 16x110.10; Elizabeth M. Cronin to Richard H. Harrison, 101 East 61st St, mtg $5,500, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

55TH ST, 313 West, n s, 18 or 19x100.5; Christian Schiek, Neck, L. I., to Alma Witt, 1,351 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $18,000, Feb. 7; address, 774 9th Av $1

57TH ST, 18 West, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Henry Parish to Edward C. Parish, the premises, Feb. 5; attorney, Grenville T. Emmet, 52 Wall St ..... Gift

58TH ST, 231 West, n s, 145 ft e of Broadway; Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., to James C. Eckert, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., quitclaim, Feb. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

60TH ST, 223 West, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Julius and Michael Maier to Thomas Mallory, 123 East 90th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Feb. 7; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

82D ST, n s, 122.6 ft w of 2d Av, 15x102.2; Church of St. Ignatius Loyola to Clara Straub, 169 East 81st St, Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.10x100.11; Ellen G. O'Brien et al. to James P. O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Feb. 1; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th St and Willis Av $1

113TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x100.11; Sidney P. Ettinger to David N. Gimbel, 315 West 113th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Feb. 2; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway $100

122D ST, n s, 75.3 ft w of 2d Av, 14.70; John Oddone & Cecelia Zanelli, 303 East 104th St, mtg $4,890, Feb. 5; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway $1

143D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mary A. Thornton to Stephen H. Jackson, 134 West 131st St, mtg $26,000, all liens, Jan. 8; Peter A. H. Jackson & Sons, 106 Lexington Av $100

143D ST, 525 and 527 West, n s, 170.10 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99.11; Herman Cohen, Plainfield, N. J., to Blanche C. Werdenschlag, 515 West 143d St, mtg $85,500 on whole, ½ part, all liens, Dec. 3; attorney, S. Werdenschlag, s e corner of Broadway and 142d St $1

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, s w corner of Heath Av, 89x133.6; Phelan Brothers Construction Co. to Phelan Estates, Inc., Willis Av. and 148th St, Feb. 3, mtg $75,000; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St $1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 50x100; Wm. L. Phelan, Inc., to Phelan Estates, Inc., Willis Av and 148th St, mtg $38,000, Feb. 3; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St $1

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e s, at n s of Sackett St, 94.7x181.8; Joseph Thiess et al. to Dominico Da Silvestro, 150 1st, e s, and another, Jan. 8; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Dominico De Silvestro et al. to Anthony J. Romagna, 2,028 Concourse, same attorney, Anthony J. Romagna, 2,028 Concourse $1

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, n s, 89.11 ft n e of Williamsbridge Road, containing 5.599 acres; John J. Astor to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., July 21; attorney, New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., 37 Lawton St, New Rochelle, N. Y. $100

BURNSIDE AV, e s, 218.7 ft w of Ryer Av, 104.11x irregular; William L. Phelan, Inc., to Phelan Estates, Inc., Willis Av and 148th St, mtg $15,000, Feb. 3; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St $1

CARTER AV, w s, 52.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x75.3; Kathryn Daniher to William P. Hageman and another, 1,867 Carter Av, mtgs $4,000, Jan. 22; attorney, Edw. J. Martin, 547 Tremont Av $1

SAME PROPERTY; William P. Hageman to Kathryn Daniher, 531 West 179th St, mtgs $4,900, Jan. 22; same attorney $1

COLLEGE AV, w s, 340 ft s of 169th St, 20x85; Julius Cohn to Phelan Estates, Inc., Willis Av and 148th St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 3; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St $1

CONCORD AV, e s, 101.9 ft s of Dater St, 50x100; Joseph Thiess et al. to V. & G. Realty Co., Inc., 2,091 2d Av, Jan. 8; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St $1

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of Bathgate Pl, 20.3x262.7; also 181st St, s s, 170 ft w of Tyse Av, 13.10x114; Arc Realty Co. to 931-941 East 180th Street Corporation, 971 East 180th St, Dec. 10; attorney, Joseph L. Young, 81 Liberty St $1

184TH ST, 867 East, n s, 81.9x ..... ; attorney, Mara A. Santara to Peter J. McCann, 837 East 22d St, Feb. 5; attorney, Patrick J. O'Burne, 132 Nassau St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, n w corner Pell St, 22.7x97.8; Canton Realty Co. to Esther Schnitzer, executrix and trustee, 80 East 92d St, Feb. 5, 2½ years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $15,500

CHERRY ST, s s, 197.1 ft e of Catherine Slip, 25x120; John P. O'Brien to Mary C. O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 5 years; attorney, B. B. Coyne, 29 Broadway $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Nellie G. O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, Feb. 1; attorney, same $5,000

1ST AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 80th St, 25x75; John Capek and another to Jere N. Martin, 787 West End Av, Jan. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Edw. J. Martin, 265 B'way $15,000

87TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 45th St, 22x51; Thos. T. Eckert, Jr., to Walter G. Oakman et al, executors, Islip, L. I., Feb. 3, due Feb. 7, 1921, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St $125,000

7TH AV, n e corner 27th St, 77.9x— ; Alfred L. Anderson to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 1, due Dec. 17, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $150,000

7TH AV, e s, 39.8 ft n of 40th St, 19.9x80; Louisa Frank to Annie Leicht and another, 167 West 81st St, Feb. 7, prior mtg $30,000, due Feb. 1, 1921; attorney, F. V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St $11,022

23D ST, n s, 20 ft w of 10th Av, 20x54; Frederick G. Miller to Mary Miller, 4 West 108th St, Feb. 5, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel A. Fried, 220 Broadway $3,000

46TH ST, 63-69 West, n s, 108.9 ft e of 6th Av, 76.2x100.5; Helenita Realty Co. to Walter G. Oakman et al., executors and trustees, Islip, L. I., Feb. 5, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $175,000

52D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Ernest Petrucci et al to Paola Gazzolo, 70 Perry St, Feb. 5, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. C. Astarita, 220 B'way $1,200

82D ST, n s, 122.6 ft w of 2d Av, 15x102.2; Clara Straub to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 980 Park Av, Feb. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.10x100.11; John P. O'Brien to Florence O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 3 years; attorney, B. B. Coyne, 29 Broadway $15,000

170TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Mary Whalen and another to Margaret C. Lehan, 90 Audubon Av, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bouvier, G. & L., 140 Broadway $600

Bronx.

FORDHAM RD, s e corner of Morris Av, 128.7x irregular; Julia L. Gerding to German Savings Bank, 167 4th Av, Feb. 5, 3 years; attorney, Alfred Roelker, 62 William St $20,000

MARBLE ST, n s, 186.8 ft e of Railroad Av, 16.8x108; Charles Vessella to Augustus Ferretti, 46 1st Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 166th St., 48.11x irregular; Emilio Farago to Emma Dresener, 201 West 120th St, prior mtg $36,000, Feb. 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $6,000

RAILROAD AV, n e corner of 138th St, 94x100; Hattie Grelle to August E. Mihlein, 600 West End Av, Feb. 5, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $22,000

WALKER AV, 2,407 and 2,409, n s, 50x98.1; Sarah Hoctor to David Lawton, 400 East 72d St, prior mtg $6,000, Feb. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

1535 ST, n s, 220 ft e of Elton Av, 20.3x100; Thomas F. Burey and another to Benjamin Benenson, 857 Crotona Park North, Feb

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The storm that was over the Great Lakes Sunday passed rapidly northeastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is being followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly cold weather from the northwest and western gales on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts.

There have been snows in the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States, the lake region and the northern Rocky Mountain region, and rains in the Northern Pacific States.

Temperature is decidedly lower in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States and New England, while much warmer weather prevails over the north Rocky Mountain region and the North Pacific States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River except that snow is probable Wednesday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Temperature will fall Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States, and it will rise Tuesday and Wednesday in the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley, and Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the lower lake region.

Storm warnings were displayed Monday morning on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Portland, Me.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be: western gales, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong west winds, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, with rising temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by local snows.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	40	42	4 P. M.	41	29
6 A. M.	38	38	6 P. M.	38	24
9 A. M.	37	39	9 P. M.	35	21
12 M.	39	40	11 P. M.	33	19

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding late last year it was 37; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 1 A. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 35 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.74 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:30—216 Edgecombe Av.; Jennie Pentile,	None
1:35—138 & Exterior St.; Diegro Salvatti	$1,000
8:35—160 W. 10 St.; Empire Laundry Co.	Slight
8:40—57 E. 110 St.; Louis Freedman	Slight
9:45—196 Waverly Pl.; Lauramack Co.	Slight
9:50—66 North Moore St., (auto in garage); Frank Maskel	$200
11:15—188 Henry St.; Sarah Sperling	Slight
P.M.	
12:47—731 Elton Av.; James Scharette	Slight
2:15—268 W. 115 St.; Mary Sullivan	Slight
3:40—307 E. 156 St.; Joseph Holpzer	$300
4:20—10 Av. and 43 St.; D. S. Co.	Slight
5:20—408 W. 36 St.; not given.	Slight
5:55—350 4 Av.; Wolf Bros.	$10
6:30—403 E. 83 St.; Fred Benzer	$500
7:00—130 E. 63 St.; William Hamilton	Slight
7:05—Front 62 Fulton St.; D. S. Co.	None
7:25—408 4 Av.; Vincent Balajian	Slight
8:00—35 Ridge St.; J. Lehman	Slight
8:10—643 Tinton Av.; Samuel Rosenzweig	Slight
8:15—45-49 Crosby St.; H. Liberknecht	Slight
8:50—151 W. 61 St.; E. H. Proudman	Slight
8:55—2,325 B'way; not given.	Slight
9:45—1,624 1 Av.; Emil Omsters	Slight
9:50—234 E. 76 St.; not given.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—1st Lt. C. Parker, 4th F. A., is detailed as Insp.-Instructor, Organized Militia of Massachusetts, and upon arrival in U. S. will proceed to Boston.

Lt. Col. C. R. Krauthoff, Q. M. C., is relieved from assignment as Assist. to the Quartermaster, 3d Div.

2d Lt. W. W. Erwin, 7th Cav., from Military Academy, March 1, to his regiment.

Following are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, effective on date specified: Inf. Capts. W. C. Jones, 10th, April 20, and T. Merrill, 14th, May 1. They will proceed after date of relief to U. S. and report to Adj. General of the Army, upon arrival, for orders.

Capt. C. W. Weeks, 28th Inf., is relieved from duty at Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, March 19.

Following are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, effective on date specified: F. A.: Col. S. D. Sturgis, 1st, May 13. Inf.: Capts. P. B. Malone, 2d, May 21; C. B. Crusan, 1st, May 21, and C. E. Morton, 8th, Feb. 7; 2d Lts. O. S. McCleary and M. S. Murray, 15th, May 1, and Saunders and H. H. Fuller, 9th, May 3. Inf.: Chaplain O. J. W. Scott, 25th, May 21. They will proceed to U. S. on or after date of relief, and upon arrival at San Francisco report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Orders of Dec. 21 amended to direct Capt. F. B. Hennessy, 3d, F. A., to take the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about July 5 for the Philippine Islands, instead of transport to sail on or about June 5.

Orders of Nov. 26, transferring 1st Lt. C. K. Nulsen, 10th Inf., to 15th Inf., effective Feb. 6, amended to transfer him effective March 6.

Leaves: Lt. Col. A. P. Buffington, Inf., one month; Capt. O. W. Pinkston, M. C., one month further extension, and 1st Lt. T. L. Sherburne, Signal Corps, 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. G. D. Murray, works of Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass., to Boston, inspection of aeronautic material.

Ensign C. T. Sweeney, the Virginia, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick.

A. N. Constructor L. S. Border, to Norfolk yard.

Boatswains F. J. Legere, rec. ship at Phila., to Phila. yard, and E. L. Jones, rec. ship, at Boston, to temporary duty the Georgia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Celtic, at Boston; Chester, at Monrovia; Culgoa and Cyclops, at Guantanamo; Glacier and Iris, at San Diego; Kansas, at Cuatro; Realos Channel, Leonidas, at Grand Cayman; Nero, at Mare Island; Potomac, at Cristobal; Proteus, at San Francisco; Rainbow, at Yerba Buena, San Francisco; Saturn, at Tiburon, and Washington, at New York yard.

Sailed—Buffalo, San Diego for San Francisco; Jason, Lambert Point for Cristobal; K-4, K-2, Tallahassee and Worden, Key West for Tampa, and O'Brien, Key West for Guacanayabo Bay.

Orders have been issued to convert the collier Saturn into a tender for duty in connection with the Alaskan radio stations. The vessel will sail about May 1 from Mare Island yard for Alaska.

The Albany will proceed from Bremerton to Seattle about Feb. 15 for duty as the relief of the Vicksburg for duty with the Washington Naval Militia, while the latter vessel undergoes a three months' overhaul at the Bremerton yard.

The following vessels have been designated to participate in the Mardi Gras celebrations at the following places: Flusher, Terry, and Monaghan, at New Orleans; Preston, Reid, and Lamson, at Mobile, and Roe and Wells, at Apalachicola.

The Perry and Glacier, now at San Diego, will proceed to the Mare Island yard, arriving about Feb. 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The election of a successor to District Supt. Joseph S. Taylor came before the Board of Education yesterday, but action on its was deferred until the next meeting.

A letter from City Supt. Maxwell was read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education thanking it for re-electing him, and expressing the hope that his leave of absence from Feb. 15 to Oct. 10 would restore him to good health.

Teresa R. Rosenthal, a teacher in the Evander Childs High School, was suspended without pay for sixty days for altering the records of pupils who took the regents' examination.

Permission was granted to Mary A. Scheurmann, a teacher in the New York Training School, to accept a gift as publicity agent of the Penmanship Club from the pupils in the school.

The Board of Education granted permission for the employment as needed, as assistants to the Board of Examiners during the current year, of persons whose names appeared in a communication from the City Superintendent, dated Jan. 20, 1915. Dr. Ira S. Wile said that some of the assistants in the past had coached applicants for positions and had afterward officially examined them. It was, he said, an evil practice. George J. Gillespie said that those persons had been eliminated from the list, and none such would in the future be allowed to conduct the examinations.

William R. Hayward was appointed Principal of the Curtis Evening High School. Morris E. Siegel was appointed Principal of the Murray Hill Evening Trade School.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

United States.

An examination for assistant in the Philippine service will be held at the Custom House on March 15 and 16. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. The entrance salary is $1,200 a year.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, (mutual,) 4 P. M., Feb. 8: Sergts. H. E. Kelly, 5, to 146; R. F. McCarty, 146, to 5; Patrol, N. Whitman, 5, to 151; J. Deppert, 15, to 5; A. Bricker, 152, to 165; D. M. Redmond, 165, to 152.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol, H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, I. R. Van Houten, Jr., 149, 8:05 P. M., Jan. 1, to 12 P. M., Jan. 17.

Fire Department.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire, 1st Gr. T. B. Brennan, Eng. 38, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 8; Fire, 1st Gr. J. J. Harrison, Eng. 75, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 9; Fire, 4th Gr. W. C. Butts, Eng. 33, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 12.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporationsn now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.

Ideal house, semi-detached, 11 rooms, 2 baths; front, side porch; driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent, $700. Mrs. Anthony, 226 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 5110.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Charming bungalows & dwellings—6-9 rooms, modern throughout; large plots; restricted section; $5,000 up; 1 hour. Smith-Binger Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

Farmers.—Write for details of this big producing farm of 190 acres, all cultivated; for sale at half what it cost deceased owner. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Montclair—If seeking a home amidst refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair. N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog. BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Four miles from village, on State road; over six acres land; eight-room furnished cottage, running spring water, improvements. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., New York.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. WALKER, 480 5TH AV., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IDEAL BERKSHIRE FARM.

Near Great Barrington, 85 acres, modernized farm house, up-to-date barns; recently renovated; suitable for gentleman's country estate; $9,500; unusual opportunity. Archer, 10 East 43d St. List your properties for Spring Season.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Want to sell little farm to a good, responsible party for $100 cash and $12 monthly; good, roomy house and large ground; makes fine, small, poultry plant, from which good living can be made; near large towns and trolley. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths, furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

Real Estate.

HAVE 3 beautiful lots right on the water, about 40 minutes from city; electricity, gas, water, etc.; easily worth $1,000 each; will sell considerably less if bought at once; need cash. WATERFRONT, Box 183 Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60-$65.
4 rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST. 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

Oceanic Apartment.—Large, light 3 and 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; handsomely furnished. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

39TH, 52 WEST.—2 ROOMS AND BATH. Attractively furnished; electricity; 'phone; also single rooms.

Exceptional studio, anteroom, bathroom, for vocal, artistic purposes. Carnegie Hall, Apply Carnegie.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

85th St., 120 East.—Dentist's or physician's handsome apartment; 7 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $50. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 80th St.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 824 to 85d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

West Side

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 8 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000, Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St,

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 88th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 156 BROADWAY.

807 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

723 St. Nicholas Av., (cor. 146th.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $60 month. Apply Supt., or PEASE & ELLIMAN, AGTS., 165 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8800.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

10th St., 60 West.—Four rooms; elevator; housekeeping apartment; only one; $60; concession.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two to ten rooms. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 70th.

Unfurnished.

For clients, 4 to 10 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.) — Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 East. (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms; board.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, good table; near subway, elevated; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam; electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single, sunny rooms; L Park; superior board; business people.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

102D ST., 233 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; couple or single, excellent table. Mrs. R. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large room; ample closets; steam heat; excellent table; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comfort; married couple preferred; references required. Leonard.

160TH, WEST. (25 Fort Washington Av.)—South room; excellent board. 203 Audubon.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Beautiful front parlor, adjoining bedroom; heated; telephone; excellent board. French family; suitable couple or friends.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow rent, with board, large room, 4 windows, facing Hudson; other desirable room. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 522, (75th.)—Desirable rooms; top floor; up-to-date house.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Business couple desire room, board, week; refined Hebrew family; west side, between 42d and 54th Sts. Pudlin, 1,591 Broadway.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Florida

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., NOW OPEN. RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium size room, private house; telephone; references required.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large room; bath, electricity; select; choice location; gentleman; permanent.

43D, 130 EAST.—For lady, strictly private family, beautiful room, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $4; references; first bell.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, southern exposure; with or without bath.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electric lights; telephone.

83D, 41 EAST.—Private house; large and small front rooms; bath; reasonable; references. Tel. Lenox 8274.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

218T, 226 WEST.—Large front parlor, bright and cheerful; $5. McGurran.

44TH 247 WEST.—Steam heated; elevator service; high-grade apartment; reference.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 49 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, airy room; running water, electricity, telephone, heat; $6.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room with bath, furnished, unfurnished; private family; references necessary.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select, convenient, back parlor, front basement, $3 up; phone, French.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Single room in exclusive apartment, overlooking Park; private family; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Warm medium rooms; steam; electricity; hot water; reference; telephone.

72D, 240 WEST. — Single room or suite; grand piano; private bath; elegantly furnished.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table, Columbus 1894.

73D ST., 105 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; running water; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 272 WEST.—One large, one medium room, with large dressing room; references.

78D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

78D, 269 WEST.—Two medium rooms, sunny, $5, $6; abundant hot water.

76TH, 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; other attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable large front rooms, small room; southern exposure; telephone.

78TH, 214 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $3-$5.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway, at 52d. Phone Columbus 6521
Finest cars used. Late models only.

Packard Twin-Six 1-25 7-pass.tour.,brand new
Packard 1915 "3-38" limousine.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "2-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "1-38" 5-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "48" 7-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "38" 5-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1915 "8" 7-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1914 Sedan.

HUPMOBILES, 1913-1914-1915 MODELS.

Touring cars and roadsters. All have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and are guaranteed the same as new. No reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD (1916) LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P. Marmon (1916 runabout, 48 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Marmon (1916) touring, 41, five-passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Stearns-Knight 1915 cabriolet, "light 4", cannot be told from 1916 model; ideal for lady or physician; sold with new-car guarantee; reasonable offer accepted. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

Stearns Knight 1912 toy tonneau, with detachable tonneau, dynamo lighting, manufacturer's equipment; overhauled and sold with new-car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7900.

Gentleman's runabout, Packard,, 48; starter, electric lights, 3 trunks, extra shoes, full equipment; car in perfect mechanical condition; bargain for particular man desiring this type of car. Address L. J., 167 Times.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Packards, latest models, open, closed; lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Detroit brougham, electric, $700. Perfect condition. DR. BUERGER, 40 East 41st, N. Y.

1915 Packard 3-38 limousine. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building. Tel. 4120 Col.

Motor Trucks.

If you need a good used truck, see A. C. Whitefield, Used Truck Dept., 427 West 42d St. Bryant 8530.

Automobiles for Rent.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models. Lowest rates; day, week, month, year. 128 West 31st St. Phone 774 Circle.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 156 East 120th St. Harlem 4832.

Flat 1914 landaulet; beautiful; day, week or month; Telephone 789 Plaza. Barr.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

Ford Tires, $4, $5, $6; Tubes, $1, $1.50. Jandorf, 1,764 Broadway, corner 57th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, single room; $4 weekly.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

82D 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, e.vator.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room, all conveniences. well heated.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice, large, airy, double room; electric light, bath; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Southern exposure; newly furnished rooms; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; parlors for guests' use.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front rooms; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen only.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, with, without private baths; single, suite.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Front room, private bath; electricity; high-class private house for men; breakfast served; owner.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished suite; modern apartment; private family; one block subway. Apt. 3A.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Attractive, bright rooms; private family; homelike; references. Apt. 14.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm outside room; subway, "L"; gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished room; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; bath adjoining; in elevator apt. Hart.

116TH, 606 WEST.—Delightful, sunny, outside, adjoining bath; convenient transportation. Apartment 82.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; single room; quiet; subway, elevated.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Clean room; southern exposure; heat; electricity; bath same floor.

142D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-kept club with every refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

A VERY COMFORTABLE HOME in fashionable apartment house, near Broadway and 110th subway. Phone 3360 Morningside. Apt. 42.

BROADWAY, 8,117.—Attractive, large, sunny room, elevator, $5; breakfast; subway; gentleman. Deaton.

LARGE ROOM, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, dressing room, private bath; better than hotel; private home; West 70s. C 16 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, CORNER 138TH. —LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; REFERENCES. APT. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful outside room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; private family; board optional. Tel. River. 1058.

SELECT neighborhood, Fifth Av.; two large furnished bright rooms, with bath. T 77 Times.

WEST END AV., (254 West 98th.)—Single, en suite, bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Telephone 4248 Riverside. Apt. 9.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 115.—Thoroughly renovated, new management; pleasant rooms; moderate rates; convenient.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

Sublet two rooms, kitchenette, and bath, unfurnished. Call Lenox 1,404.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young Danish gentleman wants room, west side, with refined family; moderate. T 100 Times.

TWO GENTLEMEN wish two rooms, with bath, between 50th and 84th, off 5th Av. T 125 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av., at 35th St.

Presser on children's wash dresses; must be accustomed to fine work.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping. Rapid Transit Real Estate Co., 71 West 35th St.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Good opening in office of high-class wholesale dry goods firm for bright young woman about 20 of good appearance and address, with some experience. Address, particulars, age, experience, salary, Importer, Box 22, Madison Square Station.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL ASSISTANT luncheon, 8:30 to 5; $5 weekly and lunch; no Saturday work. Apply Tuesday evening, 7 to 8, Streeter, 430 West 118th St.

GOVERNESS.—French resident governess for child twelve, (12,) must have excellent references. Apply by letter in French to Mrs. de R., 21 East 82d.

HEAD OF STOCK.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. LETTERS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. APPLY BY LETTER, OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT.

HOUSEWORK.—A girl wanted in small apartment; must be neat and good plain cook; family of three adults; references required. Apply Apartment 11F, 344 West 72d; carfare paid.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper, good cook, French preferred; suburb; splendid home; two adults. T 121 Times.

MODEL IN HIGH-CLASS MODISTE SHOP. MUST BE PERFECT 36, MEDIUM HEIGHT, AND VERY PREPOSSESSING. APPLY TUESDAY, 10 A. M., FRANCES, INC., 154 WEST 46TH ST.

OFFICE GIRLS, 16 years of age; must be good penmen and quick at figures; no experience necessary. G. R., 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and experienced in commercial line and on Oliver typewriter. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary, &c., T 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator by Interior decorator; state qualifications and experience. Write D. D., 153, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, experience, religion, and salary expected. T 123 Times.

TRIMMER. — Wanted, experienced trimmer for millinery department; no need apply unless thoroughly competent; state salary required and references. The A. E. Rea Co., Limited, Ottawa.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted to take charge of silks and velvets and dress goods department; no need apply unless thoroughly competent; give references and salary required. The A. E. Rea Co., Limited, Ottawa.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted to take charge of suit and cloak department; no need to apply unless thoroughly competent; give references and salary required. The A. E. Rea Co., Limited, Ottawa.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to operate typewriter; state salary and experience. L 309 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK, must be able to figure extensions; $12. TYPIST, must be experienced copyist; $12. DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, must be rapid and accurate; $65 monthly.
Call from 9 to 1.
National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied, Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5061 Cortlandt.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
17th year. Booklet on request. Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building, 37 WEST 39TH STREET.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED and leading manufacturer of greases and lubricants is looking for a high-grade, thoroughly equipped lubricating oil and grease man who understands minutely the export and jobbing business and could handle this department; communications considered strictly, confidential. Y 201 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Graduate of approved institute of accounts. Address, stating experience and wages expected; references; steel house. New York Post Office Box 837.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, 22 to 25, proficient in stenography and typewriting, to act as assistant to head of department; must have initiative and be a self-starter. T 99 Times.

BANKING HOUSE desires services of young man as assistant in bookkeeping department; must come well recommended; answer in own handwriting, state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Assistant, L 311 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a Consolidated Stock Exch

HISTORY MUSEUM HAS A PARK PLAN

Plaza Leading to Metropolitan Proposed for the Site of the Reservoir.

HONOR DEAD CONTRIBUTORS

Degrees Given to Benefactors Who Have Passed Away—Extensive Explorations Arranged.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History was held last night at the home of Ogden Mills, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, following a dinner at which the Trustees were the guests of Mr. Mills. The matter of most interest at the meeting was the address and report of Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, who reviewed the work of the last year and made important suggestions for 1916.

Among these suggestions the one to attract most attention was a proposal to establish a connection between the American and the Metropolitan Museums by the construction of a central court or plaza, for the development of "certain artistic, musical, and recreational influences," on the site to be left vacant in Central Park by the removal of the South Croton Reservoir.

Plans a Park Plaza.

"Although the attendance of the Museum has increased by 111,000 visitors more this year than in the previous year," Mr. Osborn said, "attention is called to the fact that the American Museum is shut off from the great population on the east side of the city, while its sister institution, the Metropolitan Museum, is equally shut off from the people on the west side. It appears to be possible, within the next three or four years, to provide for the people of New York City the greatly desired eastern and western access to these two museums, and at the same time the city has an opportunity of providing in spaces now wholly inaccessible to the public and unutilized for park purposes, a central court or plaza lying between the two museums whereon it may be possible to develop certain artistic, musical, and recreational influences in the open air, for which there is no space at present provided in our entire park system. This may be gained through the utilization of the great space in Central Park to be left vacant by the removal of the south Croton reservoir when the new Catskill water supply has reached the city. The utilization of this space is under consideration both by the present Commissioner of Parks and by Commissioner Williams, head of our system of water supply."

A tentative sketch showing how the described park space might be utilized to bring the two Museums together and to open up a space which Mr. Osborn said might be adequate for such historical presentations as that planned for the Shakespeare Tercentenary was displayed to the trustees by Mr. Osborn. The sketch will be published with the next report of the Museum.

A proposal to hold the Shakespearean celebration on the Sheep Meadow in Central Park was made a month ago. As soon as it was realized that this meant the gathering of more than 50,000 persons in the park and that that would inevitably result in the destruction of the grass and shrubs a storm of protest went up. Voiced by THE NEW YORK TIMES, it resulted in the withdrawel of the proposal within a week of the time it was publicly announced.

Says Museum Faces a Crisis.

Mr. Osborn called the attention of the Trustees to the fact that the Museum faced a crisis in its development without precedent since 1878, when, he said, "the city failed to carry out its agreement to maintain the institution." Mr. Osborn said that all available space in the present building, at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, had been utilized, and that collections had been retired from two large halls formerly used for exhibition purposes in order to make room for the care and preparation of accumulating material.

"The continuous support of the Trustees and friends," he said, "especially since 1888, when active and worldwide exploration began, has brought together the finest collections in the world, not only of great scientific but of equally great educational value. The collections have doubled in extent, and in the meantime no building has been added since the northwest wing, which was erected under the law of 1905.

"The most imperative need at present is the erection of the Southeast Wing and Court Building, at an estimated cost of $750,000, the plans of which are now ready after several years of continuous study by the President, the Director, and Messrs. Trowbridge and Livingston, architects. This building is believed to very nearly meet the ideals of modern museum construction. It will especially care for the large collections representing the life of the ocean, both the lower forms and the mammals of the sea, including the superb collection of whales presented by the late George S. Bowdoin and others, for which the museum has sent repeated expeditions into arctic and antarctic waters.

"Halls, which ultimately will be used for the animal life of Asia and Europe, will temporarily house the superb collections showing the animal life of the Congo, upon which museum expeditions have been engaged for the last six years at a cost of $100,000.

$190,000 for Research in 1915.

On the subject of exploration, research, and education Mr. Osborn said:

"During the past year the museum has expended nearly $190,000 on exploration, research, and public education, with the object of bringing discoveries from all parts of the world to the schools and to the non-traveling public of this great city. The inspiration of this scientific work is spread daily through the press, which is showing a disposition to treat the work of the museum more carefully and seriously; also through lectures and circulating collections to more than a million school children. In all, during the past year there were twenty-one field parties at work, extending to three of the great continents—one in Africa, two in South America, and eighteen in North America. For the time African exploration will be arrested, and the main energy of the museum will be devoted to the scientific description and exhibition of the unrivaled collections from the Congo. For the preparation of the rare groups of the okapi, of the white rhinoceros, of the giant eland, and other forms brought back by the expedition a special appropriation of $16,000 has been made for work which will be carried on entirely under the direction of the animal sculptor, Carl E. Akeley, with the assistance of James L. Clark. Mr. Akeley has been engaged for the last three years in experimenting on methods of permanent preparation of large mammals, and has discovered a new method of modeling which promises not only to give greater artistic results, but also to greatly hasten the work of preparation. A model of the completed African Hall has been prepared, and as soon as all the groups are arranged in miniature this model will be exhibited in the foyer of the museum."

$2,750,000 from Jesup Fund.

The executor of the estate of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. Osborn said, had made a first payment of $2,750,000 on account of the Morris K. Jesup Fund of $5,000,000. Discussing the uses to which this money will be put, Mr. Osborn said:

"According to the terms of this bequest, this fund is to be used only for scientific purposes, and the Trustees propose to continue the ornithological survey of the Andean region, under the direction of Dr. Frank M. Chapman, also to send out a second Roosevelt expedition into the marshes of the Upper Paraguay, under the direction of George K. Cherrie. More significant, however, is the extension of the museum's exploratory work into southern China, which will be initiated through the Asiatic expedition under the direction of Roy Chapman Andrews, made possible by contributions of the Jesup Fund and special contributions from Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate, James B. Ford, Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline, Childe Frick, and Lincoln Ellsworth."

Following the President's address, H. P. Davison was elected a trustee of the Museum to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Daniel Giraud Elliot, and Mr. Davison was also re-elected Treasurer of the Museum to succeed Charles Lanier, who had held the office for the last twenty-five years and who resigned because of his health. Mr. Lanier, who retains his membership on the Board of Trustees, is the oldest trustee of the Museum in point of service except Joseph H. Choate. He was elected to the board in 1874.

The following trustees were re-elected for terms of five years: Percy R. Pyne, Arthur Curtiss James, J. P. Morgan, John B. Trevor, and Dr. Walter B. James.

These officers were re-elected for 1916; Henry Fairfield Osborn, President; Cleveland H. Dodge, First Vice President; J. P. Morgan, Second Vice President; Adrian Iselin, Jr., Secretary.

Degrees for Dead Members.

A number of former contributors to the support of the Museum, although dead now, were elected to different degrees of membership. The degrees were established after the deaths of the specified contributors, but it was found, upon examination of the Museum's records, that had the degrees been in existence during the lives of the contributors, their donations would have entitled them to membership under the degrees. The dead contributors were, therefore, declared members last night. Those whose memories were so honored were:

BENEFACTORS.

Darius O. Mills, | Mrs. R. L. Stuart,
W. K. Vanderbilt, | Percy R. Pyne.

ASSOCIATE FOUNDERS.

Charles E. Tilford, | James M. Constable,
Oswald Ottendorfer, | H. O. Havemeyer,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,

ASSOCIATE BENEFACTORS.

Benjamin P. Davis, | Hugh Auchincloss,
William R. Sands, | Henry Iden,
William E. Dodge, 2d, | Mrs. Martha T. Fiske.

Living persons elected to degrees of membership were:

BENEFACTORS.

Cleveland H. Dodge, | Arthur C. James,
A. M. Huntington,

ASSOCIATE FOUNDER.

Felix M. Warburg.

PATRONS.

Dr. Bashford Dean, | James B. Ford.
Henry C. Swords,

FELLOW.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, | Lincoln Ellsworth.
Alexander S. Cochran,

The trustees present at last night's meeting were: Seth Low, Madison Grant, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Archer M. Huntington, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Ogden Mills, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, George W. Wickersham, Adrian Iselin, Jr., John B. Trevor, Felix M. Warburg, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry C. Frick, Walter B. James.

MORE ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Education Board Allots Sum of $335,250 to Schools.

Announcement of appropriations aggregating $335,250 was made yesterday by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. These appropriations bring the total amount distributed among colleges by the board since its organization, thirteen years ago, to $12,322,400. The gifts to colleges announced yesterday were:

Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., toward an endowment fund of $300,000 ..... $75,000
Milwaukee-Downer College for Women, Milwaukee, Wis., toward an endowment of $500,000 100,000
Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, toward an endowment fund of $500,000 100,000

In the announcement it issued yesterday the board explained that its policy is to give its funds with a view to inducing co-operation from others and that its contributions for nearly every purpose are supplemented by other gifts procured through the leverage of the appropriation of the General Education Board itself. It announced also yesterday appropriations for negro schools and school activities as follows:

Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., $5,000; Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., $2,000; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va., $2,000; for the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for Employing Industrial Teachers for Negroes, $10,000; for homemakers' clubs among negroes of the South, $16,250. In addition, the board has appropriated $25,000 to assist consolidated rural schools in building homes for Principals and teachers adjoining the schools.

The board is the administrator of funds established by John D. Rockefeller for the promotion of education throughout the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed. Its officers for the coming year were also announced yesterday. They are: Chairman—Frederick T. Gates; Secretary—Wallace Buttrick; Assistant Secretaries—Abraham Flexner and E. C. Sage; Treasurer—L. M. Dashiell.

WANAMAKER WANTS SPUR.

Would Hold Hudson Tubes Company to Franchise Obligations.

Through Job E. Hedges, John Wanamaker opposed yesterday the request of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for permission from the Public Service Commission to abandon its franchise for the construction of a spur from its present Sixth Avenue subway across Ninth Street to the Interborough Subway. It also requested a two-year extension of the time in which it must build its branch from Thirty-third Street to the Grand Central Terminal.

Mr. Hedges asked the commission to insist on the Ninth Street spur, and to refuse an extension for the Grand Central branch unless the spur was built. It was only on the promise that the Ninth Street spur would be built, he contended, that the company obtained from Sixth Avenue property owners the permission to build under that thoroughfare.

Commissioner Hayward said he thought this put a different aspect on the request of the Hudson & Manhattan, and Mr. Hedges got an adjournment till next Monday to collect and present his evidence.

Under the railway's reorganization plan of Jan. 14, 1913, it was provided that no bonds for additional betterments and extensions should be issued, unless the net income for the last preceding year should amount to one and a half times the interest on the outstanding new first mortgage bonds.

S. C. DOBBS AIDS STUDENTS.

Advertising Man Gives $60,000 Dormitory to Emory.

Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta, Ga., former President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, has given $60,000 for the construction and furnishing of a dormitory of Emory University at Oxford, Ga., which will accommodate 132 students. Mr. Dobbs, who is a native of Carroll County, Ga., is desirous of helping the studies of young men, he says, because he himself was denied the advantages of college education. He said yesterday:

"One of the most important things with which I have ever had anything to do was the introduction of the educational work into the advertising clubs at Omaha in 1910. This work has grown until not only are there study classes today in connection with every advertising club, with a combined membership of about 1,800 men, but thirty-one colleges and universities have established special chairs of advertising as a part of their course."

STRIKE ON BALTIMORE SUN.

Pressmen Walk Out and First Edition Is Slightly Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Demanding the same conditions as those that exist in the pressrooms of the other local newspapers, the pressmen of The Sun walked out tonight, declaring they would not return until their demands were granted. The strike affects thirty men.

As a result of the walkout the first edition of the paper was delayed for a short time, but other pressmen were secured and the regular editions were printed.

WARD CALLS A HALT ON PUMPING STATION

Commissioner Writes Water Supply Board Ordering the Work Stopped.

CALLS IT UNAUTHORIZED

Action Follows Protest by Artists, Other Admirers of Morningside Park, and The Times.

Commissioner Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board, ordered work stopped yesterday on the structure in Morningside Park which was intended for a pumping station, or unwatering plant, in connection with the Catskill aqueduct supply.

In a letter to the Board of Water Supply, which was building the structure, Commissioner Ward called attention to the fact that only a permit for a temporary structure had been granted by the Park Department, and pointed out that the structure which was now building was apparently permanent. No plans for a permanent structure, he said, had been approved by him before the work was begun, as the law required.

Representatives of the Commissioner also visited Morningside Park to make sure that the contractors had stopped work on the pumping station. Commissioner Ward intimated that any attempt to continue the work before plans had been passed upon by him would result in legal steps on his part.

To Study the Problems.

The engineering necessities which, it is said, require a building of a large, unsightly form, will be investigated by the Park Department before any plans are finally approved by Commissioner Ward and Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect of the Park Department. Officials of the Board of Water Supply have said that neither an underground pumping station nor a detour, so as to bring the objectionable structure outside of the park limits, was feasible, but many friends of the parks have expressed the opinion that a solution of the problem might be reached if the engineers were really compelled to devise another plan. As it was, they said, they were simply working along the lines of least resistance.

Commissioner Ward, in an interview, declared that had not his illness for the last two weeks precluded his making a personal inspection of the work in Morningside Park the work would have been halted before.

"I am very grateful to THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said, "for calling my attention to the apparent permanent nature of the construction. I was astonished to note the permanent aspect of the structure and the great height that it had reached. The law is clear in requiring the approval, not only by the Park Commissioner but by the Art Commission, of all plans for permanent structures in parks before work may be begun.

"I do not understand how the board could have thought it was satisfying the conditions prescribed by statute by the action now in force authorizing subordinates in submitting unofficially a design which was shown to me last Summer, but which I found objectionable as to size, character, and architectural treatment. The Water Board has never officially submitted any plan or design of the proposed permanent structure."

The Commissioner's Letter.

The letter which Commissioner Ward wrote yesterday to the Board of Water Supply follows;

Feb. 7, 1916.

Board of Water Supply, New York City.

Gentlemen: In regard to the structure now being erected in Morningside Park by your board, I have up to the present time, assumed in good faith that the building was of an entirely temporary nature, in accordance with the permit granted by this department.

Yesterday I was sufficiently recovered from a serious illness to allow for a personal inspection of the building. I am astonished to find a solid steel frame structure of great height, which bears all the earmarks of being permanent. Let me remind you that no permanent structure can be erected in the parks of the city of New York unless the design, working drawings, plans, and elevations, &c., are submitted to the Park Commissioner, and, if aproved by him, the approval of the Art Commission must further be obtained before any work of actual construction can begin. No plans for a permanent structure have ever been submitted to this department for its approval.

Until such time as plans have been submitted and duly aproved all work at this point must cease, unless your board can give me written assurance that this is in fact as well as in name a temporary structure which will be entirely demolished in due time.

In passing upon such plans as you may submit two considerations are paramount. First, that the building be low and occupy the least possible amount of park space; second, that from an architectural standpoint it be worthy of the city and so unobjectionable as to conform readily to the landscape features of the park.

In this connection I would also request you to disregard a letter sent out during my absence from this office, under date of July 6, 1915, and signed for me by an assistant, since the suggestions therein contained do not express my views. I have never regarded favorably the plan of including a comfort station or tool house in the proposed structure. Yours very truly.

CABOT WARD.
Comissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.

The Times Protest.

The apparent permanency of the structure was called to the attention of THE TIMES in a letter received two weeks ago from a resident of Morningside Drive. While it had been generally known that the Board of Water Supply had received permission to build the city tunnel for the Catskill aqueduct supply under the parks and to sink shafts in the parks to aid in the construction, it was the general understanding that the Board of Water Supply had promised to leave the parks as they found them and not to encroach upon the public recreation lands by placing any superstructures there.

THE TIMES investigation of the Morningside Park encroachment disclosed that on May 15, 1911, while Charles Stover was Park Commissioned, the Board of Water Supply had written to the Park Department, making the request to place superstructures there. But it was agreed, as the law provided that the final plans should be submitted to the Park Department before a permanent structure was begun.

It was said at the offices of the Board of Water Supply that the structure was not permanent, but that assertion was later qualified by the statement that, while the steel work which had already been erected had been put up to stay, it was not permanent as it stood, because the framework later would be covered with stone, and the intention was to cover the steel work temporarily with sheet iron, while the pumping apparatus was being installed.

The drainage chamber, Board of Water Supply officials admitted, might never have to be used, but, while it was an emergency apparatus, it was said, the need for it might arise so suddenly that it would not be possible to install a pump there quickly enough. Thus, it was said, a break might flood a large district before the pump could be set to work.

While protests were being received from landscape architects, artists, and many other friends of the parks, there was no cessation in the construction of the big building. The framework had reached a height of forty feet before Commissioner Ward saw it, and before it was generally understood that the work was permanent.

Mayor Mitchel and members of the Board of Estimate who were asked yesterday about the building, said they had not known of its existence before THE TIMES called attention to it. They promised to give the proposed station careful consideration when the Board of Water Supply asked appropriations for it from the Board of Estimate.

GUARD SUES MRS. STILLMAN

Former Aqueduct Policeman Wants $25,000 Damages.

Because female employes on neighboring estates had been annoyed, and because of the excitement caused by Socialistic and Black Hand agitators in the Summer of 1913, Mrs. Ann U. Stillman, wife of James A. Stillman, Vice President of the National City Bank, resolved to employ a watchman to look after her home in the Pocantico Hills. William J. McCay was employed, and he was discharged in January, 1915. He sued Mrs. Stillman for $25,000 for alleged breach of contract, and the trial of the suit was begun yesterday before Justice Goff and a jury in the Supreme Court.

McCay testified he saw the housekeeper, Mrs. Louise Charles, and told her he was earning $90 a month as an Aqueduct policeman. He explained, he said, that the post was under the civil service and was practically for life. He said Mrs. Charles told him if he were employed he would have a permanent place, and that he was hired at $100 a month.

In a subsequent talk with Mrs. Stillman, McCay said he told her he had a wife and children to support and if he took the place it would have to be steady and that Mrs. Stillman promised that it would be. In January, 1914, Mrs. Stillman's secretary, Mrs. Grace Munson, told him Mrs. Stillman had suffered some financial losses and could only pay him $75 a month. In the following Summer a coachman left and McCay said he was told if he would look after the stable he would be retained in his employment at $50 a month.

H. Smyth, Mrs. Stillman's counsel, elicited the admission from the plaintiff that he was under charges before the Aqueduct Police Board and was awaiting decision as a result of them. It also appeared that he had received no pay as a policeman for about three months before he went to work for the Stillmans. Mrs. Stillman said she remembered speaking to McCay about his work, but that details were left to her housekeeper and her secretary.

Testimony of other witnesses was to the effect that McCay's services had not been satisfactory, that he had been found asleep when he was needed to look after the furnace and for other needed work, and that he had frequently defaulted in his visit to the time clock. The trial will be continued today.

MAYOR COMMENDS BROWN.

Says Senator's Report Embodied Some, but Not All of His Ideas.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday expressing approval of the report on the city's financial reforms as recommended by the Brown Legislative Committee. The Mayor said:

"Everything which Senator Brown recommends is good, and will be helpful to the city. I am glad that he has accepted so many of my recommendations. I, of course, do not believe that it is necessary to have a referendum before the city will be given home rule control of its own expenditures, but I notice that the report says that the referendum will be necessary only if New York City's representatives fail to accept the bills. I feel, of course, that New York City's representatives should agree to carefully submitted any plan or design of the proposed permanent structure."

SMALLER LOANS NUMEROUS

Reviewing Successful Year, Provident Society Hears Report.

The twenty-first annual report of the Provident Loan Society, of which James Speyer is President, shows that the society made 571,059 loans in 1915. These amounted to $19,544,534, an average of $34.23 a loan. The volume of work marked a new record in the society's history.

At the end of the year the number of loans outstanding was 294,093 amounting to $9,815,178, showing 4,003 fewer loans outstanding than at the beginning of the year.

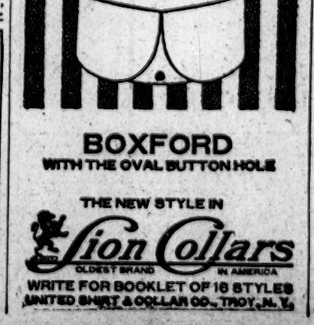
The society now owns outright ten office buildings exclusively occupied for its own work. This represents an investment of more than $1,330,000. It was announced at yesterday's meeting that an additional building would be erected in the upper Manhattan.

"The transactions of our society," said President Speyer in his report to the Trustees, "were a valuable indication of the changes in economic conditions. Its value as providing financial assistance to those temporarily in need was never better illustrated than last year. A study of the statistical analysis of the loans according to amount shows that the larger percentage of the number is for small amounts, and in this connection it should be understood that, considering overhead charges, &c., almost all these small loans are made without profit to the society. We hope to be able further to increase our usefulness to the people of our city during the coming year."

Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Pierre Jay, and George B. McClellan were elected members of the society.

David Lamar's Appeal Heard.

The appeal of David Lamar, the so-called Wolf of Wall Street, against his conviction for having impersonated Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer was heard yesterday by Judges Coxe, Ward, and Rogers in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Leo Everitt, his counsel, argued that the Supreme Court had passed merely on the question of jurisdiction, and that his client had never had an appeal on the merit of his case. District Attorney Marshall replied that Lamar had the right to only one review of his case. By splitting his appeal, he was trying to get the Circuit Court of Appeals to review and reverse a decision of the Supreme Court, and so his application should be denied. Decision was reserved.



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ATTACK ON DOHERTY IN CHARITIES INQUIRY

Supervisor of Catholic Institutions Dislikes Deputy Commissioner's Testimony.

IDEALIST, BOWERS ASSERTS

Witness Tells of State Board's Opposition and Friction Between Kingsbury and Hebberd.

The testimony of Second Deputy Commissioner of Charities William J. Doherty before Commissioner Charles H. Strong in the Governor's charities inquiry at the Bar Association Building is arousing a storm of protest among persons connected with the institutions. Protests, complaints, and attacks have come from different sources. Father Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Institutions, for example, was quoted yesterday as saying of Mr. Doherty, who is also a Catholic, that he had "no patience with a man who deems it his vocation to tear up institution after institution and make it appear that men and women who have given their lives to the care of children are practically criminals living on the spoils."

Mr. Doherty was cross-examined by John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board of Charities, at yesterday's session of the inquiry, and during the cross-examination Mr. Bowers suggested that Mr. Doherty's testimony indicated that he was an idealist in the field of charity. Mr. Doherty reiterated his assertion during the day that there had been much opposition to the investigations conducted by his committee in the local institutions, the Catholic institutions particularly, and when asked by Commissioner Strong why he had not requested the State Board to withhold the certificate of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin on Staten Island he said:

"My experience with Mr. Mulry [Thomas M. Mulry of the State Board] showed that the State Board was antagonistic; and then there has always been friction between Mr. Kingsbury and Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, and there certainly has been no spirit of co-operation." Mr. Doherty expressed the opinion that some of the institutions he had inspected should be put out of business, but said that many of them had made great reforms since the City Charities Department began its investigations in 1914.

Mr. Bowers devoted most of the afternoon to the report that had been rendered after the inspection of the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, at 329-333 East Sixty-third Street, Manhattan. Mr. Doherty signed this report, but it was brought out that it had been written by two members of his committee, Dr. F. H. Reeder and Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein. This was not one of the institutions that Mr. Doherty criticised in his testimony last week, but it is understood that Dr. Reeder or Dr. Bernstein will be called to the stand to give testimony regarding the conditions found in it. The institution was found to be scrupulously clean, and the main criticism made against it had to do with the lack of educational and recreational opportunities of the children cared for.

Mr. Bowers attempted to show that the committee had been hypercritical in its criticisms. He pointed out that it criticised many institutions because they were dirty, and criticised this one because of too much cleanliness.

One vigorous protest against Mr. Doherty's testimony last week was received yesterday in the form of a letter from President Frank Wuttge of the German Odd Fellows' Home Association in Yonkers. Mr. Wuttge wrote to Commissioner Strong defending the institution and asking him to set a public hearing on the charges made against the institution by Mr. Doherty. Mr. Wuttge sent with his letter a communication that he had received from Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers commending the home.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury said yesterday that the Child Welfare Board, of which he is a member, probably would be able to take between 2,000 and 3,000 children who are now wards of the city out of charitable institutions in the near future, and to place them in the care of their mothers. This was made possible, he said, by the funds available under the widows' pension law that went into effect last Summer. Pensions were granted 115 more widows yesterday under the new law, their average allowance being $26.21 per month.

ASKS $50,000 FOR ASSAULT.

Mrs. Cross Says Broker Resented Her Call on Sister.

Mrs. Jeanne G. Cross, who lives in the Hotel Belleclaire, testified yesterday before Justice Shearn and a jury in the Supreme Court in her suit against her brother-in-law, Edward W. Wilson, a broker, for $50,000 for alleged assault. Mr. Cross is suing Mr. Wilson for $20,000 for the loss of his wife's services while she was recovering from her injuries. Mr. Cross testified that at the request of her sister, Mrs. Wilson, she went to the Hotel Devon to assist her in the care of her child, who was ill. Mr. Wilson resented her presence, she said, and assaulted her.

Dr. James F. Nagle, Mrs. Wilson's physician, who was present at the time, testified that he did not see any blows struck. Mr. Wilson told him, he said, that he feared Mrs. Cross was about to draw a revolver, and in trying to stop her she had struck herself on the nose.

Dr. William S. Bainbridge testified that he had sent Mrs. Cross to a hospital, and that he had found her teeth were loose, her nasal bone cracked, and that she was suffering from a misplaced kidney and shock.

"Is it not quite common for ladies in modern society to have a kidney out of place from tight lacing?" the witness was asked.

"Quite common," was the reply.

The trial will be continued today.

Entice Grocer Out, Then Rob Till.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 7.—Abram Reinfeld, an Elizabeth grocer, was called next door Saturday to take a long order, given in a youthful voice, over a neighbor's telephone. When he returned he found that $50 was missing from his till. Investigation showed that the address to which the order was to be sent was fictitious. Today the police arrested five youths averaging 16 years of age, and they all confessed to having a part in the plot, knowing that Reinfeld sometimes took orders over the neighbor's telephone. They were held for the Juvenile Court.

Keep your socks up neatly and securely, always. There is one economical, certain way to do it.

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Be sure to look on the back of the shield for the name PARIS when you buy garters.

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Makers of Children's Elastic Garters
Chicago New York

PAYS $2,600 FOR A DOG CAGE.

Sale of Yamanaka Collection Nets $70,097 the First Day.

The first palace dog cages that have ever appeared in this country were sold yesterday afternoon at the opening sale of the Yamanaka collection of Eastern art at the American Art Galleries. The most elaborate of these luxurious abodes for little dogs went to a buyer giving the name of Mr. Chester for one of the biggest prices of the sale, $2,600. The cage was 3 feet 8¾ inches high, 2 feet 9¼ inches long, and 2 feet 5 inches wide. It was Chinese of the Ch'ien-lung period, the structure of brass, the framework covered with a beautiful blue cloisonné enamel. Everything was in keeping in this elaborate strtucture. The floor covering was of beautiful silk brocade, the feed dish of fine porcelain of the period, and the silk cover which is placed over the cage at night to darken it and insure the quiet slumber of the dog was of blue silk, embroidered in gold thread, with flowers and fruits and the eight Buddhist emblems of happy augury.

The two other cages of red lacquer, if more simple, were quite as attractive, and they went for exceedingly low prices in comparison. This was due to the general belief that they would go high by many people who would have bought them at moderate prices. They did not put in bids and left the field open to the few competitors. These were about the same size as the cage of cloisonné, beautifully carved. One with Fu-lions for door posts went to Mrs. Jonathan Thorne for $100, and Mrs. W. W. Wilbur paid $200 for the second.

There were twenty of the wonderful Chinese bird cages, with equally wonderful hangers, massive chains made of jade ornaments combined with other Oriental stones. None of them brought less than $100 and the highest price was paid by Bernet, agent, for an ivory cage with a black lacquer base.

Mrs. Stephen Oliver paid $310 for a small black lacquer bird cage with a bracket, ornamented with jade cups, ivory feeding tongs, and white jade vase adorned with tourmaline, seed pearl and king fisher feathers. The hanging chair was of amber, coral, turquois, with a central carved cinnabar lacquer ornament.

James L. Breese bought two cages, paying $525 and $500 for them. Both were of black lacquer with exquisite detail in the ornaments and hangers largely of jade. C. E. Chapman paid $525 for a black lacquer cage. H. J. Foster gave $850 for a large tortoiseshell bird cage. C. B. Fields paid $420 for a black lacquer cage with 8-foot standard.

The returns for the 136 numbers of the first day's sale were $70,097. A large fei-ts'ui jade tripod censer brought the highest price of the day, going to Seaman, Agent, for $4,100. It was beautifully mottled, emerald and soft gray, brilliantly polished, carved, pierced, and engraved.

A remarkable fei-ts'ui jade vase, pear-shaped, hanging from a delicate arch of carved ivory, went to E. I. Farmer, who was one of the large purchasers of the day, for $2,400; a rock crystal vase with cover and stand carved with twin figures representing the God of Love, went to Bernet, Agent, for $1,090, and to the same buyer went a magnificent flask-shaped vase, fourteen inches high, with high dome cover and handles with loose rings, for $2,100. E. I. Farmer paid $1,000 for a fei-ts'ui jade phoenix vase, of dense gray-green jade, and to Bernet, Agent, went a grand jade incense burner, fifteen and a half inches high, in a form suggesting a pagoda, for $2,800.

The first live dogs ever sold at the American Art Galleries were the tiny pedigreed Japanese spaniels, Hana, Tama, and Goro, which were brought over from Japan on purpose to occupy the beautiful Chinese dog cages and illustrate their use. They were bought for $160, $130, and $170, respectively, by Mrs. E. R. Lincoln.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Vernon Clews, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss A. B. Jennings, and Mrs. J. W. Lane.

The collection of Japanese dolls will be sold today.

Writes New York Central's History

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, has written a sketch of the rise and development of his line since the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad Company was chartered in 1826 to build a railway from Albany to Schenectady, and managed to conduct its passengers by the aid of stationary engines and strap rails. To illustrate these early days a number of old engravings are reproduced, such as the De Witt Clinton, one of the earliest engines, pulling three coaches in 1831, and a railroad car being drawn by the old Tombs Prison by six horses through a blizzard on its way from the City Hall to the Twenty-sixth Street Station.

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